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Milling and Grain News

Volume Twenty-three. KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1913. Number One.

CHANGE IN THE FEED LAWS

Bran and Screenings Labeling Required By Different States—Vary in Important Details.

The ruling of the Federal Department of Agriculture, regarding the labeling of mill feed went into effect December 1, and requires a mixture of bran and ground screenings to be labeled as follows: "Wheat Bran With Ground Screenings, Not to Exceed Mill Run." This same regulation regarding the label used will apply to shorts or middlings which contain a mixture of ground screenings.

Milling and Grain News, in an effort to secure the interpretation of different state departments, in charge of the feedingstuffs laws, asked all the commissioners what their requirements would be regarding the labeling of bran and screenings. Of the replies received to date, the following states have made changes or exceptions to the federal ruling as follows:

Arkansas—The Department has not issued a new ruling, but will likely do so after December 1. Manufacturers must give notice to the consumers through the clause of ingredients of the presence of screenings in those cases where screenings are run into the feed.

Kansas—The law requires that the name of each ingredient be shown upon the label placed on each feed. It also requires that where certain materials such as chaff, mill sweepings, weed seeds, corn cob meal, corn bran, oat hulls, etc., are used as ingredients that the feed will be deemed adulterated unless the maximum percentage of each such ingredient be shown upon the label. Where the screenings consist largely of weed seeds or similar material it would be necessary that the percentage be shown. The label "Bran With Wheat Screenings, Not to Exceed .... Percent" is a satisfactory label. We have no objection to the term "Bran With Mill Run Screenings, Not to Exceed .... Percent," but there is no protection afforded to a miller by the use of the term "Mill Run Screenings." I wish to call your attention to the fact that no change in registrations now on file will be made unless satisfactory reasons are presented for making such change. Consequently it will be necessary that this matter be taken up with the Feed Control Office.

Michigan—Bran and Screenings must be licensed in Michigan. Ingredients are not required, but the Protein, Fibre, Nitrogen—free extract and other extract content must be stated, if it is branded "Bran With Screenings, Not to Exceed Mill Run," this would not remove it from the provisions of the Feeding Stuffs law.

Nebraska—The law does not exempt bran, shorts and middlings from anything except the tax per ton, but the fat, protein and fibre and net weight, must be on each sack. Requirements of branding bran and screenings, our rule will be the same as the government has adopted, except that we will consider bran and screenings mixed feed and the analysis must be on the sack, together with the net weight, also the Nebraska Feeding Stuffs tax tag must be used. Nebraska Feeding Stuffs Law requires a 10c per ton tax on all mixed feeds, alfalfa meals, linseed and cotton seed meals. Bran and shorts, and other feeds which are manufactured outside the state must also have the tax tag attached to the sack, providing it is sold in Nebraska."

New Jersey—Will not insist on registrations for balance of year 1913. When the new registrations are made in January, the statements should be made in accordance with the desire of the various millers in regard to the decision as rendered by the Department.

North Dakota—Where bran and middlings are mixed with screenings or screenings and low grade flour, then the same cease to be pure bran and middlings and it would be necessary that they be registered under the provisions of the North Dakota Law.

Ohio—This labeling would necessitate payment of license fee when sold in Ohio, as the law does not recognize products containing screenings as legally being pure wheat bran, which is now exempt from license liability.

Oklahoma—We have concurred in the definition adopted by the Federal Department except that we go one step farther which our law requires and other states require in the Southwest. This exception is that the maximum percentage of screenings must be indicated.

Texas—Under a recent ruling of this Department where wheat bran contains any screenings the same must be so marked, and sold as "Wheat Bran and Screenings" or "Mill Run Bran and Screenings, not More than .... Percent Screenings," indicating the maximum amount of screenings run into the bran. Wheat shorts, and other products of this nature, are susceptible to the same ruling. In the matter of corn chop, where corn bran is fed in, it should be marked "Corn Chop and Corn Bran," with the percentage of each given. In the case of other mixed feeds, the ingredients must be shown on the reverse side of the tax tag (not necessarily on the bag), and not on a separate tag, as is sometimes done. Furthermore, in the matter of mixed feeds, if any ingredient going into the feed is classed as an adulterant the percentage of same must be shown on the tax tag. The law requires that to properly register with the Texas Feed Control feedstuffs of a mixed nature, the names and percentages of the various ingredients composing the feedstuff be shown in the execution of the registration form and all packages must weigh as prescribed, net and exclusive of the sack or package.

Virginia—Will require the label to give the ingredients as wheat bran and cleaned wheat screenings, but there will be no objection to the use of the legend on the package "not to exceed mill run." A state inspection tag must be attached to each package as the registration for pure bran will not cover the requirements for mill feed with wheat screenings.

No changes of importance have been decided upon as yet in the following states. The commissioners have written that they have decided to conform to the federal ruling regarding the labeling of mill feed with screenings, which is as follows: "Wheat Bran With Ground Screenings Not Exceeding Mill Run":

Alabama, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Iowa, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nevada, New Mexico, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Wisconsin, Florida.

Flour Mills Exhibit at Exposition.

The Kansas City Manufacturers' Exposition opened at Convention Hall Monday evening with an extensive exhibit of Kansas City home products. The Ismert-Hincke Milling Co. and the Southwestern Milling Co. represented the flour mill industry with two fine displays.

The I.-H. booth was a pergola effect decorated with poinsettia and holly with an emblem in lights reading "The Flower of Flour—I.-H. Bread, Biscuit and Cake." A painting of the mill, 20x10 feet, occupied part of the background. Martin E. Ismert and W. H. Miller were the architect and builder of the display, and a group of pretty girls served I.-H. biscuit with coffee and cream. The Kansas City Bag Manufacturing Co. provided handsome satin sacks for I.-H., Snowite and A. B. C. flour.

Aristos flour had a double space taken by the Southwestern Milling Co. The Aristos girl and turkey trade-mark centered above a globe of clustered lights which could be seen from all parts of the hall. Festoons of colored lights led down to all corners of the space. Above in the center was Aristos spelled out in lights and below a large handsome drawing of the new Southwestern mill, to be built next season in Kansas City. The background was green and orange. A display of laboratory samples of wheat and all products divided attention with a drawing for aluminum utensils and the serving of hot biscuits by seven Aristos girls. A. H. Dillon designed the display and was assisted by C. E. Edmonds and C. L. Beckenbach.

SOUTHWESTERN CONTRACT THIS WEEK

Officials Considering Bids on Building And Will Award Machinery Contract Later.

A. P. Walker, of New York City, Manager Hardenbergh and A. E. Baxter, of Buffalo, are considering the bids made by different contractors for the concrete re-enforced buildings to be erected by the Southwestern Milling Co. at Kansas City to contain the new 3,000-barrel mill. It is probable that the contract will not be let until Friday and the machinery equipment will be decided upon later.

The new mill is to be 140 feet long, 52 feet wide and six stories. It is to have a capacity of 3,000 barrels of flour a day and is to be of re-enforced concrete fireproof construction, with the stairways on the outside of the building.

A storage house 240 feet long, 52 feet wide and two stories is to be built. It is to hold 20,000 barrels of flour. Five railroad tracks will serve the plant with cars.

The company's business has increased so rapidly in the seven years it has been in existence that the plant is to be built so that a duplicate mill may be erected by its side as the increase of business warrants.

S. Megown & Son, Renick, Mo, reports mill operations 11 hours daily. Flour in moderate demand. Mill feed good, with local trade taking all of output. Wheat condition is fine as could be.

WICHITA FLOUR MILLS CO.

New Corporation in Wichita, Kans., Plans to Erect 1,000-Barrel Mill Immediately.

The Wichita Flour Mills Co., incorporated by the Kansas Secretary of State last week, plans to add another 1,000-barrel mill to the present output of Wichita. Announcement is made that work will start on the new mill during this month and that it will be completed by next June, before the new crop comes in. The new company is incorporated with capital stock of $100,000. Incorporators are: W. H. Kinney, Miss Nettie Kinney, J. H. Moore and Mr. and Mrs. George M. Lowry, owners of the Pond Creek Mill & Elevator Co., the mill of which burned down several months ago.

The new corporation has an option on the Nevling elevator, now leased by the Red Star Mill & Elevator Co., and the ground formerly owned by the Nevling Elevator Co., adjoining the elevator on the Santa Fe tracks. While the company has not positively decided to build the mill on that site, it is very probable that it will do so as the advantage of the Nevling elevator is considerable.

Mr. Lowry, one of the incorporators said last week the building site has not yet been chosen. "Our present plans, which will without doubt be consummated," said Mr. Lowry, "mean that we will have a 1,000-barrel mill in operation in Wichita in time to take care of part of next year's wheat crop. We have not decided definitely on the Nevling elevator site, for we have two or three other propositions in view. Work on the new plant will be started some time this month. It will be of fireproof construction as we have learned a lesson from our Pond Creek disaster. The mill will be equipped with the latest machinery."

Messrs. Kinney, Moore and Lowry recently leased the Howard Mills for a period of six months, with an option of continuing the lease for one year. They will continue the operation of the Howard plant for the full year, by which time, their new mill will be completed. Mr. Kinney has 30 years' experience in the milling industry, while Mr. Moore and Mr. Lowry, his son-in-laws, have worked for ten years in mills.

Foreign Trade Opportunities.

The manager of an important business house in Africa informs an American diplomatic officer that he is desirous of communicating with American exporters of flour in barrels and half barrels. Address of party can be secured by writing the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, referring to foreign trade opportunity No. 12,045.

An American consular officer in Brazil writes that a firm in that country with good references is anxious to make direct agency connections to cover Southern Brazil with American firms handling wheat flour. Correspondence should be in Portuguese to the firm, whose name will be furnished by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, by referring to foreign trade opportunity No. 12,041.

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Increased Use of Aging Processes Pending the Final Decision.

It is apparent that some millers in the spring wheat states are going to continue opposing any form of aging or maturing process and will keep the whole question before the public and different officials by either direct or indirect means. Pending the fiual adjudication in the Supreme Court of the United States, why not allow events to take their course?

The wisdom of such a policy is shown by the increased manufacture and consumption of treated flour since the decision of the United States Court of Appeals, which reversed Judge McPherson on all essential points of the test case tried at Kansas City. While the appeal to the Supreme Court was made to secure a legal interpretation of the Food and Drugs Act of 1906, it is understood to mean that the final determination of bleaching, so-called, will be accepted by that decision. Until the Supreme Court decides the question millers iu all sections are using the processes they have had installed and many who have either opposed bleaching or simply not followed the majority, have installed one of the processes on the market and are bleaching their flour for state and interstate business.

So the opponents of bleaching are again opposing bleaching for obvious trade reasons. Without artificial whitening of flour, they have a decided competitive advantage in color alone, which is indicative of how very important the appearance of flour has become. They dislike to lose this advantage, gained by having bleaching prohibited. In other words, they ride on the band wagon but shout for the opposing party. With better grace they could get off the band wagon to do their shouting.

There is another class of millers and they make up an important part of the industry, which frankly state they are bleaching because their competitors do and would stop altogether at any time the majority would.

But that is the point! The majority desire to treat flour because their trade demands white flour and are dissatisfied without it. It is a requirement forced upon them, with or without their approval, for public tastes and opinions finally decide these issues. So a large majority of merchant millers have started or resumed and still continue to whiten their flour. The consuming public approves and requires this flour and there the matter will rest until the final settlement of the differing opinions by the Supreme Court. Agitation from a prejudiced viewpoint or for purely selfish reasons, will do no good to anyone, and will create, perhaps, more unfounded prejudice among the uninformed as it did before the test case was tried.

"Soft Pedal" on the Bear Dope, Says a Flour Broker Who Knows the Results.

We like to get suggestions like the following from men who know their business. In this case it is selling flour and the writer is an experienced flour man who has been closely identified with the selling end of the business for years.

But there is more to this question than the flour man has mentioned. First and most important, auy responsible publisher must and does publish the facts as he gets them from the best available sources of information. The opinions of the optimist and the pessimist are received. Both the "longs" and the "shorts" in the markets have much to say of crop prospects and conditions. All have a right to their opinions and a journal reflecting the views of the industry gives both sides of such a question without prejudice or purpose, except to disseminate valuable trade information.

But leave out of consideration, for the sake of the argument, any thought of the ethics of publishing, and answer the letter following by saying that extreme bearish reports may hurt the sale of flour no more than exaggerated bullish news will handicap the millers in their wheat purchases. Just the other day this journal received a very emphatic letter from a Southwestern mill manager stating that we used the "loud pedal" altogether too much in referring to the premiums paid for wheat at interior points. We had printed the facts as they were received from reliable sources, but the tendency to exaggerate conditions a little probably justified his criticism.

We will have to continue the fixed policy of getting facts and printing them despite the following appeal:

"Now, if you will allow a suggestion for the good, as I see it, of all millers, I would suggest that all milling journals stop publishing predictions of a phenomenal crop, going to be raised, or now raised; and quoting some yields as 50 bushels to the acre. Suppose, in instances this may be true; it is not a drop in the bucket to those whose crops are only 16 to 18 bushels to the acre. Nor is the guess of Tom, Dick or Harry that there will be 10, 20 or 50 per cent more land sown to wheat this year than last, of any value. It's a mere guess. But how does all this affect the flour market, as viewed by a salesman. He can see it. His prospective buyer has read all these things, and they must be true because they were printed, and the answer is: 'No, I'll not buy yet, I see by the papers that the crop will be enormous, and prices will be lower.'

"Now last June we were told that Kansas would raise 100,000,000 to 120,000,000. There are flour dealers in the East now who are under that impression, and lots of of ignorant speculators (small ones) who are still under that impression, and are still selling wheat short, in Chicago market, at 5 to 10c below what the Kansas miller is paying at his door. How can the milling business be a success when bucking all these things. surely the miller has a hard road to travel. What if the newly sown crop does look well today. Next March it may look quite different.

"Cut out all this guess work of Tom, Dick and Harry, and the agricultural department at Washington. They have no reliable system of getting the facts. I met Secretary Wilson several years ago at Charleston, S. C., while he was down there trying to show them how to raise 'tea' in South Carolina, and I went all over this matter in plain talk with him. He had to confess it was all guess work, paid for by a package of beans or turnip seed, 'but,' he said, 'we have a way of checking it up.' 'Yes,' I said, 'by having a lot of grain dealers and elevator men guessing it, too, and then you average the whole total and publish it to the world as "official."' The old man got quite riled, and said we millers were trying to beat the farmers. 'No,' I said, 'we would like to beat the assistant farmers, who on your false reports, sell what they haven't got, and depress the price, that the farmers might have gotten.'"

Question of Patent or Straight Flour From Another Flour Expert.

Milling and Grain News asked Prof. G. L. Teller of the Columbus Laboratories to answer the objections of Pennsylvania bakers that "patent" flour dried out quicker than "straight" and did not have as good flavor. Prof. Teller's letter is very interesting and his comments are somewhat different from the letters published last week from the Howard Laboratories of Minneapolis, and the Southwestern Laboratory of Kansas City.

His letter follows:

"We have your favor and in reply will say that we can not give you any definite information as to what may be the condition of the flour trade at the present time or the relative demand for 'patent' and 'straight' grade flours. We do know, however, that for the commercial break maker the 'straight' grade flour is to be preferred to the high 'patent,' and we have for a great many years advocated that bakers use this grade of flour in preference to the high 'patent.' One reason for this is that the high 'patents,' especially among the Kansas and other hard wheat flours, are deficient in the amount of gluten, which is necessary to give the flour the most desirable baking qualities and also because this gluten is exceptionally high in quality and will not stand the ordinary methods of bread making to which bakers subject it as well as will the 'straight' grade flour.

"Another important point is that of economy for the 'straight' grade flour can always be secured at a less price than the high 'patent,' and in our opinion the bread is equal in quality to that of the first 'patent' in all particulars, except as to color. It is for this reason that we have long recommended to bakers and millers the improving of the color of the 'straight' grade flour by some of the bleaching or maturing processes now in common use in this country. So far as we have ever been able to determine, there is no material difference in the flavor of bread produced from 'straight' grade flours and that produced from a high 'patent' flour. If there be any difference in the drying out qualities it would be in favor of the 'straight' grade flour. Both of these qualities are dependent to a large extent upon the methods of bread making used by the baker and are much more modified by the method of bread making than by the kind of flour which is used."

Initiative.

The world bestows its big prizes, both in money and honors, for but one thing.

And that is Iuitiative.

What is Initiative?

I'll tell you: It is doing the right thing without being told.

But next to doing the thing without being told is to do it when you are told once. That is to say, carry the Message to Garcia: those who can carry a message get high honors, but their pay is not always in proportion.

Next, there are those who never do a thing until they are told twice: such get no honors and small pay.

Next, there are those who do the right thing only when necessity kicks them from behind, and these get indifference instead of honors, and a pittance for pay. This kind spends most of its time polishing a bench with a hard luck story.

Then, still lower down in the scale than this, we have the fellow who will not do the right thing even when some one goes along to show him how aud stays to see that he does it; he is always out of a job, and receives the contempt he deserves, unless he happens to have a rich Pa, in which case Destiny patienty awaits around the corner with a stuffed club.

To which class do you belong?—Elbert Hubbard.

CROP PROSPECT MAINTAINED

Insect Damage Reported in Isolated Cases by a Few Millers—Acreage Very Large.

Wheat crop conditions in the Southwest are attracting attention. With the exception of a number of scattered points in the winter wheat belt, the growing wheat is in almost ideal condition. Advices from mills indicate a condition of 100 per cent in a great number of instances, with most reports noting no deterring factors. The growing weather has been too warm, thereby inducing the growth of the chinch bug and Hessian fly. However, these insect pests have gained headway only in the early planted fields, as reports from mills indicate, and none of the late sown wheat has any sign of insect ravages.

Although estimates of the winter wheat crop in any state of the belt is very much similar to counting chickens before they are hatched, many conservative crop experts have put out their first estimates. Loren Morgan of the Rea-Patterson Milling Co., Coffeyville, Kas., says that next year's crop in Kansas will reach the grand total of 160,000,000 bushels, for present prospects in the winter wheat belt were never so bright.

"The acreage this year in Kansas," said Mr. Morgan, "is, in my opinion, 3,000,000 acres in excess of the area sown a year ago. With a half favorable crop season, Kansas and other states in the Southwest will harvest the largest yield on record."

Oklahoma also has an area in excess of a year ago. Reports from mills and other reliable sources indicate that the acreage sown to winter wheat in the state aggregates 2,000,000 acres, compared with a harvest of 1,600,000 acres this year.

Deterioration in the crop since sowing has been due altogether to the lack of moisture. Nebraska, especially, has had a minimum precipitation and the wheat in various counties of that state is suffering to a degree. Reports from mills on crop conditions follow:

KANSAS.

A. Jackson & Co., Downs: Growing wheat looks fine. Plant is making good headway.

Claflin Mill & Elevator Co., Claflin: Condition of growing wheat is excellent with an increased acreage of 10 to 15 per cent over normal in our vicinity.

The Russell Milling Co., Russell: We rate condition of growing wheat at 100 per cent. Weather is propitious.

The Lee-Warren Milling Co., Salina: Condition of growing wheat is good. We hear an occasional report of Hessian fly in the early sown wheat fields, but farmers say that little or no damage is being effected.

The Purity Milling Co., Manhattan: Growing wheat in our vicinity is in need of moisture. Farmers report some Hessian fly in the fields, but infestations are not larger than usual.

Clyde Milling & Elevator Co., Clyde: Condition of growing wheat is 100 per cent. Nothing is lacking so far.

Wellington Milling & Elevator Co., Wellington: Wheat was never in better growing condition. Believe plant will go through winter in excellent shape.

Yost Milling Co., Wilson: Wheat appears fine. No adverse factors have yet appeared.

New Era Milling Co., Arkansas City: Growing wheat is in fine condition. No reports of insect ravages coming in.

Sylvia Milling Co., Sylvia: According to reports from farmers and our own observations we believe wheat condition is 100 per cent.

Plainville Mill & Elevator Co., Plainville: Growing wheat is in fine condition. Acreage is larger in our territory.

Lord Milling Co., Wamego: Wheat has deteriorated more than 5 per cent. There is some complaint being heard from farmers of lack of moisture and insects.

Oswego Milling Co., Oswego: Wheat was never in better condition. Plant will enter winter with a sturdy growth.

Hadley Milling Co., Olathe, Kas.: Compared with previous years, wheat condition is 110 per cent.

Burrton Milling Co., Burrton, Kas.: Wheat is in perfect condition. Farmers are making no complaints.

Concordia Milling Co., Concordia: We have not heard of any insect ravages so far. Wheat is in good shape.

Solomon Valley Milling Co., Osborne: Wheat condition is about normal. The ground is very dry and the plant is not in shape for extreme cold weather.

LaCrosse Milling & Grain Co., LaCrosse: Wheat condition is excellent. No reports of insects. Prospects are for bumper crop.

NEBRASKA.

Gibbon Roller Mills, Gibbon: The ground is exceedingly dry in our vicinity and there is much complaint as to condition of growing wheat. Unless moisture comes soon the plant will not be able to withstand the low temperatures of winter.

Ernst Meyer, Superior: Growing wheat has improved considerably since the last rain. However, more moisture is needed.

Loomis Grain & Milling Co., Loomis: Wheat condition is only fair. Ground is too dry for rapid growth.

The Crete Mills, Crete: Wheat condition is good. No insect reports have emanated from wheat fields thus far.

Orr Bros., Clay Center: Wheat is in perfect condition. Moisture has not been deficient in our vicinity.

Hooper Roller Mills, Hooper: Growing wheat is in good condition. Farmers are not complaining of the weather although moisture could be used to advantage.

OKLAHOMA.

Dover Milling Co., Dover: Growing wheat condition is good. Prospects are for a bumper crop, if another drouth does not intervene.

Star Mill & Elevator Co., Hennessey: Wheat condition could never be better.—W. J. Baines.

Blackwell Milling & Elevator Co., Blackwell: Wheat condition is excellent.

Kingfisher Mill & Elevator Co., Kingfisher: Wheat acreage is 110 per cent of a year ago. Condition of growing plant is 100 per cent.

Enid Mill & Elevator Co., Enid: In comparison with recent years, wheat condition is 150 per cent for this season.

Custer Milling Co., Custer City: Wheat condition appears as if it was made to order.

Guthrie Mill & Elevator Co., Guthrie: Wheat condition is rated at 100 per cent. No complaints of lack of moisture or insects are heard thus far.—J. B. Geis.

Court Holds Option Debt Void.

The state supreme court of Wisconsin has held that board of trade dealings in futures constitute gambling and are therefore legally void, when purchase of grain or any other commodity are made for future delivery, with no intent to deliver the article. This decision upheld the Milwaukee civil and circuit courts in a case involving a Milwaukee commission firm and a customer.

The commission company sought to recover money claimed to have been invested by it for a customer in the sale of wheat and corn on the Milwaukee Board of Trade. Attorneys for the defendant customer held that the transaction was gambling operation and therefore legally void.

No Argentine Wheat Embargo.

A rumor that the United States Department of Agriculture had placed an embargo against the importation of Argentine foodstuffs, including wheat, corn and oats, was quickly dispelled by the department last week. It was stated that owing to the prevalence of the foot and mouth disease in the South American republic, the government officials feared the contagion would be imported through the use of foodstuffs from the affected districts. In reply to a telegram the assistant secretary stated that an embargo had been placed against the bringing in of cattle feeds and live stock some 18 months ago. Whole grain and mill feed were not included in the restricted list. Therefore, the probability of a bar being placed against corn, oats or wheat is not likely at this time.

There was considerable speculation when the rumor was current as to just what effect the ruilng would have on the importation of mill feed and wheat. A few in the trade were doubtful as to whether mill feed and wheat were included in the list of embargoed articles.

The rumor gained credence when reports emanating from Southern ports said that corn imported from Argentine had shown up in weevilly condition. It was stated at the time that an attempt was to be made by various farmers' organizations to prevent the importation of the coarse cereal from the South American republic on the ground that it would result in the spread of disease in the corn belt of this country. However, no action has been taken so far.

New Spring Wheat Bran Food.

The Rochester Milling Co., Rochester, Minn., has completed the manufacturing process of a new cereal, which will be known as Perfection Health Bran. According to the prospectus, setting forth the value of the new product, the preparation is highly recommended as a health food. Muffins and health bread can be made from the food. The mill has made arrangements with a Rochester bakery to make bread from the foodstuff. Perfection Health Bran will be put up in 10-cent cartons and offered for sale in Rochester and nearby towns exclusively at first.

New Corn Mill in Bishop, Tex.

Specifications for the new mill and elevator of the Bishop Ice & Cotton Co., Bishop, Tex., have been accepted by Manager Nuckols and work on the new structure was started December 1. The new plant will have a grain storage capacity of 200,000 bushels, while the mill will have a capacity of 250 bushels of corn an hour.

The builders will rush work on the new plant and it is planned to have it in operation within 90 days. The mill will be located adjacent to the company's gin and ice plant, from which power will be secured.

Corn and feed stuffs will be the chief products handled by the mill. However, the Bishop Ice & Cotton Co. plans to erect a flour mill, if the present venture proves successful.

The Empire Milling Co., Newton, Kans.: "We are operating the mill 11 hours daily. General flour demand is slow. Local business is fair. Eastern and export markets are considerably out of line and are not taking any flour. Nearby territory is principal buyer at present, but this trade is taking sparingly

KANSAS WHEAT 72,458,051

Coburn's Figures Are More Than 14,000,000 Bushels Less Than Those of the Government.

With an estimate of the Kansas wheat crop of 1913 at approximately 14,000,000 bushels under the government figures, Secretary F. D. Coburn of the Kansas Department of Agriculture, places the total yield at 72,458,051 bushels of winter and spring wheat, the latter produced exclusively as in former years, in a half dozen northwestern counties.

Wheat stands out prominently as by far the most important soil product of Kansas in 1913, judged by its value, which was $56,375,419. Of the total yield 72,139,699 bushels is winter wheat and 318,352 bushels spring wheat. Its total value exceeds that of the year's corn, oats, kafir and tame hay combined. In volume it ranks eleventh, and in value fifth, although the prices per bushel averaged less than any year since 1907, or 77.8c. The decline in prices caused not a few to hold stocks on hand, and as a consequence of dear corn (only a little below wheat and the highest since 1874) it is reported that considerable wheat will be fed to live stock. Reno county, with 3,835,785 bushels, leads in wheat, and Pratt, adjoining on the southwest, with 2,799,090 bushels, is second. The higher average yields per acre, however, were in the counties further east and north, as Brown, with 27 bushels, the highest; Chase and Pottawatomie, with 24 bushels; Nemaha and Wabaunsee, 23; Riley and Marshall, 22, and Geary and Republic 21 bushels.

According to the United States Department of Agriculture Kansas raised more wheat than any other state this year by nearly 50 per cent.

Similar to the wheat figures, Secretary Coburn says the Kansas yield of corn in 1913 is 18,420,052 bushels, the lightest since 1874, with little, if any corn, of commercial grades, and 29 per cent less than the government estimate of the Kansas corn crop. Coburn's figures on oats indicate a yield of 28,125,677 bushels, or 31 per cent less than the government figures. Regarding the great difference in the figures of the national department of the Kansas state estimate, Secretary Coburn says: "While the government's figures appear inexplicably high their showing, which corresponds with those of other years, effectually disproves the claim occasionally advanced by tiresome carpers and pessimists that Kansas' figures are magnified for advertising purposes or for the benefit of interests inimical to producers. A much more justifiable criticism would be that Kansas' statistics are always too conservative."

The bulk of the oats was raised in the eastern half of the state, where the yields, as a general thing, were good. Labette and Sumner counties, on the Oklahoma border, were the leaders with 1,617,756 and 1,267,056 bushels, respectively. Sedgwick and Montgomery, also southern counties, and Marshall and Brown, in the northeast, have 1,000,000 bushels or more each.

Agricultural Patents.

The following agricultural patents, issued this week to Minnesota and Dakota inventors, as reported by Williamson & Merchant, patent attorneys, 925-933 Metropolitan Life Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn: Charles R. Hornish, Knife River, N. D., hog scalding apparatus; Ole L. Kleven, Oslo, Minn., grain separator.

KANSAS CITY AND THE SOUTHWEST.

The pre-holiday period of dullness has set in and Kansas City and Southwestern millers do not anticipate an active demand for flour until the turn of the new year. Flour sales last week were of a routine character, with established buyers taking most of flour moving. Prices were steadily maintained during the past week, the firm cash wheat market being the sustaining factor.

Output of Kansas City mills decreased 2,400 barrels, due in part to the Thanksgiving holiday. Kansas City mills made 38,800 barrels during the past week, compared with 41,200 barrels in the preceding week, 45,200 barrels two weeks ago, and 50,800 barrels in the corresponding week a year ago. The output will probably be at the same figure until the new year.

The stringency of money is affecting flour sales adversely. The condition of money, especially in the Southern cotton sections, is not flourishing and jobbers have been forced to extend unusual credits to retailers, and as a result local banks have their hands full. Due to this stress, new business is impossible, while flour on old contracts is not being ordered out on time. There has been some re-selling in nearly all markets and this condition has half demoralized new sales of mills. Jobbers re-selling flour have been offering at a discount under the market.

There seems to be no disposition on the part of millers to force the market, for most of them seem to understand the situation and agree in the conclusion that the market cannot be forced, and as a result values are held steady. Practically no concessions are being offered to secure business.

Reports indicate that stocks of flour in all consuming centers are light and when the turn towards activity is evidenced. a good demand from all quarters will be filled. Present prices of flour show a comparatively narrow margin of profit and this is assigned as another reason for the disinclination of the millers to force sales.

A wide breach prevails between Eastern buyers and mills. In some instances prices are as much as 40c out of line, but general quotations are about 20c higher than views of buyers in the principal Eastern markets. Only established business is going forward and this only where wants are pressing. Spring wheat mills still have price control of New York City. Most business in the New England states is for spring wheat brands, which are being offered at a discount under Kansas brands.

Export business last week was light, with clear flour only exportable grade. Foreigners are not very active inquirers at this time, principally due to the approach of the holiday season. Export bids on better grades of flour are 1s6d out of line.

The domestic demand for low grades, including second clears improved during the past week and with few expections mills are sold out on these grades.

Southeastern trade showed some improvement during the past week, several mills reporting demand from that section a decided improvement over last week. Interior mills, especially, note a good business in mixed cars of flour and feed.

Shipping directions are somewhat slow. Mills report a hesitancy on the part of jobbers to carry large stocks, and due to the poor retail demand, flour is not moving into consuming channels in normal amount

Soft wheat flour trade displayed a slight improvement, reflecting the needs of jobbers to supply their holiday trade with pastry flour. Prices were unchanged for the week. Jobbers are taking in small amounts, with a disinclination to stock up heavily.

Interior mills are operating on an average of 65 per cent of full time. Most mills report new sales of flour slow, with old business absorbing most of output. Buying from every quarter is slow and in small lots for prompt shipment.

The following quotations are derived from sales made last week by interior Kansas and Nebraska mills as reported by Kansas City buyers and commission men, and are basis jute net f. o. b. Missouri river, in round lots or single car loads; 95 per cent straight for December-January shipment, $3.50@3.90 per barrel; high patents, 20@25c higher than 95 per cent; first clear, $2.90@3.30 per barrel, according to quality and grades; second clear, $2.80@3.

MILL FEED.

Mill feed was practically unchanged for the week, with bran displaying a weak tone The decreased output of mills was disposed of principally to local and nearby trade. Sales are confined to the territory west of the Mississippi river altogether. Northwestern mills are quoting considerably under Southwestern mills in the Central States. As far south as Iowa Minneapolis mills are asking $2 per ton less for mill feed than hard winter wheat mills.

Interior mills report a fair demand for bran at mill door, but the open weather is rather an adverse factor in trade. The exceedingly warm weather interferred with the demand during the past week, but there is only a small surplus and a slight change in the weather would cause the supply to be quickly absorbed.

Shorts continue in heavy demand with mills in most instances selling output as made. No stocks of this offal are on hand. Prices on shorts were steadily maintained during the week and the undertone was firm. Middlings were fair sale. Output of mills was taken care of by the local and nearby trade. Mixed cars buyers were taking fair quantities of middlings and unchanged values over last week.

Interior mills report a fair demand, with a few mills operating half time, noting a demand in excess of the supply. However, generally in the interior sales of bran are rather light, due to the splendid pasturage conditions.

Red dog flour is ready sale and the limited output is being disposed of at firm quotations.

The following prices were paid by brokers and commission men at close of last week for mill feed from interior Missouri river mills basis 100-lb burlap sacks net f. o b. Missouri river: Bran, 98c@$1.03 per 100 lbs; shorts, $1.18@1.26; white middlings, $1.35@1.39, but supply very scarce; red dog, $1.45.

CONCENTRATED FEEDS.

An unchanged basis for concentrated feeds prevailed throughout the past week in Kansas City. The demand is exceedingly light, due principally to the open weather. However, there is a good export demand at Southern points and there is not much meal moving into the Southwest. The quality of the cottonseed meal coming to Kansas City is improving, for Southern mills are beginning to find out that farmers in this section do not care to take the inferior stuff. Cottonseed meal is quoted at $31.75; linseed meal, $29,50.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Quotations by Missouri river mills for prompt shipment to Eastern or Middle states in carlots or mixed cars to regular trade, basis f. o. b. Kansas City, are as follows:

Flour—Hard winter wheat patents, 98s cotton or jute, $4@4.25 per bbl; hard winter wheat straights, 98s cotton or jute, $3.80@4.05; first clears, $3@3.50; soft wheat patent, 98-lb cotton or jute, $4.50@4.80 per bbl; straight, $4.30@4.50; first clears, jute, $3.30@3.50; ordinary shorts, $1.25; white shorts. $1.30; corn meal, 35c per 17½-lb sack.

Cereal Goods—Rye flour in small sacks, $1.65@1.75 per 100; in 98s and 140s, $1.60@1.75; rye graham (pumpernickle) in small cotton sacks, $1.55@1.65 per 100; in 98s and 140s, $1.50@1.60; graham flour in small sacks, $2@2.10 per 100; whole wheat flour, in small sacks, $2.10@2.20 per 100; 98s and 140s, $2.05@2.15; rolled oats, in wood, 180 lbs, $5.40 per bbl.

Mill Feed—Bran, in 100-lb sacks, in carlots, $1@1.06; red dog, in 100-lb sacks, carlots, $1.50; ordinary shorts, $1.22@1.30.

Linseed Meal — Carlots, per ton, $29.50.

Cotton Seed Meal—Carlots, per ton, $31.40; ton lots, $32.

Southwestern Market Prices.

Following are prices of flour and other mill products quoted by Southwestern mills for straight or mixed cars, basis f. o. b. buyers' station: Flour in 24-lb sacks, 5c per cwt higher.

Kansas—Hard wheat patent, $4.40@4.60 per bbl; hard wheat, straight, $4.20@4.40; bran, $1.05@1.10 per 100, mill run, $1.25; brown shorts, $1.25@$1.30; white shorts, $1.35; corn meal, 40c per 17½-lb sack.

Oklahoma—Soft wheat patent, $4.90@5.20 per bbl; hard wheat patent, $4.40@4.60; hard wheat straight, $4 20@4.40; bran, $1.15; mill run bran, $1.25; corn meal, 36@40c per 17½-lb sack.

Arkansas—Soft wheat, high patent, $4.80@5.20 per bbl; hard wheat patent, $4.50@4.70; corn meal, 17½-lb sacks, 40c; bran, $1.25 per 100, basis L. R. rate points.

Texas—Soft wheat flour, extra patent, $4.90@5.10 per bbl; hard wheat flour, high patent, $4.80@5 per bbl; straight, $4.60@4.80; bran, $1.30 per 100; shorts, $1.55; corn meal, 70c per 35-lb sack.

THE SOUTHWESTERN GRAIN SITUATION.

That 12,000 bushels of wheat are being ground into feed for live stock daily by mills in the South Platte territory of Nebraska is the indication of reports received by Don McKay, Secretary of the South Platte Millers' Club, from every members of the organization A great many mills have installed small wheat grinding machines and are using from 300 to 1,000 bushels of wheat daily for the purpose of making wheat feed. Farmers are disinclined to buy corn, which in some instances is selling at a premium of 10c over wheat. Secretary McKay is of the opinion the extensive wheat feeding combined with the large amount of Nebraska wheat being shipped into Kansas will cause a severe shortage of the cereal before another crop year.

Secretary Coburn's estimate of the Kansas wheat crop, 72,500,000 bushels, is causing some speculation as to the probable available surplus now in the state. It is figured that Kansas mills will probably grind from 45,000,000 to 50,000,000 bushels. Seeding requirements total 10,000,000 bushels, leaving approximately 15,000,000 bushels for shipment out of the state. Up to December 1, the movement out of Kansas has totalled this figure, leaving no surplus in the state to move until the next crop year. This does not take into account any wheat feeding that is going on. However, the amount of wheat being fed to live stock is more than overbalanced by the quantity being shipped in from Nebraska, one of the principal outside sources of supply. Figuring on the government estimate of the crop, which is 14,000,000 bushels in excess of Coburn's figure, Kansas has a large surplus, available for movement out of the state.

Omaha receipts of corn during the past week reached 1,000 cars. However, the heavy shipping demand from Southern and Southwestern points absorbed most of the supply.

Reports of severe corn shortage have been current for more than two months, but the question that is arousing much speculation is, why are farmers marketing so freely as evidenced by last week's heavy movement? This is especially true of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, for the Southwestern states have little or no corn on hand to sell. Elevator stations in Iowa and in other important corn belt states say that farmers sold corn more freely during November this twelvemonth than in any preceding November for five years. And reports of shortage appear to be borne out; why, then, are farmers disposing of the coarse cereal in such large quantities?

The Kansas City Grain Club held a meeting in the Commercial Club rooms last week on the proposed corn grade legislation. Three delegates were appointed to attend the meeting in Chicago, December 8.

The wheat market was steady last week, while futures were irregular. Receipts in the interior have been ample to supply all mill requirements and the premium on interior wheat is fast disappearing. Millers in the interior are generally bidding one cent over May, basis Kansas City.

Although there is unabated complaint of unsatisfactory movement in Missouri, especially Southwestern Missouri, and in some localities there is practically no movement, receipts are slowly increasing in the surrounding states where some accumulation of stocks is noted. The situation in that state is also beginning to improve and farmers are beginnig to sell the wheat they have stored in country elevators.

Deliveries on December contracts up to noon today, December 2, were 1,395,000 bushels; on corn, 35,000 bushels.

SOUTHWESTERN NOTES.

Hunter & Tyler have disposed of their flour and feed store in Chanute, Kans., to Marmont and Horton.

O. V. Perry, representing the Clyde Milling & Elevator Co., Clyde, Kans., left recently for a few weeks' trip in the Western states in the interest of his firm.

A proposition has been made to the Secretary of the Clifton, Kas, Com-

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mercial Club for the erection of a flour mill in the town, providing for a bonus of $700.

Malcolm B. McNair of the Lyons Milling Co., Lyons, Kans., was in Chicago last week on a business trip in the interest of his mill. Mr. McNair visited among the flour trade.

The loosening of a pin in the engine of the Zenith Milling Co., Kansas City, caused the mill to be shut down for 36 hours. No damage was done, but time was consumed in fitting another piece.

The Burrton Miling Co, Burrton, Kans., says that the demand for mill feed is in excess of the supply. Farmers are buying liberally of bran and shorts and prices are ruling strong. Trade in flour is very slow, with business of a local character. Eastern markets are too low for our wheat.

The Oswego Mililng Co., Oswego, Kans., has just completed the installation of two new sifters and an overhauling of the mill. Flour trade is reported as slow, with sales to the Southeast in fair volume. Mill is being operated 11 hours. Eastern markets are reported out of line. Feed trade is good.

The Halstead Milling & Elevtor Co., Halstead, Kans., started operations on Monday of this week, after a shutdown of a fortnight. New sifters were installed in the mill and the power plant was completely overhauled. Repairs were made throughout the mill, new machinery being installed where needed.

The Wolf Co., through S. H. Stolzfus of the Kansas City office, has secured the contract for the complete machinery equipment of the new elevator of the Clyde Milling & Elevator Co., Clyde, Kans. The building is nearly completed. It is built of reinforced concrete. Otto J. Lehrack of Kansas City is constructing the elevator.

The Sylvia Milling Co., Sylvia, Kans., has just purchased the elevator at Zenith, Kans., formerly owned by the Blount-Cooper Grain Co. The mill reports business as dull, with local trade of good proportions. Eastern and export business is out of line. Mill feed trade is irregular, with shorts in heavy demand, but bran and middlings rather light sale.

S. Steeg, general salesman for the Leavenworth Milling Co., Leavenworth, Kans., sailed from New York City last week for Europe. Mr. Steeg will visit the United Kingdom and various countries on the Continent in the interest of the Leavenworth Milling Co. The mill plans to enlarge its foreign trade and is following the plan of having a personal representative in the foreign countries. Mr. Steeg will be gone for several months.

J. F. Wagner, a farmer in Kingman County, Kans., has installed a 25-barrel flour mill on his farm and "now expects to put himself beyond the clutches of the milling trust." Mr. Wagner feeds about 1,500 pounds of bran and shorts daily at this time and he expects to secure most of this feed hereafter from his mill. The flour will be put on the local market. The plant represents an outlay of $7,000. M. Muller will operate the mill.

The Thomas Page Milling Co., Topeka, Kans., contemplates the erection of grain storage tanks of over 100,000 bushels' capacity. It has not been decided definitely whether the new storage space will be of concrete or steel. Thomas Page reports flour sales in good volume, with sales restricted to the territory West of the Mississippi river. "Offers from Eastern markets are about 10c too low at present only exportable grade of flour is clear. Trade in mill feed is improving."

Theodore F. Ismert of the Ismert-Hincke Milling Co., Kansas City, left Saturday for a trip to Memphis and New Orleans.

The Stafford County Flour Mills Co. of Hudson, Kas., has decided to install its new mill in a concrete reinforced building, but contracts have not been made yet for either the building or the machinery equipment.

The Aurora Elevator Co., Aurora, Neb., has awarded a contract to M. H. Stolzfus of the Kansas City office of the Wolf Co. for a complete 80-barrel ball bearing flour mill equipment. It will be installed at once in a frame building, which is rapidly nearing completion. A new 20,000-bushel elevator will be erected in connection with the mill.

T. F. Blake, manager for the Maney Milling Co., Omaha, Neb., since the erection of the old Maney plant, resigned last week to enter another field. Mr. Blake will be owner of the principal interest in the new business. H. K. Shafer of the Canadian Mill and Elevator Co., El Reno, Okla., which is also owned by the Maney interests, will succeed Mr. Blake as manager of the Omaha plant. H. Dittmer, auditor of the Omaha mill, will take over the managership of the El Reno mill.

A plan that is receiving much attention of Kansas millers is the consolidation of several mills in the state as regards export business. Recently a number of mills in the state have joined hands and a single European salesman is handling their export business. With this plan followed mills are able to secure much more favorable ocean rates. Several sales of flour reported during the past week by Kansas mills have been through one European salesman. One man handling the lines of several mills, buying more ocean freight, is able to secure various concessions.

The K. B. R. Milling Co., Marquette, Kans., complained to the Interstate Commerce Commission last week of the unreasonable and discriminatory rates on flour and feed between Marquette and Ft. Smith, Ark. The rates are 21c per 100 on flour and 19½c on mill feed. From Marquette to Coal Creek, Okla., the rates are 18c on flour and 16c on feed. This, it is stated in the petition, is a discrimination against Ft. Smith, making a longer haul at a lower freight rate. The complaint urges the Commission to order into effect the same rates between Marquette and Coal Creek, Okla., as exist between Marquette and Ft. Smith. Reparation on shipments is asked for.

October Flour Exports Decrease.

Exports of wheat and flour from the United States during October were equal to 13,068,803 bushels, including 7,424,548 bushels of wheat and 1,254,279 barrels of flour. For October, 1912, the clearances aggregated 20,692,007 bushels. Clearances for four months since June 30, according to the government figures, were equal to 71,460,354 bushels, in comparison with 49,502,978 bushels in the same period a year ago.

Nebraska is sending much alfalfa meal to Kansas City. That state had a poor third and fourth cutting of hay, and the resultant meal grades No. 2. At present, the best demand in Kansas City is for the choice grades of meal and the common kinds are finding slow sale. Much of it is being offered at low prices. Some dealers say that it cannot be disposed of in any other way.

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OHIO

Cincinnati, O., December 1.

Insignificant changes took place in the market for soft red winter trade brands this week. There is still much dissatisfaction manifested because of the existing premiums.

In essential particulars the market for Kansas trade brands is unchanged. Much grumbling is heard as the breach between buyer and seller is wide, which is attributed to the strong attitude of millers. Popular brands are held fully as high as spring brands.

There is only a moderate routine business going on in spring wheat flour. A sale of 2,000 barrels of sample spring wheat flour was put through on 'change to arrive at $4, which the trade considered a mighty good future price. A few dealers have been willing to negotiate for January delivery, but have refused to pay carrying charges.

Rye flour shows a fairly good movement. Low grades are dull.

Mixed feed seems the only mill feed product that is moving. Middlings are firmly held, but no buyers at the prices asked.

Cincinnati Market Prices.

Flour—Prices are quoted as follows: Winter patent, $4.25@4.50; fancy, $3.90@4 15; family, $3.20@3.50; extra, $3@3.15; low grade, $2.75@2.90; hard wheat patent, $4.50@4.85; fancy, $3.85@4.25; family, $3.50@3.75; Northwestern blended rye flour, $3.75@3.90; city pure, $4.10@4.20; city blended, $3.80@4.05.

Mill Feed—Prices are quoted as follows: Bran, $23@24; mixed feed, $25@26; middlings, coarse, $26@27; middlings fine, $27@28.50.

CLEVELAND.

Cleveland, O., December 1.

The long dullness that has prevailed in the flour trade in this section has not yet displayed any signs of activity. Jobbers generally say the consumptive demand has been very fair from the retailer and small bakers. Jobbers' stocks are getting low and their contracts for arrival are also pretty low This situation is about all the encouragement that the salesman gets. We look to the coming 60 days for a steady buying.

Prices remain practically the same as last week with perhaps a little stronger feeling in soft winter flour, as farmers are still refusing to sell much of their wheat under the dollar mark in Northern Ohio.

Cleveland Market Prices.

Kansas Hard Wheat—75 per cent patent, $4.10@4.40 jute; 95 per cent straight, $3.95@4.10; clear, $3.40@3.60.

Minnesota and Dakotas—75 per cent patent, $4.10@4.30; 95 per cent straight, $3.90@4; clears, $3.50@3.60.

Ohio and Indiana Soft Wheat—65 per cent patent, $4.10@4.30 jute; 95 per cent straight, $3.70@4; clear, $3.50@3.70.

OHIO NOTES.

Receipts of flour at Cincinnati this week totaled 19,726 barrels, compared with 18,726 last week. Shipments were 17,101 barrels, compared with 17,762 last week.

Joseph Van Leunen, President of the Cincinnati Grain and Hay Exchange, has sent out letters of invitation to the grain, flour and hay trade of the city asking them to attend a meeting that will be held at the Grand hotel on December 4, as a very important subject will be brought up.

IOWA

Des Moines, Ia., December 1.

A small decline in flour quotations did not change the volume of business transacted in Iowa during the past week, sales continuing of a single carlot character. Kansas mills reduced prices 10c per barrel and were offering flour within the state at a basis of $4.40, Des Moines. Quotations by spring wheat mills also showed a decrease of 10c, represented by concessions.

Established buyers are practically only ones in the market. Millers' agents in Des Moines say that flour business is confined to cotton sack sales, almost without exception. Purchases by bakers are irregular and consist principally of odd carlots. Jobbers are not disposed to stock up and are carrying rather light stocks.

A rather peculiar situation in the interior of Iowa is the light stocks being carried by small dealers. As a rule at this time of the year dealers generally replenish their stocks heavily in preparation for winter. But conditions this year are reversed. Although dealers are carrying fair stocks at this time, farmers show no disposition to buy for their winter use. It is said that flour is moving into consuming channels at an unusually slow rate. Perhaps the mild weather, which has prevailed throughout the state so far, has something to do with the situation, but it is hardly likely that it affects it to such a degree. Several dealers report that the stringency of the money is influencing grocers to carry small stocks.

Spring wheat mills cut prices about 10c per barrel in order to secure business. Northwestern mills were asking a range of $4.40 to $4.80, delivered any section of the state. This is practically the same basis on which Kansas is quoting. Prices in the Northwestern part of the state are $4.50 for spring wheat flour, with Kansas mills asking $4.60 to $4.80.

In Des Moines and other more important jobbing points, mills from the same section were shading prices from 10 to 20c under regular quotations. However, this was not promiscuous and did not result in much new business as difference between mills and buyers was large.

Nebraska continued to maintain the lowest quotations in the state. Sales near the Nebraska border in Iowa were made at $4.20. The mixed car trade was the principal taker of Nebraska flour. Nebraska with lower quotations on feed than Kansas and Missouri and a somewhat lower basis on flour, secured the greater portion of this business.

Mill feed rules dull, with shorts experiencing the best demand of all the offals. Prices were steady to weak, with quotations on bran about 50c per ton lower. The mild temperature and the good pasturage conditions were adverse factors in mill feed trade. Iowa mills were holding bran at $21.50 per ton in mixed cars, with sales in straight cars at $20.50 per ton. Northwestern mills remain about $2 per ton less than Kansas and, as a result, are placing fairly good round lots of bran in the state. Standard middlings are being held at $24 to $25.50. Flour middlings are 50c lower for the week. Quotations are $25.50 to $27.50.

The Purity Milling Co., Manhattan, Kans.: "We are running mill 10 hours daily. Flour business is good locally and to nearby established trade, but Eastern markets are out of line. Cables are too low, with the result that export shipments are light. Demand for mill feed is good. We are disposing of our output readily."

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ILLINOIS.

Chicago, Ill., December 1.

Business in flour during the past week in the Chicago market was dull and practically the same conditions as a week ago prevailed. Local mills found bookings fairly satisfactory, although all news sales were for prompt shipment. Trade was quiet throughout the week, with most brokers and jobbers of Kansas and spring wheat flour complaining of the quiet trade.

Prices were held steady throughout the week, with mills refusing to make concessions. Kansas flour was particularly strong, 95 per cent straight being offered at a range of $3.70 to $3.90. Southwestern mills are transacting only a routine business in this market, their agents reporting new sales to established trade only. Bakers are doing very little purchasing.

Spring wheat mills were holding prices on the same level as a week ago, with patents quoted at $4 to $4.15. Some mills are asking as high as $4.25 sacked for spring wheat patents, but they are out of the market as far as new business is concerned.

With the premium on soft wheat continuing, soft wheat flour holds steady. Some mills are asking advanced prices. Sales are of a limited character in this market. New business is for prompt shipment. The bakery and confectionery trade will probably make fairly heavy purchases in the near future in preparation for holiday goods.

Clear flour is in fair demand, with spring and hard winter about on a parity. Kansas mill agents are holding first clear at a range of $3.20 to $3.30, with fancy clears bringing as high as $3.50. Sales are in fair volume, with stocks of clear flour in the city about normal. Receipts of this grade are rather light. Exports of this grade are light, despite lower ocean freights.

Mill feed is dull. Shorts are in best demand, with bran and middlings rather weak. Eastern shipping demand is light, due to the mild weather.

Chicago Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Special brands (basis wood), $5.10 per bbl; standard patents, basis jute, $4@4.15; straight, $3.70@3.85; first clears, $3.25@3.40; second clears, $2.60@2.80; low grades, $2.60@2.70.

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $3.90@4.10; straight, $3.70@3.90; fancy clears, $3.30@3.50; standard clears, $3.20@3.30; low grades, $3@3.10.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour—(jute)—Patent, $4@4.15; straight, $3.85@4; fancy clears, $3.30@3.50; low grade, $3.15@3.35; Michigan, 10c higher; patent, $4.10@4.25; straight, $3.95@4.15.

Mill Feed (100-lb sacks)—Spring wheat bran, $21; standard middlings, $23.75; red dog, $27.50.

Rye Flour (in bulk)—White, $3.20@3.65; dark, $2.90@3.20, jute.

Coast Flour—Patent, $4.65@4.80 straight, $4.40@4.70.

The Wellington Milling and Elevator Co., Wellington, Kans.: "We are operating the mill on half time schedule. General flour business is slow, with most purchasing being done by nearby territory. Local demand is slow. Eastern markets are taking very little, due to the lower values offered by spring wheat mills. Our quotations are more than 20c out of line with the views of Eastern jobbers. We are exporting a little clear, but the better grades cannot be worked. Cables are too low. Demand for mill feed is good."

NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, La., December 1.

Conditions were irregular and unsteady in the New Orleans flour market last week. Some mills attempted to raise values 10c and others were cutting quotations as much. The price cutting was done to induce business, but it was signally unsuccessful. Country business was small, being confined to immediate shipment orders of meager quantities where wants were pressing. City trade was dull. Stocks are unusually light for this season, but no one seems to want to increase them.

Kansas flour could be had at practically the buyer's own price. High patents ranged from $4.15 to $4.25. Oklahoma had some sale for 95 per cent at $3.85 to $3.90, and it was noted that some hard winter stocks were being thrown on the bargain counter at quotations that were unheard of in the holiday season.

Hard spring wheat flour was irregular in quotation with a light demand. High patents were offering liberally at $4.30 to $4.45 for December-January. Minneapolis mills were holding values firm at the quotations of the previous week but country mills were cutting at the rate of 5c to 10c.

Soft winter wheat flour ranged from $4.30 to $4.50 for high patents. Business was at a minimum and what stocks moved were sold in practically every case from the railroad warehouses. There was some sale for extra fancies to the confectioners in small lots at $3.80 to $3.85.

Mill feed had a small sale at $1.21 for hard wheat bran and $1.22 for soft. Shorts were in light demand.

New Orleans Market Prices.

Following are ruling prices in flour, quarter and half barrels, f. o. b. New Orleans, carloads:

Minnesota and Dakota Hard Spring—Patents, wood packages, $4.75@4.90; 98-lb cotton and jute, $4.35@4.50.

Kansas Hard Wheat—Patents, wood packages, $4.60@4.80; 98-lb cotton and jute, $4.20@4.30; straight, 98-lb packages, $4@4.10.

Soft Winter Wheat—Patents, wood packages, $4.60@4.80; 98-lb cotton and jute, $4.40@4.60; straights, 98-lb wood packages, $4.25@4.40; straights, 98-lb wood, cotton and jute, $4@4.25.

SOUTHEAST.

Nashville, Tenn., December 1.

Flour prices were held firm at the Nashville mills the past week on account of the steadiness shown in wheat. Demand for soft winter wheat flour has been of routine character, though mills say that business is fairly satisfactory. Demand for Western flour is dull, and millers seem anxious to sell. Concessions could probably be obtained. There is little foreign interest shown. Some small sales have been made to Liverpool and a few inquiries have been received elsewhere.

The feed situation is quiet, with prices a shade easier. Quotations are some lower on hominy feed and bran. Warm weather and improvement in pasturage conditions have a tendency to curtail the demand for feed.

Nashville Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (basis wood.)—Best standard patent, $4.75 per bbl.; high patent, $4.35; half patent, $4.15; choice, $3.75; in cotton bags, 15c per bbl. lower.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (basis jute) — Best patent, $4.10@4.15 per bbl.

Spring Wheat Flour (basis 140-lb jute) — Best patent, $4.40@4.50 per bbl.

Mill Feed—(100-lb burlap)—Bran, $25 per ton; middlings and shorts, $28@30 per ton; hominy feed, $27.

SOUTHEASTERN NOTES.

Nashville receipts last week were 167 cars of grain, a falling off in movement. Stocks are: Wheat, 612,834 bushels; corn, 122,850; oats, 1,307,400; flour, 40,000 barrels. Stocks of flour are the largest of the new season.

The Hadley Milling Co., Olathe, Kans.: "We are running our mill on three-quarter time schedule. General flour business is fair, with most sales to local and Southeastern territory. Local demand is good. There is no inquiry from the East, our prices being largely out of line. There is nothing doing in the export line. Trade in mill feed is good."

TEXAS.

Fort Worth, Tex., December 1.

"A gratifying improvement in business," is a common response to inquiries about trade conditions made by Texas millers. That statement is applicable to both domestic and foreign trade. Prices were unchanged.

Texas Market Prices.

Soft Wheat Flour—Standard high patent, $4.90 per barrel in 48 to 98-lb cotton sacks, basis delivered group 1 points; extra special, $5.40; splits or seconds, $4.40.

Hard Winter Wheat—High patent, $4.80 per bbl in cotton; extra specials, $5.30; 10c additional is charged for flour in 24-lb cotton sacks and 20c higher in wood.

Mill Feed—Mill run bran in 100-lb burlap or cotton bags, $26 per ton, basis delivered Texas common points.

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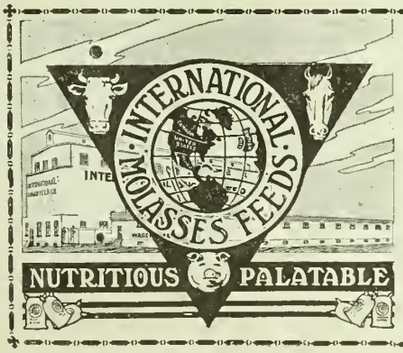

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CORN PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT.

The lower basis for cash corn in Kansas City, compared with other primary centers, has placed a different aspect to the corn products trade of Kansas City and Missouri river mills. Although business has not started to show any great improvement, the gradual decrease in corn prices to a basis similar to Northern markets has resulted in a change in the trade. Kansas City mills, although still out of line slightly in Southern markets, are beginning to place some business in sections where formerly they were too high.

Illinois and Iowa mills have lost part of their advantage in Louisiana and the Southeast. Still, Illinois mills are getting ample supplies of corn, while Southwestern mills are having some trouble in obtaining sufficient corn at ruling values. This is true principally of interior points in Kansas.

Arkansas business of mills began to show improvement during the past week. Trade in that territory was stimulated to a degree by more liberal offerings. The mixed car trade in interior points was buying steadily. Sales by Southwestern mills during the past week were the heaviest for a long while.

The more liberal offerings of new corn at Omaha and other primary centers were counted as a favorable factor in corn products trade. During the past 60 days jobbers have withheld taking supplies until a liberal movement of new corn would take place. Many figured that with lower prices, resulting from the new crop movement, the consuming demand would be much larger than during the period when the top prices prevailed. On this assumption contracts for large amounts were deferred until now. Buyers began to show some activity during the past week, but views of local milers indicate that heavy buying will be greatest soon after January 1, 1914. Stocks in hands of dealers throughout the South are light and can hardly run them for more than 30 days. With the corn movement becoming freer daily and prices on a somewhat lower basis, mills are looking forward with optimism to a good trade in corn goods after the new year opens.

Chop sales were again limited during the past week, due principally to the open weather. Sales of chop were principally of a local character. Kansas and Missouri formed the principal outlet, with Arkansas and outlying states taking lightly. Cash corn prices in Kansas City were reduced sharply, declines being from two and one-half to seven cents. This allowed for a large reduction in chop, mills lowered prices about 5c per 100 lbs. However, light feeding operations curtailed demand. Chop sold today, December 1, at a range of $1.32 to $1.42½, the top being for old corn chop.

Sales of meal were principally in mixed cars. Movement was entirely to the South, Southeast and to Western points. Nothing was being done in Northern points, Illinois and Iowa being in price control of these markets. Meal showed a further reduction of 5 to 10c during the week, basis for sales being $1.65@1.70.

Perhaps the most attractive feature to the cash corn markets during the past week was the relative steadiness in Chicago. Kansas City and Omaha displayed sharp breaks, but Chicago prices were practically unchanged. Chicago quotations on corn have been lower than Kansas City and Omaha for several months and this has given Illinois and Iowa mills a considerable advantage over Missouri river mills in the principal consuming centers. Last week, however, pressure of large offerings and light feeding demand resulted in much lower prices, and the leveling to the Chicago basis. It is figured that the warm and moist weather during the past month, which revived pastures wonderfully, saved millions of bushels of corn.

Following quotations for corn products, basis f. o. b. Kansas City, for shipment within thirty days, either in straight or mixed cars, were reported by Missouri river corn millers last week. Cream corn meal, in small cotton or paper sacks, kiln dried and degerminated, $1.65@1.70 per 100; coarse hominy grits, in 100-lb bags, $1.65@1.70 per 100; brewers' grits, in 100-lb bags, $1.70@1.75 per 100; corn chop in 100-lb burlap bags, natural, $1.32@1.42½ per 100; kiln dried corn chop in 100-lb burlap bags, $1.55@1.65 per 100; corn bran in 100-lb bags, 95c@$1.05 per 100.

SOUTHEAST.

Nashville, Tenn., December 1.

The steady tone of corn has caused quotations on products to rule about steady. New corn is beginning to move freely and prices are becoming better established. Old corn is demanding a premium of 3c over new. Quotations f. o. b. Nashville are as folllows: Best bolted meal per 95-pound bag, $1.70; pearl meal and grits, $1.80 to $1.90 per bag.

TEXAS.

Ft. Worth, Texas, December 1.

Generally good business with prices unchanged is reported by the corn millers for products. Standard meal, packed in cotton 35s is quoted 70c, with halves at 36c. Chop in cotton or burlap bags is held at $34 per ton, basis delivered common points group 1.

NEW YORK.

New York, N. Y., December 1.

There was less activity in corn goods during the past week, with buyers to all appearances holding off for a decline. Prices were held steady. Current quotations are: Meal, kiln-dried export, $3.70 in barrels; fine yellow, $1.55@1.60; coarse, $1.45@1.50; hominy, $3.90; granulated yellow, $3.90; corn flour, $1.85. Brewers' goods—meal, $1.74; grits, $1.75; flakes, $2.05.

NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, La., December 1.

Corn and products were advanced in price about 5 cents per barrel all round last week. Business was fairly brisk, although orders placed were for small quantities. Illinois and Missouri had a slight edge on Nebraska in what business was passing and the majority of orders went to the Middle States mills. Quotations on this market ruled as follows, basis carlot f. o. b. New Orleans in 100-lb cotton and jute sacks: Cream meal, $3.65@3.70 per bbl; grits, $3.75@3.80; standard meal, $3.55@3.65; corn flour, $3.45 to $3.55.

OHIO.

Cincinnati, Ohio, December 1.

While the consignments of new shell and ear corn were heavy this week, millers have not been doing any great amount of grinding of the new corn. Corn millers have been buying rather freely of the new corn, but they are holding it. Millers are paying a fancy premium for old corn. Cash corn advanced 1c during the past week, with No. 2 white bringing 78½c. New corn sells at about 10c below old. Cornmeal and chop is about 5c higher. Quotations are: Meal, $1.65@1,70; chop, $1.55@1.60.

Cody, Wyo., capitalists are making an attempt to secure an alfalfa meal mill for the town. Several weeks ago there were rumors to the effect that a firm was contemplating the establishment of a meal mill in Cody, but nothing was done. There are thousands of tons of surplus hay in the vicinity of Cody, for which there is no market at present. A mill could easily secure this hay under contract at the beginning of the season for the farmers are anxious to find some outlet.

The Farmers Roller Mill, Kernersville, N. C., has placed its order with N. & M. Co. for a new and modern 100 barrel flour mill outfit, and building construction work is now under way. It is proposed to erect the mill house during the winter and have everything in readiness for the installation of machinery early in the spring. No expense will be spared in the building of the Kernersville mill, and it will be complete in every detail.

The Russell-Miller Milling Company, Minneapolis, Minn., has placed an order with Nordyke & Marmon Company for a complete 250-barrel mill to be erected in Sydney, Mont. All contracts have been let for the new structure and work will be hurried on the mill. The plant will be operated to furnish the Pacific coast and Montana trade of the company. Operations will start within three months.

Grain Exporters to Meet.

The North American Export Grain Association will convene on the Chicago Board of Trade in the morning of December 8 for its first annual meeting. Of primary interest at the convention will be the report of the committee sent to England last summer to secure a satisfactory agreement regarding terms covering the sale of export grain. This committee conferred with several foreign grain importing associations and finally secured a compromise. The principal business will be the election of officers. Samuel F. Engs of New York, president of the organization, has announced that he will not become a candidate for re-election.

Confer on Corn Grade Supervision.

The Grain Dealers' National Association will hold a special meeting in Chicago on December 8 for the purpose of making a decision as to the kind of supervision the association will ask for in the matter of national corn grades. Invitations have been extended by J. F. Courcier, secretary of the grain dealers, to the various milling organizations to have representatives at the gathering. The officers and the legislative committee of the Grain Dealers' National Association will form a resolution at the meeting which will be forwarded to the Department of Agriculture, Washington.

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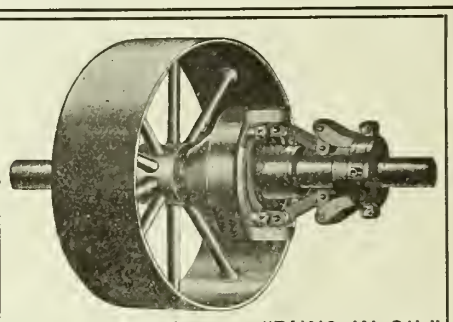

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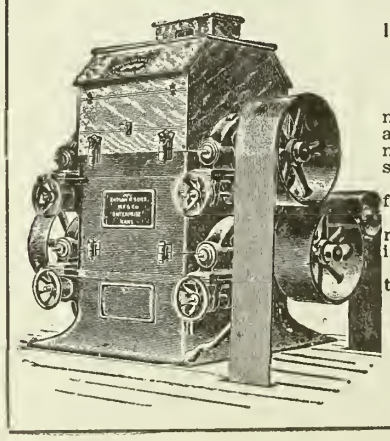

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MISSOURI.

St. Louis, Mo., December 1.

Volume of new flour business is light, a poor demand for flour being again complained of this week by both millers and dealers. Quotable values showed no appreciable change. Export sales of less than 5,000 sacks were reported including a couple lots of hard patent to the Continent and the balance elsewhere than Europe, in part to Central America. United Kingdom buyers were out of line, cables on soft flour being 30c per barrel below millers' prices. Scattering small sales were made currently to domestic buyers, with hard flours more difficult to sell than soft.

The sample wheat market was fairly well supplied with fresh receipts. The opening quotations were unchanged to ½c to 1c lower than the previous Saturday, selections of red winter showing more stability, with a moderate milling demand. Semi-dark and yellow descriptions of hard winter came into a fair milling and shipping request on a basis of 86½c. There was a revival on Tuesday. Market closed steady to somewhat higher.

Millstuffs ruled very dull, and a weaker tone prevailed. Just a light local demand of note was in evidence, shippers being virtually out of market. More pressure to sell was manifest Hominy feed ruled better.

St. Louis Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (in jutes)—Patents, $4@4.15; straights, $3.65@3.75; extra fancy, $3.40@3.50; fancy, $3.10@3.25; low grades, $2.75@2.90.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (in jutes)—Patents, $3.90@4; straights, $3.70@$3.85; first clears, $3 10@3.20; second clears, $2.90@3; low grades, $2.75@2.90.

Spring Wheat Flour (in jutes)—Patent, $4@4.10; clears, $3.40@3.60.

Mill Feed—East St. Louis basis in 100-lb sacks. Hard bran, $1.08; soft, $1.10@1.12; mixed feed, $1.13; middlings, $1 20@1.35; white hominy feed, $25.50 per ton; oat feed, $14.25, green alfalfa meal, $22 per ton. City mills sell to trade, bran, at $1.15 and middlings $1.30@1.40.

MISSOURI NOTES.

With the completion of the new elevator being erected by the Eisenmayer Milling Co., Springfield, Mo., the total grain storage capacity of the company will reach 330,000 bushels. The new structure will be able to hold 150,000 bushels. A. J. Eisenmayer, one of the owners, claims that the elevator will be the largest mill structure of this kind in the state of Missouri, outside of the two primary markets, Kansas City and St Louis.

Final arguments were made before the Public Service Commission of Missouri last week in the milling-in-transit case, W. H. Marshall of the Southwestern Missouri Millers' Club appearing for the millers, and J. W. Jamison of St. Louis, general counsel for the M. K. & T., represented the railroads. The millers asked for the restoration of the privilege to mill grain in transit in Missouri, when it originated and was destined to a point within the boundaries of the state. The railroads recently withdrew the milling-in-transit privileges on intra-state shipments, claiming that the recent maximum rate law allowed for such small profits on freight shipments that they could not afford to give other concessions to any shipper. However, the millers maintained that the railroads were without power to withdraw the rates and that it enabled the interior miller to compete with those at the big centers and that its withdrawal was a serious handicap to their business. A decision in the case will be forthcoming in the near future.

NEBRASKA.

Omaha, Neb., December 1.

With a practically unchanged demand and a slightly weak tone to flour prices, mills in Nebraska report volume of sales as practically the same as a week ago. General quotations in the state continue at a range of $4.40 to $4.60 north of the Platte river, while in the Southern sections mills are asking $4.20 to $4.40. In Omaha prices are quoted on a basis of $4.20 to city trade, with outside quotations on patents at $4 in sacks f. o. b. mill. The bakers' trade is being quoted at practically $3.85 bulk at mill.

Business was altogether domestic. While many cables passed from Nebraska mills to foreign markets during the past week, but few sales resulted. Foreigners were 15 to 20c out of line on patents, while their clear bids were not so low, but sufficiently under mill asking prices to disallow for sales. Some clear flour was worked for export, but in most instances concessions had to be made by mills.

Eastern markets continue dull, with ruling quotations on straights about 20c out of line. There is still some flour on old contracts, but this is being ordered out in good time and will be cleaned up by January 1. Eastern jobbers profess belief in lower prices after the first of the year and are holding back purchases until a lower basis comes.

Colorado and other Western business was good during the past week, an improvement being noted in this trade. Colorado was taking fairly well in mixed cars.

Mill feed trade is dull and the market inactive. Some business was transacted during the past week on a basis 87c for bran, but jobbers are refusing to take at this price and are offering 85c. The long spell of unprecedented mild weather at this time of the year has enabled farmers to pasture their live stock longer than in many years, and until the weather changes there is little possibility of an improvement in the mill feed trade. Many mills are already accumulating supplies and lower prices are anticipated unless a change for the better in the sape of weather comes. Shorts are in somewhat more inquiry than bran or middlings.

NEBRASKA NOTES.

The Hooper Roller Mills, Hooper, Neb.: Running 11 hours daily. Flour sales good locally. Demand for mill feed in excess of supply. Farmers taking nearly all our bran at mill door.

Orr Bros., Clay Center, Neb.: Running 24 hours. Flour business principally local. Eastern markets buying lightly. Export out of line with cables calling only for clears. Mill feed trade good.

The Wood River Mills, Wood River, Neb., is increasing the capacity of its plant from 75 to 200 barrels. The mill has been shut down for the past month, owing to the alterations being made. Operations will be resumed by January 1, 1914.

The Crete Mills, Crete, Neb., reports operations at the Crete and Curtis mills on full time schedules. Flour business is noted as light, with most of output going to local and nearby territory. Eastern markets are out of line. Demand for mill feed is good at strong prices.

Frank Johnson, Falls City, Neb., has been employed to manage the new farmers' mill now being erected in Aurora, Neb., by the Aurora Elevator Co., Mr. Johnson was for a number of years head miller for the Aurora Milling Co. He is now the proprietor of the mill at Curtis.

The business men's organization of St. Paul, Neb., held a meeting recently to consider a proposition made by H. A. Almonrode of Wolbach, Neb., for the establishment of a flour mill in St. Paul. A few concessions are wanted by Mr Almonrode. The business men are favorably inclined towards the plan.

The 110-horse power motor purchased by Ernst Meyer of the Superior Milling Co., Superior, Neb., has arrived at the Superior mills and preparations are being made for its installation. Hereafter the mill will be electrically driven entirely. The failure of the water power during last summer's drouth resulted in the change of power.

W. H. Ferguson of Lincoln, Neb., has let the contract for the rebuilding of the flour mill at Aurora, Neb., which recently burned to the ground. The new mill is to be of modern, fire-proof construction, and equipped with the latest machinery. Present plans indicate that it will be completed before the new crop year. The mill will have an active capacity of 200 barrels.

Omaha continues to be the center of the corn marketing area. The Omaha market is receiving more corn at present than any other primary center, but stocks locally are usually light for the amount of the coarse cereal being received. A prominent trader on the Omaha Grain Exchange has stated that more than 75 per cent of the corn coming to Omaha is sold to Southwestern points before arrival. The drouth area South of Nebraska is drawing heavily on the Omaha market for supplies of corn. Kansas is taking large amounts. At present the receipts of corn are much heavier than at Chicago. Considerable of the grain is being consigned to Kansas City Board of Trade members.

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NEW YORK.

New York, December 1.

Flour business in this market was decidedly restricted during the past week, with a wide gap prevailing in prices. Mills saw fit to tighten up in their ideas, thinking that this would tend to bring the buyers in, but the effect was just the opposite as the trade is still consistently bearish in sentiment and inasmuch as there is nothing fundamentally bullish in the situation, they are determined to hold off.

It is generally conceded that the trade as a whole is not much bought ahead. If the wheat market reacts so as to bring prices down to dealers' views, the buying movement will take place promptly. Buyers have found it a profitable proceeding on this crop to play a waiting game and even though they are willing to concede that prices are comparatively low, they claim that this is entirely compatiable with the large wheat crop throughout the entire world.

Spring patents were held at $4.15 to $4.40 in jute for shipment up to April 1. Some were willing to buy at $4.15 to $4.20 jute on certain brands, delivery by April 1, but with one or two exceptions mills refused the business. On the other hand, however, there were quite a few brands which could be easily picked up at $4.15 jute and spot stuff for immediate or December delivery was offered as low as $4.10 jute. Spring patent at $4 is anticipated by the trade.

Kansas flour was without feature at unchanged prices, with 95 per cent held at $4.10 to $4.30 in sacks for 60 or 90 days shipment.

Spring wheat clear was in somewhat lighter demand and mills appeared rather willing to shade prices on this grade. Fancy brands were held at $3.90 to $4.10 in wood. Kansas clears were slightly more active and a few sales of fair volume were reported. They were quoted at $3.65 to $3.80 in sacks.

There appeared to be no inquiry on soft winter wheat flour except on a few odd cars of clears and low grade from spot stock. Straights were held at $4.15 to $4.30 in wood.

Mill feed prices were steadily maintained during the entire week at practically the same limits as the previous week with a fair demand in evidence.

New York Market Prices.

All prices quoted are the prices at which the trade could purchase, and include brokers' commissions, or receivers' profits and charges:

Spring Wheat Flour—Patents in bbls, $4.40@4.65; straights, in bbls, $4.30@4.40; clears in bbls, $3.90@4.10; low grades, in sacks, $3@3.30.

Winter Wheat Flour—Patents in bbls, $4.65@4.75; straights, in bbls, $4.15@4.30; clears in bbls, $3.80@3.90; low grades, in sacks, $3.10@3.40.

Kansas Flour—Patents, in sacks, $4.35@4.60; straights, in sacks, $4.10@4.30; clears, in sacks, $3.65@3.80; low grades or low clears, $3.20@3.40.

Mill Feed—Bran, coarse Western spring, in 100-lb sacks, to arrive $24; standard middlings, $26; flour middlings, $28; red dog, to arrive, 140-lb sacks, $29.00; winter wheat bran, in 100-lb sacks, $25; to arrive, $25; oil meal, $31.50@32; city feed, bulk bran, $23; 100-lb sacks, $24.00; middlings, $23@30; red dog flour, $3.15

NEW YORK NOTES.

S. Steeg, general salesman of the Leavenworth Milling Co, Leavenworth, Kas., was in New York City last week en route to Europe.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia, Pa., December 1.

This has been a very quiet week in the flour and feed line for selling shipments from the West. A great many holders have stocks in the larger Pennsylvania cities that they are disposing of under mill limits. Some few orders have been placed for prompt shipment to keep up stocks. The open season has been a drawback to the feed trade as cattle are still grazing in the fields.

Philadelphia Market Prices.

Prices f. o. b. cars, Philadelphia, in full or mixed cars, flour and feed:

Spring Wheat Patent (basis wood)—$4.40@4.60; straight, $4.20@4.35; clear, $4@4.20; low grade in jute, $3@3.20.

Winter Patent (basis wood)—$4.30@4.75; straight, $4@4.25; clear, $3.65@3.90; extra, $3.50@3.60.

Kansas Patent (basis sacks)—$4.35@4.60; straight, $4.10@4.35; clear, $3.75@3.90.

Western Rye in sacks, $3.40@3.50, Penna. rye in wood, $3.50@3.60; buckwheat, $3.10@3.35 per 100 lbs in 100-lb sacks.

Spring Feed—Red dog, 100-lb sacks, $28.50@29; flour middlings, $27@28; middlings, $25.50@26.50; bran, $24@25; winter middlings, 100-lb sacks, $27@28; bran, $25@26; Kansas midlings, 100-lb sacks, $28@30; bran, $26@27.

PENNSYLVANIA NOTES.

J. C. Templeton of Minneapolis, and Charles A. Krause of Milwaukee, were visitors in Philadelphia, last week.

Allen D. Oberholtzer, head miller in the Gabel Flour Mills, Gabel, Pa., bought the Ironbridge, Pa., flour mill from A. B. Hunsicker.

A good number of the larger mills are complaining of the shortage in both wheat and buckwheat. The small mills are having no trouble of this kind for the farmers give them the preference as they are not so careful in docking for waste matter in the grain.

Climax Scoop Truck is a "Dandy"

Send Two More as Soon as Possible

Toledo, O., Sept. 10th, 1913.

Detroit Scoop-Truck Co.

The Scoop-Truck you shipped us on tria is a dandy fo r unoading ear corn from cars. Find our check incosed to pay for this one and send us *two* more of soon as possibe

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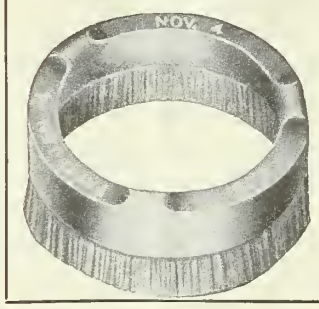

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Will clean the cloth in your sieve bolting machines to the very extreme edge of sieve frames which enables bolter to work to full capacity.

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Just try the

Wydler Bolting Cloth

and you will be convinced.

Sole Importer for U. S. and Canada.

R. J. HOWE, 611-621 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

MINNESOTA.

Minneapolis, Minn., December 1.

Flour prices stood still all the week and the quotations for patents are $3.85 to $4.35 in wood, Minneapolis. Feed prices were shifted about a little, but to such a trifling degree as to cause comment. Trade was described by millers as slack. Only two of the mills were closed, while the others were running almost up to capacity. Complaint also was made of the delay in receiving shipping directions. Flour shipments were 395,930 barrels for the week, a decrease of aboout 34,000 barrels over the output of the previous week. but naturally the Thanksgiving holiday influenced the output.

Millstuffs were dull, owing to warm open weather which has greatly curtailed the demand. Bran sold better than shorts and it may be this feature that caused a small rise on quotations. Shipments were 2,699 tons

Goodly quantities of wheat continue to arrive, the receipts for the week being 2,658,000. There was an increase in the stocks of elevators of nearly 500,000 bushels. It is expected that when the Canadian ports are closed that much wheat will be offered to Minneapolis in spite of the 10-cent duty, as the Canucks want to get rid of their grain. Cash wheat sold freely, but only choice grades obtained a premium, fine blue stem getting as high as 3c.

Minneapolis Market Prices.

Minnesota Spring Wheat Flour—First patent, $4.05@4.35; second patent, $3.85@4.05; first clear, $2.80@3.60; second clear, $2.25@2.65.

Corn Products—Corn meal, granulated white, $3.@3.30; corn meal, granulated yellow, $3@3.30; coarse corn meal and cracked corn, $25.25@@26.25; ground feed, corn and oats mixed, $24.75@25.50.

Millstuffs—Bran in 100-lb sacks, $19.75@20; standard middlings in 100-lb sacks, $21@22; red dog in 140-lb sacks, $24@25.

MINNEAPOLIS NOTES.

Eben F. Osborne, a prominent member of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, died suddenly Tuesday at his home in Minneapolis.

Provincial parliaments of Western Canada have adopted resolutions urging the Dominion government to remove the duty on wheat and flour from the United States so that Canadian wheat may be admitted to this country.

The sale in Minneapolis Saturday dent of the Chamber, said that the wheat probably would have graded only No. 2 Northern at Fort William, happen when wheat is on the free list. The carload, which graded No. 1 hard, sold at 86c a bushel with 10c duty paid. Franklin M. Crosby, presi- of a carload of wheat from Saskatchewan started an active discussion among grain men as to what will Ont., and that the difference in grade offset about 4 cents of the duty.

The Sylvia Milling Co., Sylvia, Kans.: "We are operating mill full time. Flour business is good locally. Established trade is taking most of our output. Eastern markets are out of line at present. Export business is out of the question, unless cables are higher. Mill feed trade is good."

The Wm. Kelly Milling Co., Hutchinson, Kans.: "We are running the mill 24 hours four days of the week. Flour business is dull generally. Local demand is fair and maintaining a normal volume. Eastern markets are not taking any flour, our quotations being out of line to a large extent.

ALFALFA DEPARTMENT.

With the continued open weather prevailing in the Southwest and the fine pasturage in the winter wheat belt, alfalfa products handlers report a scarcity of new business. Most sales at present are for prompt shipment and are only to fill a hole in stocks here and there. There is no steady buying on the part of any dealers for the retail demand is so light that present stocks have proven sufficient to maintain retail sellers for a long period.

Weakness again developed in the alfalfa meal market, although changes in quotations were small. The undertone is decidedly downward, with stocks of meal on hand of fair quantity. Low grade meal was being quoted about 50c lower for the week. Choice meal was unchanged with most handlers reporting little or no arrivals of this grade. Sales were so light in the meal market that quotations could hardly be established. Range of prices of standard meal, which closed 50c lower for the week, was $15.75 to $16.

It was reported during the past week that several large meal mills in Montana had contracted with mixers in the Southwest to take care of their output. The price was considerably under the market and the effect of the sales was demoralizing. A number of mixers have deferred buying supplies of alfalfa meal, anticipating that the large sales last week at considerably under the ruling market prices would have a bearish effect on quotations. Some anticipate a decided break in the market.

Easterners were only fair takers of meal last week. A number of cars were shipped East, but this business represented a routine transaction. Nothing new was done in Eastern markets. Inquiry from the New England states is light, with the dairying interests in that section feeding alfalfa mixed feeds lightly. Present prices are a slight bar, but a Kansas City mixer says that the fine pasturage conditions in the New England states and the comparatively warm temperatures throughout the principal dairying regions are the deterring factors. Pennsylvania took several cars of meal and one car of grain mixed alfalfa feed from Kansas City last week. A small shipment was also made to New York state.

Trade in mixed alfalfa feeds is dull, with most sales limited to Kansas, Missouri and Arkansas. A number of live stock feeders are taking carlots, but good grass is interfering with this trade. Prices on mixed feeds were somewhat weaker during the past week, with declines of 50c being noted in a few instances. However, the lower markets offered no inducement to buyers, for there is a general complaint as to the retail demand. Feeders are lessening operations.

An adverse factor in the present market is the large supply of meal and hay. Mills in Colorado and other large milling states are grinding steadily at this time and are dumping their output on the market, because of the lack of storage. Alfalfa hay is in large supply and with the small demand is presenting a weak tone.

Arrivals of alfalfa hay in the Kansas City market during the past week were heavy, with quotations practically unchanged. No features of special importance developed in the market. Quality of arrivals was only fair, although a few cars of good choice hay was counted among the receipts. A good demand prevailed for the choice grades, while the poor stuff was slow sale. Several cars from Northern points arrived in frosted condition. Shipping demand in the local market was for fair amounts. Eastern and Southern outlets were taking normally. A moderate clearance was effected at the close. Receipts in Kansas City totalled 193 cars.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Range of prices of sales on the Kansas City market during the past week were as follows:

Alfalfa Meal—Choice, nominally $22@23; No. 1, $20.50@21.50; No. 2, $17.50@18; standard, $15.75@16.

Alfalfa Molasses Feeds—No. 1, $22@22.50; No. 2, $21@21.50; standard, $20.

Alfalfa Grain Molasses Feeds—$25.50@26 50; alfalfa grain dry mix, $26.50@27.50.

Alfalfa Hay — Fancy, $18@18.50; choice, $17@17.50; No. 1, $15.50@16.50; No. 2, $12.50@13.75; No. 3, $10.50@12; standard, $14@15.

SOUTHEAST.

Nashville, Tenn., December 1.

There is little activity in alfalfa and products in the local market, with prices continuing to rule steady and high. High grade alfalfa hay sells around $22 per ton, and the best grades of alfalfa dry feed and molasses at $30 to $31.

NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, La., December 1.

Quotations on alfalfa and products were about stationary last week, with offerings more liberal than for some time. Meal is a scarce commodity. Off color meal brought $24 a ton. Demand was good in the country and the Southeast, but little meal was moving in New Orleans. Molasses feed and grain mixed feeds had a small sale at a range of $24 to $27.

ILLINOIS.

Chicago, Ill., December 1.

Alfalfa products are unchanged in quotations, with demand practically the same. Offerings of meal during the past week were fairly heavy, with sales rather slow except at concessions. A routing business was transacted in mixed feeds. The open weather throughout Illinois has lessened the demand for commercial feeds considerably and this is being reflected in the alalfa mixed feeds market. Best alfalfa hay is offered at $20 per ton. Alfalfa grain molasses feed is being quoted at $24 per ton in 100-pound sacks, delivered Chicago. Demand is fair. Alfalfa molasses mixed feed, same basis, is worth $21 per ton.

OHIO.

Cincinnati, O., December 1.

Prices of alfalfa products showed but little change. The movement is not very heavy, and only points that are buying to any great extent are the Southern markets. Local buyers are inclined to hold off, as they are of the opinion that lower prices will prevail. Weather conditions have been very unfavorable and the trade looks to lower values. Alfalfa mixed feed is about the only products that shows any demand. Quotations are grain mixed alfalfa feed, $27.50@28; alfalfa mixed feed, $23.50@24; molasses feed, $22.50@23.

ALFALFA LEAVES.

The Alfalfa Products Co., Billings, Mont., has just sold its entire output for the year to the Alfo Meal Milling Co., East St. Louis, Ill. The sales included 4,500 tons of alfalfa meal at $10.75 per ton, f. o. b. Billings. Compared with present market quotations the price for the meal is surprisingly low.

R. C. Witter has purchased the alfalfa mill and storage building at Wamego, Kas., formerly the property of A. S. Eaton & Son. The mill is finely equipped, the machinery being all modern and new. The plant has a capacity of 15 tons of alfalfa feed per day. Mr. Witter plans to put the mill in operation immediately. The farmers in the vicinity of Wamego have a small surplus of alfalfa hay and favor the opening of the mill, for it will result in a home outlet for their produce.

Alfalfa has again demonstrated its worth as a dry-weather-resisting plant, and impressed all with its incomparable worth, says F. D. Coburn, secretary of the Kansas Department of Agriculture in his report on crop conditions. A season like the one just past inevitably increases the already high appreciation of this wonderful perennial. While its cuttings of hay were not so numerous or so heavy as in some years, the seed crop was the largest ever harvested, and the two products, hay and seed, enabled it to live up to its reputation of being the most profitable crop in Kansas, some fields approximating in aggregate value per acre the returns secured in seasons of normal rainfall and temperatures. One of its merits, too, is that it will be found on the job bright and early next spring, to deliver dividends before other crops are ready for harvest. The acreage in alfalfa in Kansas is more than a million acres, and the value of the state's tame hay is $18,526,763, and of the prairie $9,410,547. This is the value, however, on the 1912 cuttings, as assessors annually gather statistics of tonnage in March for the preceding year, and the 1913 hay output will not be known until returns are received next year.

Pure Dustless Alfalfa Meal

and a full line of dry and Cane Syrup Mixed Feeds can always be secured for quick shipment from

The Otto Weiss Alfalfa Stock Food Co.,

Wichita, Kansas

Prices right let us put you on our regular mailing list.

Purity Milling Co.

Manufacturers of Flour and Alfalfa Mixed Feeds---

Mixed Car Shipments

Flour,
Corn Meal,
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Purity Horse Feeds,
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STERLINGWORTH CHARCOAL CO.
MILLS IN MICHIGAN AND MASSACHUSETTS
CAMBRIDGE MASS.

We Can Convince
The Ultra-Skeptical
THAT SHULTZ BELTING
Is the most Economical and the most Efficient in the long run

SHULTZ BELTING COMPANY
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Agencies and Branches the World Over.

CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT

Rates for Advertising under this Head, 1 cent a word for each insertion. No Advertisement accepted for less than 50 cents.

POSITION WANTED.

WANTED—Position as head miller in mill of 100 barrels and up. Have had charge of mills from 150 to 2,000 barrels. Can furnish very best of references. Can keep mill in good repair, have my own tools. Married. Can come at once. Wish a situation where there are good schools. Address Milling and Grain News, Box 203, Kansas City, Mo.

WANTED—Position as head or second miller, by a young man. Ten years experience on spring and winter wheat. Can keep a mill in good repair. Desire a position that will be permanent. Address Milling and Grain News, Box 208, Kansas City, Mo.

WANTED—Position as head miller in mill up to 500 barrels capacity on either soft or hard wheats, or would accept position as second miller in large mill with company where there is opportunity for advancement. Am changing on account of a practical miller buying an interest here. Have had 16 years' experience in mills up to 2,000 barrels capacity. No. 1 references. Am 31 years old, married. Give full particulars in answering. Address L. L. Leeper, Milliken, Col.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—One complete 125-barrel Barnard & Leas milling outfit practically new. Also all kinds of mill machinery and fittings. If you are looking for a bargain address Southwestern Flour & Grain Co., Springfield, Mo.

NEW AND USED BURLAP BAGS FOR SALE—We have 7,000 42-inch and 33,000 46-inch 7½-oz. new burlap bags on hand. Also 3,000 46-inch and 2,500 42-inch used bags, slightly stained by water. All are for sale and at prices to move them. Address Kansas City, Missouri, Boat Line Co., Midland Building, Kansas City, Mo.

WANTED—Two flour dressers; round reels 32-inch diameter, eight feet long; Allis or Nordyke. Confer with Canadian Mill & Elevator Co., El Reno, Ok.

CASH FOR YOUR BUSINESS OR REAL ESTATE—Mills bought, sold and exchanged. I bring buyers and sellers together. No matter where located if you want to buy or sell any kind of property anywhere at any price, address Frank P. Cleveland, 1558 Adams Express Building, Chicago, Ill.

Wanted to hear from owner who has good mill or elevator for sale. Send description and price. Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

MILLS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Seventy-five barrel roller flour mill, Nordyke & Marmon build, now in operation; located in good wheat section of Virginia, with an available water power of 350-horse. Address Milling and Grain News, Box 172, Kansas City, Mo.

MILL FOR SALE.

Water power grist mill for sale. Rolls for flour, buhrs for feed and meal. Mill is 40x40. House, barn and outbuildings; 16 acres of land; two cleared and balance pasture land and timber. A bargain for someone. Anyone meaning business write J. D. Noll, R. F. D. No. 4, Spring Mills, Pa.

FOR SALE.

Two good water power mills, both situated in good rich sections of Giles county. One about five miles north of Pulaski, known as the Tinnon Mills; 25 barrels of flour, with corn mills. Vina Mills, four miles east of Prospect, on L. & N. R. R.; fine country; 50 barrels; Wolf Flour Mills, with corn mills; a good gin and saw mill in connection. Good dwelling and store houses; a fine place to live and make money. If interested, write me at Pulaski, Tenn.

B. F. McGREW.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A good 50-barrel mill in town of about 150 population. Main building about 28x36. Three-story warehouse, 24x40; one-story engine room, 16x16; four double stands Ehrsam rolls, 6x12; six-section Wolf Separator; Wolf Purifier. This mill is located in finest wheat section of Kansas, Southwest Marion county. For further information and terms, address Milling and Grain News, Box 207, Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE OR RENT—A 100-bbl, up-to-date water and steam mill. Cheap power. Plenty wheat at mill door. Good chance for right man to organize a local company. Address, Flour Mills, Alma, Kansas

FINE VIRGINIA MILL FOR SALE.

The Waterford Mills, located at Waterford, Loudon county, Va. Three-story brick building, with attic and basement. Water-power with fourteen feet fall; one turbine and one overshot wheel; also steam plant for emergencies. Daily capacity forty barrels flour and 400 bushels meal. Five double stand rolls, two 36-inch buhrs on meal. Allis bolter, Allis purifier, two Mill's reel and all other necessary machinery for a complete mill. Attached to the mill is a fine metal clad elevator of 12,000 bushels capacity. In addition, the elevator has room for the storage of 500 barrels of flour. The property is located in one of the best districts of the state, in a fine farming country. Also a good brick and stone dwelling, barns, stables and other necessary buildings. For detailed description, write to WM. M. FLING, Waterford, Loudon county, Va.

Mill and Stored Grain Insects.

The Kansas State Agricultural College has issued, in pamphlet form, the results of Prof. George A. Dean's research work in exterminating the insects which infest flour mills and elevators. It is a most valueable and practical book of 236 uages, illustrated with many drawings and gives the actual results of heat fumigation in many mills. Prof. Dean writes with authority and knowledge of his subject, secured by years of study and practical work in his field, and has contributed the most valuable volume in the literature of his subject which is now available.

USED MACHINERY FOR SALE

One No. 3 Great Western Corn Meal Sieve.
Two Iron King Friction Drive Bran Packers.
Two No. 2 Great Western Flour Dressing Reels.
Two No. 2 Peerless Flour Feeders and Mixers.
One 17x26--800 pound Renselaer Wheeled Portable Platform Scale.
One 80-ton--42 feet long Fairbanks Railroad Track Scale.
One United States No. 84 Four Wheeled Platform Truck.

We have some canvas elevator belting and a number of tin mill buckets and 20-inch elevator buckets that we want to dispose of. Address,

Frank J. Reynolds,
KEMPER MILL, EAST BOTTOMS, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

TUESDAY'S GRAIN MARKETS.

The following are the closing prices for grain on the Boards of Trade of the principal Western markets on Tuesday, December 2:

Kansas City Grain Prices.

Wheat—Dec. 81⅛; May 86⅝; July July 84⅜. Cash—No. 2 hard, 82½@87½; No. 3 hard, 83½; No. 4 hard, 80; No. 2 red, none; No. 3 red, none; No. 4 red, none.

Corn—Dec. 68¾; May 72¼; July 71¼. Cash—No. 2, 69@71½; No. 3, 66¾@70; No. 4, 65; No. 2 white, none; No. 3 white, 68; No. 2 yellow, 69½@70; No. 3 yellow, 67½@68½; No. 4 yellow, 66.

Oats—Dec. 38; May 42¾. Cash—No. 2 white, none; No. 3 white, 39; No. 4 white, 38¾. Standard, 40@40¼.

St. Louis Market Prices.

Wheat—Dec. 88¼; May 92; July 87⅛. Cash—No. 2 red, 90@93; No. 3 red, 90@92½; No. 4 red, 86@90; No. 2 hard, 87@93; No. 3 hard, 86@91½; No. 4 hard, none.

Corn—Dec. 70½; May 72½; July 71⅝. Cash—No. 2, 70; No. 3, 70; No. 4, 66@67½; No. 2 yellow, 77½; No. 3 yellow, 68@68½; No. 2 white, 77; No. 3 white, 68½.

Oats—Dec. 39⅞; May 42¾. Cash—No. 2, 40@40½; No. 3, 39; No. 4, 38; No. 2 white, 42; No. 3 white, 40@41; No. 4 white, 39¼@40. Standard, 41@41½.

Minneapolis Grain Prices.

Wheat—Dec. 82⅞; May 87⅛; July 88¾. Cash—No. 1 northern, 84½@86; No. 2 Northern, 82½@84.

Chicago Grain Prices.

Wheat—Dec. 87; May 90¾; July 88¼. Cash—No. 2 red, 94⅞@95⅜; No. 3 red, 94; No. 2 hard, 87⅞@89; No. 3 hard, 87⅝@88½; No. 1 Northern, 90@90¾; No. 2 Northern, 88½@89½; No. 3 Northern, 86@88; No. 2 spring, 88@88½; No. 3 spring, 86½@87.

Corn—Dec. 70¾; May 70⅜; July 69¾. Cash—No. 2, 73½@74; No. 3, 73@73½; No. 4, 69@70; No. 2 white, 74@74½; No. 3 white, 73½@74; No. 4 white, 71@72; No. 2 yellow, 76@76½; No. 3 yellow, 74½@75; No. 4 yellow, 73@73½.

Oats—Dec. 38¼; May 41⅝; July 40¼. Cash—No. 2 white, none; No. 3 white, 39@39¾; No. 4 white, 38¼@39¼. Standard, 40@40¼.

R. W. Amerine Succeeds Frank Foltz.

R. W. Amerine has succeeded Frank Foltz, recently resigned, as manager of the Blackwell Mill & Elevator Co., Blackwell, Okla. The change took place last week, Mr. Amerine now being in active charge of the mill. Mr. Foltz has been manager of the Blackwell plant for the past eight years. Last week he visited his brother in Wellington, Kas., and then left for an extended trip to Southern California. Mr. Foltz will stay for some time in Orange, Cal., where his wife's parents reside. He has not yet announced his future plans.

Armour Incorporates in Canada.

What is apparently the first step of American grain operators of large dealings to establish themselves in Canada is an announcement that the Armour Grain Co. of New Jersey had taken out a license to do business in Ontario, Canada. Inquiries established the information this was the Chicago concern said to be the largest grain operators on the American continent. Permission is given to use $100,000 capital.

Indestructible!

A giant piece of steel is part of the 68-ton frame of a Wabash steel car.

On the frame is riveted the solid steel side-plates, steel roof and steel floor; forming a car of ***indestructible strength!***

WABASH

STEEL TRAINS

to St. Louis

are real factors of safety and luxury.

Leave Kansas City,	10:00 a. m.	1:00 p. m.	9:00 p. m.	11:30 p. m.
Arrive St. Louis,	6:15 p. m.	10:50 p. m.	7:00 a. m.	7:49 a. m.

TICKETS: 903 Main Street and Union Station.

J. J. SHINE, Western Passenger Agent, Kansas City

Milling and Grain News

Volume Twenty-three. KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1913. Number Two.

ARGENTINE NOT ON FREE LIST

Importations From South American Republic Are Taxed Under Retaliatory Provision.

Argentine is not included in the list of foreign countries, which may send wheat or wheat products into this country free of duty, according to an announcement of the Department of Treasury last week. Efforts on the part of New York importers and others to secure the refund of a $2 per ton import tax on bran, which was recently paid on a shipment of 2,000 tons resulted in the announcement.

The United States government officials declare that in their interpretation of the Argentine law, a duty is levied on semolina, a product of wheat. The retaliatory provision of the new tariff law provides that if wheat or any product of wheat is taxed by a foreign country, then wheat and all its products coming from that country must pay the duty provided in the new tariff bill. Officials of the government declare that all duties paid on shipments of bran or wheat into this country will not be refunded, even if Argentine takes contemplated action on removing the duty levied on semolina.

It is understood that the president and members of Congress of Argentine favor a repeal of the provision which provides for an impost on semolina. Reports from that country indicate that there is little or no opposition to free trade with the United States, for the South American republic has everything to gain in the way of new outlets for its flour and nothing to lose in the way of competition. However, notwithstanding their willingness to remove the duty on semolina, no such action has been taken and the members of the Argentine congress are awaiting the iniative of one of their number to introduce a bill providing for the elimination of the duty on semolina. Until this is done Argentine wheat and wheat products will not be able to enter the United States free of duty.

Few countries are exempt under the retaliatory provision of the wheat schedule. Assistant Secretary Hamling of the treasury department, notified collectors of customs last week that the countervailing duty on wheat and its products shall be enforced against Argentine, Canada and all other countries of the world, with the exception of Great Britain, Denmark, Finland and the Netherlands. In the ruling on the new tariff the assistant secretary stated that the retaliatory duty amounts to 10 cents per bushel on wheat, 45 cents per barrel on flour and a ten per cent ad valorem duty on other products.

In the petition of the importers asking for a ruling on the Argentine tariff, it was stated that practically all shipments of bran from the South American republic to this country would be stopped by impost; that most of the contracts made with South American mills for bran to be shipped to this country was on a basis discounting the tariff tax of $2 per ton, for it was understood at the time that before shipment was made Argentine would have repealed its duty on semolina and the product would be allowed to enter this country free. The ruling made last week, in the opinion of leading millers in the trade, will have a tendency to stop importations of bran, which have had a slightly depressing effect in the past month. Whether the product already contracted for will be ordered out is a question. However, with the payment of the duty the importers will not be able to dispose of the product under ruling quotations in this country and the importations will not have such a depressing effect on the mill feed market in this country.

Of the countries which are able to ship wheat and wheat products to this country duty-free, the only one that can possibly take advantage of the new tariff is Great Britain. The possibility of English mills shipping flour or mill feed to this country has been gone into thoroughly, but none seem to have taken any particular interest. At least, not a single English mill has made any preparations to ship to this country.

SOUTHWESTERN MILL COMPLETE JULY 1

Contract for New Building Awarded Last Week to Weatherspoon & Engler.

The Southwestern Milling Co., Kansas City, expects to have its new mill completed by July 1. Contract for the mill building was awarded to Weatherspoon & Engler, Chicago, last Saturday. With the building completed between March 1 and April 1, Manager C. M. Hardenbergh believes that the machinery can be installed and a trial run made before July 1, so that when the heavy wheat movement begins and the present lease on the Crosby plant in Topeka expires, the new mill in Kansas City will be ready to turn out flour.

Weatherspoon & Engler will start work immediately on the structure. The ruins have been cleared away with the exception of the standing walls of the old mill, which will be utilized in the erection of the flour warehouse. The new plant will be constructted of reinforced concrete on the most modern fireproof lines. A minimum of woodwork will be used in the mill.

Mill machinery has not been purchased yet, but it is planned to award contracts by the close of next week. It is not yet definitely decided whether the mill machinery awards will be made in Kansas City or in New York City, but it is probable that A. P. Walker, secretary of the Standard Milling Co., New York City, will be in Kansas City when the machinery contracts are let. The capacity of the mill will be 3,000 barrels at a minimum in two units of 1,000 and 2,000 barrels. The flour warehouse will have a capacity of 25,000 barrels.

Oklahoma-Memphis Rate Hearing.

The hearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission of the Oklahoma Memphis rate advance case, in which the railroads are attempting to advance the rates from Oklahoma points to Memphis 12½ per cent, was well attended by Oklahoma millers. Examiner Butler had charge of the case for the Commission and millers' interests were looked after by the Southwestern Millers' League, the Oklahoma Corporation Commission and the Oklahoma City Traffic Association. From evidence submitted the railroads did not show any justification for the advance in rates. It was shown that railroads were getting more for the haul from Oklahoma to Memphis than nearly any other point on their lines. Millers were well satisfied with the outlook for favorable decision. The following millers were present at Oklahoma City: Frank Foltz, Blackwell; D. J. Donohoe, Ponca City; E. E. Wiegel, Perry; J. L. Ford, Shawnee; C. U. Connellee, Fred Hona, George G. Sohlberg, D. McKinstry, Oklahoma City; John Kroutil, Yukon; K. E. Humphrey, El Reno; H. K. Schafer, El Reno; E. R. Lehman, J. E. Ruth, Geary; John Ruth, Kingfisher; W. O. Wheeler, W. W. Deck, Weatherford; Fred Miller, Enid; Mr. Patton, L. E. Pettigrew, Chickasha, and C. V. Topping, Wichita, Kas.

Unfair Missouri Rates Suspended.

A cancellation of Frisco supplement No. 4 to its transit circular, which provided that grain coming through the upper Missouri river gateways, St. Joseph, Leavenworth, Omaha and other points, may be milled in transit at Kansas City when moving upon proportional rates, but not elsewhere, was secured by W. H. Marshall, secretary of the Southwestern Missouri Millers' Club. The supplement was to have become effective November 29. Mr. Marshall filed his petition asking for the suspension of the rates on November 15.

Before the petition was filed an effort was made to secure the voluntary withdrawal of the suplement by the Frisco, which finally announced its intention to make proper amends. Owing to the fact that a supplement cancelling the discriminating rates could not be made effective until 30 days had elapsed, the objectionable features in supplement No. 4 could not be avoided, except by suspension.

Annual Meeting and Celebration.

The Southwestern Missouri Millers' Club will hold a two days meeting and celebration at Springfield on December 16, 17. The third year of the club's existence and the starting of the fourth year will be celebrated. Secretary Marshal expects a alrge attendance of members.

Canadian Oats in Kansas City.

The shortage of feed in the Southwest has attracted three cars of oats to Kansas City from Calgary, Canada, according to notice received by the deputy collector in charge of the Kansas City United States customs office. Under the new tariff law the duty on oats is 6 cents per bushel, or 9 cents less than the impost levied in the old law.

Kansas City Board of Trade members stated that the shipment of oats from Canada, consisting of three cars, was only a small part of recent purchases of Canadian mill oats made by Kansas City grain dealers. It is understood that mill oats is the refuse and screenings of Canadian oatmeal mills and consist principally of oats, wheat, barley, chaff and other feedstuffs. This mixture can be brought down to Kansas City at a cost of 25 to 35c per bushel. Sold as feed in Kansas City it brings from 5 to 15c more than the purchase price.

The Enid Mill & Elevator Co., Enid, Okla.: "Are operating 24 hours daily. Flour business is fair, with a good local demand. Eastern markets not buying. Export business is very fair with West Indies best buyers. Mill feed demand takes supply."

FULL REBATE NOT ALLOWED

Details of Operation of Drawback Regulations Governing Imported Wheat Outlined.

C. V. Topping, secretary of the Southwestern Millers' League, is in receipt of a letter from George Koehler, acting chief, divisions of customs, Washington, D. C., regarding the drawback on flour manufactured from imported wheat.

I have to refer to your letter further in the matter of drawback on flour manufactured in part from imported wheat, and to inform you that drawback is allowable under Treasury Decision 26025 of February 4, 1905, on flour manufactured from imported wheat in combination with domestic wheat.

Where drawback is to be claimed under the regulations cited above, a complete and detailed record must be kept showing the quantity of wheat imported, the date of manufacture, and the amounts of imported and domestic wheat used in the manufacture of each grade and brand of flour, and the amount of flour of each grade and brand produced, and the quantity of the several by-products, including screenings and waste, the value of each and every kind of wheat so used, and the value at the mill of each grade or brand of flour and of each and every by-product, including screenings and waste. The packages containing the flour so manufactured shall be so marked as to render identification easy and certain, to the end that Treasury Officials at the port of exportation may determine by examination the essential facts above stated. The manufacturing records shall be at all times open to the inspection of an authorized special agent of the treasury department, and shall be so kept that the sworn abstract may be readily verified.

If the manufacture of flour from imported wheat in combination with domestic wheat for exportation with benefit of drawback, is to be a continuous process, sworn abstracts from the manufacturing record prescribed above must be filed with the collector of customs at the port of New York every week. However, if such flour is only manufactured occasionally for exportation with benefit of drawback, a sworn abstract from the manufacturing record must be filed covering each lot of flour manufactured.

The collector at New York will, upon application, furnish extracts from the abstracts filed at this port where drawback entries covering parts of a lot of flour covered thereby are filed at other ports.

Under the provisions of paragraph 10 of Section 4 of the tariff act of October 3, 1913, 99 per cent of the duties paid on the imported wheat used would be pro-rated between the flour and by-products produced, according to their relative values at the time and place of manufacture, provided that the proportion of the duties which would attach to the by-products does not exceed the duty which would be assessable under the said tariff act on a similar foreign by-product imported from the country from which the wheat used was imported, in which case the amount over and above the amount of such duties would attach to the principal product or flour. The proportion of 99 per cent of the duties paid on the

(Continued on page 15).

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"The best estimate of a man is that of his contemporaries," said an old physician to the writer many years ago and he added that "a professional man who had the best standing with his competitors, was usually a leader and the same rule applied just as forcibly to business men."

William R. Gregory, president of the William R. Gregory Co. of New York, who met with an accident resulting in death last week, was a man whom his competitors respected and admired. As publisher of the Flour Trade News, later consolidated with the American Hay, Flour and Feed Journal, as well as the Bakers' Review, Mr. Gregory had a wide acquaintance and many warm personal friends among millers, flour men and bakers. He was universally popular and always the center of a jovial group at convention gatherings.

His untimely death has removed a man who has filled an important place in the industry, a man of lovable personal qualities and highly respected by all who knew him.

Handling Methods in Bake Shop the Important Features in Getting Results.

The letters from laboratories regarding the relative qualities of "patent" and "straight" flour have attracted much attention by Milling and Grain News subscribers. This shows the keen interest in all matters pertaining to flour quality or baking results.

John A. Wilson, of the Southwestern Flour Laboratories, has added to the letter previously published in relation to the qualities of the two grades of flour. He writes:

"Regarding the last two issues of your paper in which the views of several of the commercial laboratories were expressed in regard to the baking value of a 'patent' flour in comparison to a 'straight grade' flour, I note that we are substantially agreed upon the one point pertaining to the handling of flour to get the best bread results, that is, that the handling in the bake shop has more to do with good results than the grade of the flour. As a result of this, I formerly held the opinion that the baker should be supplied with a 'straight' grade flour, but upon coming into closer touch with the bakers I was compelled to change my mind as I found the best bakers were trying to learn the comparative values of the different grades of flour and the best way to handle them. This fact was very clearly demonstrated in the establishment of flour standards by the Master Bakers' Association at their Louisville mass convention.

"In making inquiry recently of a foreman in one of our large bakeries as to why he did not want to accept the assistance of the laboratory in the determination of flour values, I was promptly advised that he could not understand the reports as they were not in conformity with bake shop methods. This same information had reached me a great many times indirectly and I concluded that it would be better to change our reports which I did and attached hereto is a copy thereof. Your attention is particularly directed to the dough test portion thereof and you will note that we now show the number of rises and time thereof for the various grades of flour. Furthermore when reporting upon a sample of flour, we also show the same information as a guide to the baker as well as determining the comparative value of the sample of flour tested.

"The miller has found it necessary to know the value of the wheat he is sending to his rolls each day, especially as to its strength and the amount of tempering necessary and even more necessary is it for the baker to know the strength of the flour and the amount of tempering required upon sending it to his mixers. A still more necessary requirement is, that the baker should know the proper handling to be given the dough upon sending it to the troughs."

Hard winter patent, 65 per cent; first, 2½; second, 1; third, ¾; fourth, ¼.

Hard winter patent, 85 per cent; first, 2¼; second, 1; third, ¾; fourth, ¼.

Hard winter straight, 95 per cent; first, 3; second, 1; third, ¾; fourth, ¼.

Soft winter patent, first, 2; second, 1; third, ¾; fourth, ¼.

Hard spring patent, 65 per cent; first, 2½; second, 1; third, ¾; fourth, ¾.

No man ever got nervous prostration pushing his business; you get it only when the business pushes you.

A Mill to Manufacture Bran and Shorts With Flour as By-Product.

Millers have always made flour the chief product and bran, shorts, middlings and other offal mere by-products, an incident in the manufacture of flour. Their aim, like that of George Washington's, is to make good flour, and the by-products in the form of feeds, are counted as the side lines in milling.

Now there comes a farmer in Kingman County, Kansas, who announces that he will erect a flour mill, primarily for the manufacture of bran and other feeds. He says in his prospectus that the milling of flour will be an incident in the manufacture of feed. The mill will be a small one, of course, for this farmer intends to feed all of the output to live stock he has on feed. At present, he uses about 1,500 pounds of bran and shorts daily, feeding principally to his cattle. He intends to sell the flour to his farmer neighbors at cost price, but none of the valuable principal products, bran or shorts, will be offered for sale.

Whether milling as a side line to a farm, will pay in Kansas, is an entirely new question. Usually it takes several farms to start even a moderate sized mill and often when the story is finished, the farms are gone and the bank has the mill with the miller-farmer having all the experience.

Selling flour at cost has been tried before—without success. But starting a mill to get feed is a new way to break into the milling game unless this farmer is also a "trust buster" and is really aiming at the "millers' trust," which he believes charges him too much for feed. When things get humming good, there will be some satisfied neighbors and cattle if the intention of this farmer-miller is carried out.

Over Production—a World Wide Condition in the Flour Trade.

In the United Kingdom, as well as the United States, the flour output is considerably more than the needs of the country. This condition has been true for a number of years, but means to take care of the surplus output have not been uncovered in England. "Milling," one of the leading milling periodicals in the United Kingdom, comments on the situation as follows:

"Some firms are realizing this and at present there are a number of them which have either stopped one or more sections of their plants, or are running short time, or have otherwise reduced their output. Under such circumstances the true remedy for the present state of affairs in the trade is to find fresh outlets for English flour. If new customers could be found for say 3,000,000 sacks of British or Irish milled flour each year, then we are of the opinion that there would be very few complaints about the state of trade for a long time."

United States has had over-production of flour for more than a score of years. New markets were hunted out and the fact that this country was over-milled is one reason why there is a foreign demand today for American flour. Over-production has caused millers to look for new markets.

English mills have again realized the fact that production of flour in that country is much in excess of the needs. Rather than demoralize markets, the large milling companies are closing down their plants, but that this is not the only remedy for overproduction is brought out by "Milling."

"There is no inherent reason why at some future date United Kingdom millers should not ship abroad a large percentage of their present surplus. Such an eventuality cannot be brought about in a moment or in a year. In the distant future, too, and export market is likely to be a more economical remedy, though not so productive of results, than any combination which aims at artifically restricting output. In the United Kingdom the ultimate consumption of flour can only be increased in the same proportion as the population. This is increasing comparatively slowly. As a consequence, a great expansion of the trade of any one firm is usually obtained at the expense of another. This being so, expansion is very difficult of accomplishment, unless new markets in foreign lands are sought."

"Milling" is not very specific in pointing out where all of the British surplus flour is to go. Our American millers are crowding them rather hard in their own markets and in any other country the United States and Germany are active competitors, for any possible trade. Profitable years of milling has generally led to the building of too many large mills, and it takes a decade to adjust supply and demand. It is this period that the United Kingdom is probably approaching.

The Busy Man's Creed.

I believe in the stuff I am handing out, in the firm I am working for; and in my ability to get results. I believe that honest stuff can be passed out to honest men by honest methods. I believe in working, not weeping; in boosting, not knocking; and in the pleasure of my job. I believe that a man gets what he goes after, that one deed done today is worth two deeds tomorrow, and that no man is down and out until he has lost faith in himself. I believe in today and the work I am doing, in tomorrow and the work I hope to do, and in the sure reward which the future holds. I believe in courtesy, in kindness, in generosity, in good cheer, in friendship and in honest competition. I believe there is something doing, somewhere, for every man ready to do it. I believe I'm ready—RIGHT NOW!—Elbert Hubbard.

It may be proved with much certainty, that God intends no man to live in this world without working; but it seems no less evident that He intends every man to be happy in his work. It was written: "In the sweat of thy brow," but it was never written: "In the breaking of thy heart."—Ruskin.

Responsibilities gravitate to the person who can shoulder them, and power flows to the man who knows how. —Elbert Hubbard.

I know what pleasure is, for I have done good work.—Robert Louis Stevenson.

UNAUTHORIZED AGREEMENTS

Made by Salesmen Is Discussed From Legal Standpoint by Elton J. Buckley.

Several weeks ago I wrote an article on "Unauthorized Agreements of Salesmen," which seems to have been greeted with universal interest and attention. Naturally the subject touches everybody, as all the readers of these articles, probably without exception, are called upon some time by salesmen who make, as occasion may require, various promises and representations. The way to be sure that these promises and representations will hold a salesman's employer is the problem, and I discussed it in connection with certain cases, in the article referred to.

The following letter comes to me from a Waverly, Ia., concern, through a Western paper. It gives a chance to pursue this always important subject further:

Waverly, Ia., Nov. 10, 1913.

We would like your opinion on a matter of commercial law.

A representative of a certain jobber offered us a 5 per cent discount on a line of goods and we bought the line for a year and a half.

In our final settlement we deducted the 5 per cent and the house repudiates the claim. To complicate matters the agent has left the first house and gone with a Chicago jobber.

Would say that the 5 per cent is nothing unusual, as all the Chicago grocers give it on the line in uestion, deducting from invoice.

What we would like to know is if we would have any legal right on the word of the salesman should a suit be instituted to recover?

Thanking you in advance, we are,

Yours truly,

F. M. D.

This correspondent doesn't go quite far enough in his statement of facts to allow a categorical answer, therefore I will outline the two ways in which this transaction might have happened, and apply the law to each. This will give the correspondent a rule by which to measure his case, and will do the same to other readers.

I repeat, there are two ways in which this transaction may have happened:

First—It appears that this 5 per cent discount was offered eighteen months ago. If the salesman's employer has recognized it in any way whatever since, he must allow it now. Even if the salesman's first offer of the discount was wholly unauthorized, the house could become bound by it if—after knowing that it had been offered—they allowed it. It would seem as if some settlements must have been made within eighteen months, and if this discount was allowed at any of those settlements, the house is bound to allow it now.

Second—There may not have been any settlement within eighteen months, and the house may have been completely in ignorance that the salesman had offered the discount. A wholly different proposition would present itself then, viz., did the salesman have authority to offer the discount in the beginning? If he did, it is immaterial whether the house knew he had done it or not; they still are bound.

If there is no evidence that the house has ratified the salesman's act by allowing a discount or filling orders at a cut price, as the case may be, then arises the most difficult question in all these cases, viz., did the salesman have authority to do what he did, in this case to offer a discount? You are not expected to prove his authority by direct and positive evidence; usually you can't prove it in any such way. So you must prove it, as a rule, by circumstantial evidence. For instance, the following would be strong evidence that the salesman had authority:

First—If he had offered the same kind of a discount before, either on the same or other goods, and the house had allowed it.

Second—If he apparently had some jurisdiction over prices, and had named special prices before, or had cut prices, or had made special terms with buyers, all with the subsequent confirmation of his house.

Third—If you knew when he offered the discount to you that he had been giving it to other buyers, and that his house had allowed it to them.

If any of these things were true, the court would doubtless hold that the salesman apparently had authority, and that the house was bound. If they were not true, or if they could not be proved, and if the buyer had nothing more to go on than that the salesman had offered the discount and that he, the buyer, had bought on the strength of it, then the salesman's house would not be bound, though the discount could be recovered from the salesman personally—if he had it.

All of the above applies to every promise, every price reduction, and every special arrangement, which a salesman may make with a buyer. If it is absolutely evident that he has authority from his house to so act—as it would be, for instance, by a letter written by the house—then of course the house is bound. If there is no such direct evidence of authority, the question whether he had authority will be judged largely by whether he ever made the same or substantially the same offers before and the house fulfilled them. There is nothing about the mere fact of being a salesman that gives a man the right to cut a price, which allowing a special discount is doing, in a way, or the right to depart from regular terms in any other direction. The buyer who when tempted with special offers by salesmen, will say "wire your house and get their confirmation," may be saved considerable trouble and expense.

(Copyright, November, 1913).

Bulk System on Pacific Coast.

Bulk handling of grain on the Pacific Coast was started last week for the first time in the history of the ocean grain shipping business on the Pacific Coast. The steamer Portland, which was rebuilt at the direction of the Globe Grain & Milling Co., operating several mills in California, will carry the grain in bulk and will be loaded direct from the elevator of the Globe company in Portland, Ore. The steamer will ply regularly between Northern Pacific ports to those in San Francisco and San Pedro, Cal. Only cargo to be carried South will be wheat.

Formerly, most of the grain shipped from Washington and Oregon ports to mills in California was sent in sacks and the Portland with a capacity of 3,400 tons was loaded in ten days by longshoremen. With the new plan the ship can be loaded in six hours and unloaded in double that time.

An elimination of more than $2,000 in loading charges is accomplished in one trip to the vessel. The cost of sacks will also be done away with. This will affect a saving in the cost of wheat to the California millers who secure a large percentage of their supplies from Washington and Oregon ports. California millers assert that this will result in a larger movement of wheat from Montana and other Eastern states, for with the better facilities for hauling grain there will be a larger outlet.

New Wichita Mill Site Purchased.

The Wichita Flour Mills Co., incorporated in Wichita, Kas., in the last fortnight, has purchased the Nevling elevator with a capacity of 150,000 bushels and the five-acre site adjoining, on which it will start the erection of a modern flour mill in the near future. W. H. Kinney, president of the new company, announces that plans for the new mill will be ready within 30 days. The structure will be erected on fire-proof plans.

The capacity of the new plant will be 1,000 barrels, and it is planned to have the mill ready for operation, if possible, July 1, when the new crop movement begins. Whether the structure can be completed in that time is problematical, but work will be rushed so that the mill will be finished as soon as possible. The lease on the Howard mill, which the incorporators of the new company own, runs for one year. The new mill will be ready for operation before the lease on the Howard plant expires.

Kansas City Traffic Club Formed.

The Traffic Club was organized in Kansas City last week, composed of leading traffic interests of Kansas City and the Southwest. The organization meeting was well attended Membership includes traffic managers of the larger mercantile and manufacturing concerns and commercial agents and traffic officials of railroads.

The milling and grain industry of the Southwest is represented by E. V. Hoffman of the Kansas Flour Mills Co., Kansas City, and C. W. Lonsdale of the Lonsdale Grain Co., Kansas City, who were both elected directors. H. G. Wilson, transportation commissioner of the Kansas City Board of Trade is also director.

Officers of the new organiation are: J. A. Tapee, president; F. C. Cole, first vice president; H. E. Heller, second vice president; A. A. Wild, secretary-treasurer.

Meetings will be held at frequent intervals. The organization will keep a close watch on traffic affairs of the Southwest.

Canadian Reserves Are Light.

On the subject of wheat reserves in Canada, the following comes from a conservative trader in Winnipeg: "I don't believe there need be any fear of Canadian wheat importations in 1913. It looks as if the country has been swept clean and there is hardly any wheat, above needs of Canadian mills and for seeding purposes, left for the United States. There are sections in Canada where wheat will have to be shipped back into the country, while reserves in Alberta are hardly sufficient for seed. The shipping demand for Canadian wheat is so heavy, foreigners buying strongly that it is predicted that there will not be more than 6,000,000 bushels of wheat left in elevators at Fort William at the close of navigation. Country elevator stocks are small. Receipts will fall off sharply when stormy weather sets in.

However, another expert figures that with a crop estimated by the Canadian government at 179,000,000 bushels, there is still a surplus. Inspections in Canada have totalled more than 100,000,000 bushels in the Eastern section of the country. It is figured that 30,000,000 bushels are needed for seed and domestic consumption, leaving a surplus of practically 4,000,000 bushels in the interior. Baird of Winnipeg says that Alberta will not ship in any wheat for seed.

KANSAS ACREAGE 8,580,000

Area Sown to Winter Wheat in Kansas Is Largest on Record—Coburn.

Although Secretary Coburn's estimate of the Kansas winter wheat acreage falls short of the 9,000,000 mark, the figure at which most observers placed the acreage, his figures show the largest sown area to winter wheat on record in Kansas. Area amounts to 8, 580,000 acres, approximately 10 per cent greater than in 1911, which year formerly held the record in acreage and this year's acreage is 850,000 acres or 11 per cent in excess of the seeding of a year ago.

The season has been an excellent one for sowing, germination and growth, and the general average condition is 97, on the basis of 100 representing a satisfactory situation. This is six points higher than one year ago, 10 points above 1911, and 21.5 points higher than in 1910. In fact it is the highest reported since 1900, when the average was 99.7, on an acreage of 60 per cent less, but which produced in the following year, according to the United States Department of Agriculture, the largest wheat crop Kansas ever grew, or nearly 100,000,000 bushels.

In recording the unusually large acreage it should be stated that some reporters mention that here and there are fields sown for pasture only, to be planted to some other crop in the spring. Should this aggregate any considerable amount, it would of course be misleading to base next year's probabilities on the acreage reported now. There is the chance that such plans made in good faith this fall may be reversed by an exceptionally promising outlook next spring, leaving most, if not all the wheat sown, to mature.

The 105 counties, except nine, have sown more wheat than in the year before, which indicates that the increased acreage was not limited to any portion particularly noted heretofore for extensive sowing.

The county making the greatest gain in acreage (37,292, acres) was Reno, Sumner next with 32,733 acres, Ness third with 27,783 acres, and Land fourth with 25,758 acres.

While the situation was generally favorable for wheat sowing, a good deal was seeded under exceptionally promising conditions. Where corn amounted to little or nothing, the fields having been cultivated (practically summer fallowed) made ideal seed beds and much of this year's corn land was thus sown. No counties report a condition of less than 90, except Cheyenne and Sherman, in the northwest corner of the state. The highest condition is 109 in Gray. Some early sown wheat in Wabaunsee and Lyon counties is "infested wth Hessian fly," but no mention of insects of any sort was made by correspondents elsewhere.

Generally speaking moisture has been ample for the wheat's prosperity. Much is of rank growth and affording excellent pasturage, a very valuable complement to the limited feed supply.

Imports Exceed Exports at Gulf.

Reflecting the light movement of wheat for export through the Gulf, the monthly report of W. A. Wickstrom, chief grain inspector at Galveston, shows that only 64,000 bushels of wheat were shipped to foreign countries during November, made up of two cargoes, one to Hamburg and one to Antwerp. Imports of grain were heavy at Galveston, consisting approximately of 440,000 bushels or two cargoes of corn from Argentine.

KANSAS CITY AND THE SOUTHWEST.

Nothing new developed in the flour business of Kansas City and Southwestern mills during the past week, business being confined to established buyers in nearby territory. Prices were firmly held throughout the week, with a number of mills advancing quotations from five to ten cents, reflecting the stronger tone in wheat. Interior mills continue to hold straight flour delivered at Kansas City at a range of $3.50 to $3.90 in jutes.

Output of Kansas City mills made a slight increase during the past week, mills producing 39,600 barrels of flour, compared with 38,800 barrels in the preceding week, 41,200 barrels two weeks ago, and 57,500 barrels a year ago.

New business is taking a fair percentage of the output of mills, with all new trade confined to small lots. Mixed car buyers predominate in the market, with this demand taking in good volume.

Sales of flour by Southwestern mills to the territory East of the Mississippi river are few, Northwestern mills continuing in command of the price situation. Small quantities are being worked to the states just across the Mississippi, but in the states on the Atlantic seabord little if any flour is being sold. Spring wheat mills are selling established brands as low as $4.15 in jutes delivered New York City, while most Southwestern mills are holding at a basis of 10c to 20c above this figure.

New York is buying sparingly. Where stocks are low and jobbers' wants are in need of immediate replenishment, then purchases from Southwestern mills are being made at a very close margin. Several mills report a steady established trade business in New York City and the New England states, but where only a matter of price counts, hard winter wheat mills are placing little flour. Most mills in the Southwest report views of New York jobbers as differing with their's from 10c to 25c.

One Kansas City mill reports a good increase in Southern and Southeastern business, with Louisiana showing best improvement. Jobbers made purchases last week to run them to the end of the first week in January, but with this exception, nothing was done to pile up stocks. Business in other Southern states was of a routine character.

Kansas City mills report inquiries of jobbers on flour for up to April 1 shipment more than 20c too low. Several mills are refusing to accept this business, while the others are demanding a carrying charge, which resolves itself into a premium of 15c to 20c above ruling prices. Without the carrying charge, mills could probably effect sales of fair volume, but jobbers are bearishly inclined, and are indisposed to make any purchases above ruling quotations.

Export trade was good during the past week, mills noting a decided improvement in the demand. However, the differential of 10c in ocean rates is interfering to some extent with foreign sales. Quite a large number of sales were effected to the Continent last week of fancy clears and cut straight. Mills report sales to the United Kingdom and to the Continent of fancy first clears netting them $3.06, bulk Kansas City.

Clears for domestic trade are dull. A fair demand from Eastern markets for fancy clears is in evidence, but low grade offerings can hardly be moved. Prices were held firm, however, for foreign bids were not far out of line and mills did not care to reduce quotations.

Interior mills report operations about 65 per cent of capacity. Trade is principally of a local character, with mills noting little new in Eastern business. Large contracts are not being placed and most of present business is to replenish stocks up to January 15. Few sales are being made for more than 30 days' delivery. Mills are asking a carrying charge for delivery up to April 1, which is directly opposite to views of jobbers, who anticipate lower prices. As a result, no buying for deferred shipment is being done.

The following quotations are derived from sales made last week by interior Kansas and Nebraska mills as reported by Kansas City buyers and commission men, and are basis jute net f. o. b. Missouri river, in round lots or single car loads; 95 per cent straight for December-January shipment, $3.50@3.75 per barrel; high patents, 20@25c higher than 95 per cent; first clear, $2.90@3.30 per barrel, according to quality and grades; second clear, $2.80@3.

MILL FEED.

Warm weather continues to interfere with the feed demand, especially in Nebraska, which is offering bran in Kansas City at 98c per 100 pounds. Kansas City mills are selling most of their output locally, although some is moving into the interior. Prices are practically 5c above Nebraska, with mills asking $1.03 in straight cars to jobbers. The mixed car trade is paying from two to three cents above straight carlot sales.

The prediction from Washington that snows would be general over the Southwest was taken as a bullish factor in Kansas City. Mills believe that with the first snow on the ground, their present surplus would be readily absorbed at advancing quotations.

Sales on the Kansas City Board of Trade on Monday of this week were made at a range of $1 to $1.08 for bran. The top price was for a car of ground bran. Sales of plain bran were made up to $1.03.

Interior Kansas mills report a small surplus over sales. Many are storing this excess, for it would be rapidly taken when the first cold spell sets in.

Interior Kansas mills are holding prices steady and are asking $1.03 Kansas City in straight cars. However, most of them have little mill feed to offer in Kansas City, reporting the demand in their immediate territory good and are storing the remainder.

Nebraska mills are not finding good conditions surrounding mill feed, for they report sales as low as 98c, Kansas City. Pasturage conditions in the state are unusually good and this combined with the continued warm weather is an adverse factor in the mill feed market.

Quotations on shorts last week ranged from $1.16 to $1.24 in straight cars as reported by Kansas City jobbers. Prices in mixed cars were somewhat higher than these figures, some mills quoting up to $1.30. Fancy white middlings sold to jobbers in straight cars at a top of $1.39. There was little being offered.

The following prices were paid by brokers and commission men at close of last week for mill feed from interior Missouri river mills basis 100-lb burlap sacks net f. o b. Missouri river: Bran, 98c@$1.03 per 100 lbs; shorts, $1.18@1.26; white middlings, $1.34@1.39, but supply very scarce; red dog, $1.45.

CONCENTRATED FEEDS.

Good pasturage in the Southwest is affecting the cottonseed and oilmeal markets adversely. Sales to the interior of Kansas and Oklahoma continue light and an improvement is not anticipated by Kansas City brokers until cold weather sets in. Prices were practically unchanged last week. Cottonseed meal is quoted at $31.75 per ton in carlots; linseed meal, $29.50.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Quotations by Missouri river mills for prompt shipment to Eastern or Middle states in carlots or mixed cars to regular trade, basis f. o. b. Kansas City, are as follows:

Flour—Hard winter wheat patents, 98s cotton or jute, $4@4.25 per bbl; hard winter wheat straights, 98s cotton or jute, $3.80@4.05; first clears, $3@3.50; soft wheat patent, 98-lb cotton or jute, $4.50@4.80 per bbl; straight, $4.30@4.50; first clears, jute, $3.30@3.50; ordinary shorts, $1.25; white shorts. $1.30; corn meal, 35c per 17½-lb sack.

Cereal Goods—Rye flour in small sacks, $1.65@1.75 per 100; in 98s and 140s, $1.60@1.75; rye graham (pumpernickle) in small cotton sacks, $1.55@1.65 per 100; in 98s and 140s, $1.50@1.60; graham flour in small sacks, $2@2.10 per 100; whole wheat flour, in small sacks, $2.10@2.20 per 100; 98s and 140s, $2.05@2.15; rolled oats, in wood, 180 lbs, $5.40 per bbl.

Mill Feed—Bran, in 100-lb sacks, in carlots, $1@1.06; red dog, in 100-lb sacks, carlots, $1.50; ordinary shorts, $1.22@1.30.

Linseed Meal — Carlots, per ton, $29.50.

Cotton Seed Meal—Carlots, per ton, $31.40; ton lots, $32.

Southwestern Market Prices.

Following are prices of flour and other mill products quoted by Southwestern mills for straight or mixed cars, basis f. o. b. buyers' station: Flour in 24-lb sacks, 5c per cwt higher.

Kansas—Hard wheat patent, $4.40@4.60 per bbl; hard wheat, straight, $4.20@4.40; bran, $1.05@1.10 per 100, mill run, $1.25; brown shorts, $1.25@$1.30; white shorts, $1.35; corn meal, 40c per 17½-lb sack.

Oklahoma—Soft wheat patent, $4.90@5.20 per bbl; hard wheat patent, $4.40@4.60; hard wheat straight, $4.20@4.40; bran, $1.15; mill run bran, $1.25; corn meal, 36@40c per 17½-lb sack.

Arkansas—Soft wheat, high patent, $4.80@5.20 per bbl; hard wheat patent, $4.50@4.70; corn meal, 17½-lb sacks, 40c; bran, $1.25 per 100, basis L. R. rate points.

Texas—Soft wheat flour, extra patent, $4.90@5.10 per bbl; hard wheat flour, high patent, $4.80@5 per bbl; straight, $4.60@4.80; bran, $1.30 per 100; shorts, $1.55; corn meal, 70c per 35-lb sack.

THE SOUTHWESTERN GRAIN SITUATION.

A letter from the John F. Meyer Milling Co., St. Louis, says: "There are numerous farmers in the vicinity of our mill in Springfield, Mo., feeding wheat, not only to hogs but to dairy cows. These farmers are customers of our mill, but have not brought us a bushel of wheat this crop year."

Secretary Coburn of the Kansas Department of Agriculture says that his correspondents estimate the deficiency of the grains usually available for feeding will be in some measure made up by the feeding of wheat. The average of reports indicate that so much as 16 per cent of the 72,000,000 bushel crop may be fed to farm animals. This is deemed probable owing to the decline from the early summer prices and the extraordinarily high priced corn.

So rapid has been the growth of wheat in Southern Oklahoma and Texas that it is being mowed down and by farmers for hay. This was the report brought by Charles Avery of the Lonsdale Grain Co., Kansas City, who recently returned from a trip through the winter wheat belt. He says that the acreage in Oklahoma is greatly increased.

Reflecting the heavier movement of wheat in the interior of Kansas, receipts in Wichita, Kas., on one day at the close of November was 70 cars, the heaviest since last August. The usual run in Wichita at this time is 30 cars.

A large Pacific coast mill has established an office in Omaha and is shipping wheat westward regularly. It is estimated that more than 100,000 bushels of Nebraska wheat and corn is shipped to Los Angeles weekly by the Omaha buying office. Omaha was chosen because of its Western location and affords the lowest rate from Southwestern points to the Pacific Coast.

The Solomon Valley Milling Co., Osborne, Kas., says the growing wheat in its locality is in splendid shape, since the rains. The precipitation here was heavy and we believe that the subsoil is thoroughly wet. More than one and one-half inches fell on Saturday, November 30, and the precipitation continued for several days.

Pasturage on wheat fields has eliminated, to a large extent, the shortage of feed in the Southwest. Many farmers are renting their fields out to live stock operators and the pay from this fully covers the cost of seed and the labor in preparing the ground for the wheat.

Wheat deliveries on the Kansas City Board of Trade continue heavy. So far this month 1,435,000 bushels have been tendered in Kansas City. On corn, 100,000 bushels have been delivered; oats, 100,000 bushels.

There is quite a little gossip on the Kansas City Board of Trade to the effect that Kansas farmers will be compelled to mow their wheat before snow falls. It is feared that a severe cold spell will kill the plants. At present it is practically impossible to mow the wheat fields, because of the softness of the ground.

Rainfall in various sections of Kansas last week totaled 4.2 inches.

Stocks of wheat in Kansas City decreased 131,725 bushels, amounting to 8,142,128 bushels. Corn stocks increased more than 91,712 bushels, to 396,764. Amount of oats in store in Kansas City is 1,173,567 bushels, or a decrease of 90,347 bushels last week.

SOUTHWESTERN NOTES.

J. B. Hupp of the Kansas Flour Mills Co., Wichita, was a visitor on the Kansas City Board of Trade last week.

Henry Lassen of the Kansas Milling Co., Wichita, Kans., was on the Kansas City Board of Trade on Monday of this week.

The machinery for the new plant of the Valley Falls Flour Mill Co., Valley Falls, Kans., has arrived and will be installed before January 1.

The Galva, Kans., elevator of Colburn Bros., McPherson, is being enlarged to comply with the larger wheat production in the territory around Galva.

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E. D. Yost of the Yost Milling Co., Wilson, Kans., was on the Kansas City Board of Trade last week. Mr. Yost says wheat conditions in his territory are excellent.

Corn is bringing more than 80c per bushel in Atwood, Kans., resulting in a heavy feeding of wheat, which is selling at more than five cents below corn.

The Excello Feed Milling Co., St. Joseph, Mo., has increased its capital from $75,000 to $100,000. Several large additions are being made to the plant and a number of new feeds are being made.

It is announced that T. F. Blake, who resigned as manager of the Maney Milling Co., Omaha, Nebr., has purchased the mill of the Edwardsville Milling Co., Edwardsville, Ill., which he intends to operate.

The Aetna Mills Co., Wellington, Kans., has added a boiler to its present power plant. The mill is being operated full time and the new boiler will make possible a small increase in the output of the mill.

James A. Woolley, formerly head miller of the Barton County Flour Mills Co., Great Bend, Kans., is now with the Blue Rapids Milling & Elevator Co., Blue Rapids, Kans., in the same capacity.

George T. Smith was elected president of the New Process Milling Co., operating a mill in Ottawa, Kans., last week. J. B. Sikes was made vice-president and M. M. Smith, secretary. The mill has been thoroughly overhauled and some of the new Smith machinery has been installed in the plant. It is being operated now.

C. F. Foley, Lyons, Kas., has been appointed to succeed Henderson Martin as a member of the Kansas Public Utilities Commission. Mr. Foley has been a member of the Kansas legislature for several years from Lyons, Kans., and is in touch with the needs of the miller and grain dealer as far as equitable railroad rates are concerned.

Arthur Stern, assistant sales manager of the Wells, Abbott, Nieman Co., Schuyler, Nebr., was a Kansas City visitor last week. Mr. Stern says flour trade is dull, with shipping instructions on old contracts being received slowly. Pastures are good in Nebraska and grazing on wheat fields in the state is almost general. This is having a very adverse effect on the mill feed trade in Nebraska, according to Mr. Stern.

J. H. Siegel of the Eagle Roller Mill Co., New Ulm, Minn., was in Kansas City last week on his way from Excelsior Springs, Mo. Mr. Siegel was on the Board of Trade, but did not make any statements regarding the spring wheat situation. The movement thus far has been fairly heavy and Mr. Siegel did not believe that any Kansas winter wheat would have to be shipped to the Northwest this season.

The Coldwater Milling Co., Coldwater, Kans., was incorporated last week in Topeka, Kans., with capital stock of $10,000. Incorporators are Parker Wright, Frank Dodson, G. H. Delton, E. E. Pounds, A. C. Lambe, Frank King, R. C. Korff, F. L. Holcombe, Henry Kencht and F. R. Campbell. The company plans to erect a 100-barrel mill in Coldwater. It is being capitalized by business men in Coldwater on a co-operative plan.

The Southwestern Milling Co., of Kansas City, which is operating the Crosby mill in Topeka, seems to be well pleased with the flour being turned out by the machinery. According to W. C. Bagley of the Southwestern company, stationed at Topeka, the Crosby mill is in fine shape, and in his opinion should not be allowed to remain idle after the lease of the Southwestern Milling Co. expires. The mill is being run to capacity by the Southwestern and is making 1,000 barrels daily.

The Kingfisher Mill & Elevator Co., Kingfisher, Okla., secured the award last week to supply 76,048 pounds of Kansas hard wheat "issue" flour for the United States army at $2.10 per 100 pounds delivered Galveston, and also 34,300 pounds of "issue" flour for use at Fort Sill, Okla., at $1.85 per 100 pounds delivered destination. The Hogan Milling Co., Junction City, Kans., was awarded contract to supply 40,082 pounds of "issue" flour at Fort Riley, Kans., delivered at $1.76. The Halstead Milling & Elevator Co., Halstead, Kans., was awarded contract for 59,976 pounds of "issue" flour for Leavenworth, Kans., at $1.68 f. o. b. Halstead. Albert Weston & Co., Kansas City, representing Minneapolis mills, secured two awards for spring wheat "issue" flour, f. o. b. Minneapolis, at $1.89½ per 100 pounds. Delivery on all above contracts must be made on or before December 16.

Personal representatives of Southwestern mills in foreign countries now number more than five and a number of other mills plan to send a salesman to Europe and South America. Oklahoma mills are making an attempt to enlarge their business in the West Indies, which is reaching fair proportions at present. Many are of the belief that hard winter wheat mills of Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska can easily secure most of the flour business in Cuba and other islands of the West Indies. Following this, several Nebraska mills have started a campaign to enlarge their business in the West Indies. One Southwestern mill recently sent a special salesman, versed in Spanish methods, to Cuba. The salesman will visit the more important towns on the island and will then go to Central America. Brazil and a number of countries on the West coast of South America are included in the prospects to be canvassed by this mill representative. Consular officers stationed in South America say that any industry wishing to establish a trade in their section should first send a personal representative to make connections. The following Southwestern mills have recently sent a personal representative to either Europe or South America: The Kansas Milling Co. and the Red Star Mill & Elevator Co., Wichita, Kans., and the Leavenworth Milling Co., Leavenworth, Kans.

OKLAHOMA.

Oklahoma City, December 8.

No changes were reported last week in Oklahoma flour. Inquiries made among millers indicate that business continues exceedingly dull, and that not many mills are running full time.

A few export sales of flour were made during the past ten days. It was not learned, however, what prices applied.

Demand for mill feed in local territory is not very brisk. As a consequence, some of the mills were offering round lots of bran at reduced prices.

Oklahoma Market Prices.

Flour—Hard wheat patent, $4.50@4.70; hard wheat straight, $4.30@4.40; soft wheat patent, $4.70; extra fancy soft, $5.10@5.60.

Mill Feed—Straight bran, $1.15@1.20; mill run, $1.25@1.30; brown shorts, $1.40; white shorts, $1.50.

OKLAHOMA NOTES.

Adam Imboden of Wichita, Kans., was an Oklahoma visitor last week. When the milling industry of this section was in its infancy, Mr. Imboden called on the trade in the interest of the Bemis Bros. Bag Co.

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OHIO

Cincinnati, O., December 8.

Trivial changes occurred in soft winter wheat flour brands this week. The situation is about the same as it has been for a month. Matters continue almost at a standstill, mainly because supplies are sparingly offered and prices held above buyers' views as a rule.

No change is noted in Kansas trade brands. Buyers and sellers find it difficult to reach agreements on sales, owing to wide range between them in values. Stocks of flour are light and those who looked for reductions are now doing a hand-to-mouth business.

The more conservative millers of hard wheat flour advance the opinion that the holidays will not witness a situation as dull as is generally seen at this season.

The demand for mixed feed is picking up a little in Cincinnati after several weeks of dullness. It is expected that there will be an advance in prices. The weather has turned a little cooler and this will have a firm effect. Receipts have been falling off considerably during the past week.

Cincinnati Market Prices.

Flour—Prices are quoted as follows: Winter patent, $4.25@4.50; fancy, $3.90@4.15; family, $3.20@3.50; extra, $3@3.15; low grade, $2.75@2.90; hard wheat patent, $4.50@4.85; fancy, $3.85@4.25; family, $3.50@3.75; Northwestern blended rye flour, $3.75@3.90; city pure, $4.10@4.20; city blended, $3.80@4.10.

Mill Feed—Prices are quoted as follows: Bran, $23@24; mixed feed, $25@26; middlings, coarse, $27@28; middlings, fine, $28@29.

CLEVELAND.

Cleveland, O., December 8.

Though we have had a very strong and rising wheat market most of the week it is still impossible to report any snap to flour. Most mills have advanced their asking prices 10c to 20c, but dealers do not show the least anxiety for their future welfare. This seems to be the general rule, "Wait until we actually have to buy." Only the regular car trade to keep in stock certain brands, and these small transactions have been at old prices mostly. The market may be quoted as mills generally asking higher prices, with sales made at old values, except on soft winter wheat flour which has had a light business at 10c to 15c advance.

Cleveland Market Prices.

Kansas Hard Wheat—75 per cent patent, $4.10@4.40, jute or cotton sacks; 95 per cent straight, $3.95@4.10, jute or cotton sacks; clear, $3.40@3.60, jute or cotton sacks.

Minnesota and Dakota—75 per cent patent, $4.10@4.30, jute or cotton sacks; 95 per cent straight, $3.90@4.00, jute or cotton sacks; clear, $3.50@3.60, jute or cotton sacks.

Ohio and Indiana Soft Wheat—55 per cent patent, $4.20@4.50, jute or cotton sacks; 95 per cent straight, $3.85@4.30, jute or cotton sacks; clear, $3.60@3.75, jute or cotton sacks.

OHIO NOTES.

Receipts of flour this week totaled 22,762 barrels, compared with 20,726 last week. Shipments this week were 19,726 barrels, compared with 18,101 last week.

The Cincinnati Grain and Hay Exchange held its monthly meeting on December 4 and fully 40 members turned out for the occasion. A dinner party was held and Guy M. Freer, traffic manager of the Chamber of Commerce, was the principal speaker.

IOWA

Des Moines, Ia., December 8.

Although new sales of flour throughout Iowa during the past week were of a small lot character, principally for single cars, the entire volume of business effected by mills was fairly satisfactory. So many dealers throughout the state are carrying such light stocks that replenishment is made frequently. All new business being secured by mills is for prompt shipment, the disposition among jobbers being to carry small stocks of flour through the holiday season, when consumers buy lightly.

Prices were practically unchanged for the week, although a number of Nebraska mills tightened up somewhat and returned to their former quotation of $4.30 in the southwestern section of the state. This represented an advance of practically 10c over last week, caused in part by the stronger quotations on wheat in the interior of Nebraska. Kansas mills were not shading prices and concessions were unusual. Mills were holding at $4.50 to $4.80, with the top price being asked in the northwestern section of the state.

No pressure is being brought to bear on the market by millers, especially is this true of the interior of the state. Mills realize that dealers do not care to buy heavily at this time, for most of them figure that prices will be lower at the beginning of the new year. Jobbers in the state are selling at a close margin, with mill agents reporting a very light profit on the present basis. With no pressure by either jobber or the mills, purchases will probably continue of a hand-to-mouth character until the wheat market shows signs of awakening.

There is a general feeling among jobbers that the trend of future prices will be downward, notwithstanding the present bullish undertone in the market. With the wheat market remaining practically steady, dealers will confine purchases to immediate needs. A sudden change in wheat, either up or down, would induce much new business. A lifeless wheat market such as the present one will not improve flour sales in Iowa.

Nebraska transacted a good mixed car business throughout Iowa during the past week, the mills in that state offering both bran and flour under quotations of other Southwestern mills. Kansas did a fairly good business, mostly routine. Sales were to established trade, principally in cotton sacks.

Spring wheat mills were making few sales in Iowa. Northwestern mills were asking a range up to $4.80 for patent, with extreme short patents being quoted at $5.20, delivered any point in the state. Des Moines dealers were buying leading spring wheat brands at $4.50 to $4.80, with concessions of 10c offered in a few scattered instances to secure business.

Local Iowa mills are operating on half to three-quarter time operations. Most of flour is finding an outlet in domestic trade. Mills are holding prices generally firm with $4.50 the ruling quotation of patents.

Mill feed sales continue light throughout the state, with prices weak. Sales were principally to local trade. Iowa mills are asking $21.50 in mixed cars for bran, while jobbers are buying at $1 under this figure in straight cars. There is little confidence in the future of the mill feed market, sales for January shipment being about $1 per ton under present ruling values. Spring wheat mills continue to undersell Kansas $2 per ton. Southwestern mills, with exception of Nebraska, are offering little in the state.

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ILLINOIS.

Chicago, Ill., December 8.

Chicago flour is about the same as a week ago. There is a marked lack of interest. The past two weeks have witnessed reduced production, with flour booked considerably less than output. Directions on flour previously booked have been coming in fairly well, and this, in a measure, helps to take care of the surplus output above new business.

While some spring and hard winter wheat millers are offering flour at prices a little less than a week ago, values are steady. The flour situation, viewed from the standpoint of millers, brokers and middlemen, is not satisfactory.

Clears of all grades are plentifully offered at an unchanged basis. Sales on Southwestern cut straight and 95 per cent flour are fair in volume at unchanged values.

Mill feed, on the whole, is dull. Shorts are in best demand. Feed for shipment in the next 60 days has slightly improved in demand, but for prompt delivery. Values are irregular, large buyers holding off awaiting colder weather.

Rye flour millers are complaining of trade, in fact they state that conditions have not been so unsatisfactory for a long time. Liberal offerings are being made from all points.

Export business in flour is practically nothing, only an occasional small trade being worked.

Chicago Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Special brands (basis wood), $5.10 per bbl; standard patents, basis jute, $4@4.15; straight, $3.70@3.85; first clears, $3.25@3.40; second clears, $2.60@2.80; low grades, $2.60@2.70.

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $3.90@4.10; straight, $3.70@3.90; fancy clears, $3.30@3.50; standard clears, $3.20@3.30; low grades, $3@3.10.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour—(jute)—Patent, $4@4.10; straight, $3.85@3.95; fancy clears, $3.30@3.50; low grade, $3.15@3.35; Michigan, 10c higher; patent, $4.20@4.35; straight $4.05@4.15.

Mill Feed (100-lb sacks)—Spring wheat bran, $21; standard middlings, $23.75; red dog, $27.50.

Rye Flour (in bulk)—White, $2.80@3.00; dark, $2.50@2.60, jute.

Coast Flour—Patent, $4.65@4.80 straight, $4.40@4.70.

ILLINOIS NOTES.

A judgment for $500 was recently rendered in favor of Frank G. Clark of Chicago in his case against the National Flour Co.

B. Frank Howard, United States crop statistician since the late seventies, recently completed 51 years of membership on the Chicago Board of Trade.

George C. Manschot, sales-manager for the past twenty years for the John B. A. Kerns & Sons Company, Milwaukee, Wis., resigned on December 1 to become manager of the Globe Milling Co., Watertown, Wis.

On account of extreme darkness, making careful inspection of grain by natural light impossible, there was no grain inspected by the Chicago Inspection Department on Wednesday, November 26. This is the first time in two decades that there was no inspection on account of weather conditions.

John T. Lenfesty, president of the John T. Lenfesty Milling Co., will leave for South America in the near future as the special representative of the United States Chamber of Commerce and the Chicago Association of Commerce in the interests of mutual trade between the Latin-American countries and the United States.

SOUTHEAST.

Nashville, Tenn., December 8.

Trading in flour has been only fairly active the past week. Mills quote prices steady, and only a moderate volume of new business is being booked. Some contracts are being closed in the South for lots of 500 to 1,000 barrels, but bulk of the buying is in car lots for current needs. Distributors are ordering on contract in only fairly satisfactory volume.

The foreign situation is unchanged, no export trade of consequence being handled. There has been a decided improvement in the car situation, and mills are having very little difficulty in securng adequate cars for moving business to the South. Sales of Western flour are only moderate, commission men reporting quiet business and no material change in prices. There is probably some easier tone to the feed situation, though quotations show no change of consequence. Mill men are looking for a materially stronger demand for feed with the coming of cold weather.

Nashville Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (basis wood.)—Best standard patent, $4.75 per bbl.; high patent, $4.35; half patent, $4.15; choice, $3.75; in cotton bags, 15c per bbl. lower.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (basis jute) — Best patent, $4.10@4.15 per bbl.

Spring Wheat Flour (basis 140-lb jute) — Best patent, $4.40@4.50 per bbl.

Mill Feed—(100-lb burlap)—Bran, $25 per ton; middlings and shorts, $28@30 per ton; hominy feed, $27.

SOUTHEASTERN NOTES.

Nashville grain dealers are intensely interested in the proceedings of the United States Supreme Court at present, involving the right of reshipping at Nashville. Atlanta and other Southeastern points filed a complaint against various railroads with the Interstate Commerce Commission, alleging discrimination, and demanding that they be granted the reshipping privilege. Nashville won in the lower tribunals, but the complainants went into the United States Supreme Court for final test. It has been expected that the decision would come down shortly. At present Nashville has the privilege of reshipping granted to Ohio river points by reason of being situated on the Cumberland river, and it is due to this fact that Nashville has become the largest grain market in the Southeast.

At the meeting December 4 of the Southeastern Millers' Association the following officers were elected for next year: E. M. Kelly, Nashville, president; J. L. Knauss, Evansville, first vice president; W. L. Sparks, Terre Haute, second vice president; J. B. McLemore, Nashville, secretary, and E. A. Lindsey, Nashville, treasurer. Secretary McLemore was instructed to attend the conference called by the Grain Dealers' National Association to be held in Chicago December 8, and to take such action with regard to corn grades and Federal supervision of grain as he may deem proper in behalf of the association. A resolution was passed urging all millers to restrict business done on open sales to already established trade, and under no circumstances to make such terms to new customers. There was a discussion of the strength of cloth to be used in bags for shipping flour, and the secretary was instructed to take this question up with raidroad officials and bag manufacturers with a view to getting at some good basis.

MINNESOTA.

Minneapolis, Minn., December 8.

Flour after sagging a little early in the week, rose again Friday and patents are quoted from $3.85 to $4.35 in round lots f. o. b. Minneapolis. Trade can not be called good by any means, as shipping directions are slow and orders are not plentiful. Bids usually are far off the market. Shipments continue to fall, the output for the week being but 368,475 barrels. There will be no complaint if the dullness should continue for the millers realize that they have had a very satisfactory business for the past three months. The market for mill feed and ground feeds showed a little more strength possible in anticipation of colder weather, but no great improvement can be expected when the cows can find plenty of green pasture, which has been possible. Prices were not changed in any way. Shipments of mill feed amounted to 1,812 tons, a rather poor showing.

Wheat receipts decreased materially, but yet must be considered large with a total of 2,206,700 bushels for the week. Elevators picked up 606,000 more bushels and have now nearly 17,000,000 bushels of wheat stored away. A small premium is commanded by cash wheat, but the limit is 1½c and that is only for the choicest blue stem.

Minneapolis Market Prices.

Minnesota Spring Wheat Flour—First patent, $4.05@4.35; second patent, $3.85@4.15; first clear, $2.80@3.60; second clear, $2.60@2.80.

Corn Products—Corn meal, granulated white, $3.@3.30; corn meal, granulated yellow, $3@3.30; coarse corn meal and creacked corn, $24.50@25; ground feed corn and oats mixed, $24.50@25.

Millfeed—Bran, in 100-lb sacks, $19@20; standard middlings, in 100-lb sacks, $20@21; red dog, in 140-lb sacks, $24@25.

The elevator of the Chattanooga Feed Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., narrowly escaped destruction by fire. The sprinkling apparatus saved the building, however, causing a damage by water of $5,000.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia, Pa., December 8.

This has been a very peculiar week regarding car lot sales of flour and feed. Jobbers in some sections of the state have bought heavily for prompt and future shipment, while other sections have done no buying. Western mills have advanced their limits on flour about 20c per barrel, while no change is reported from the local mills.

We have had no cold weather as yet. Money collections are very poor. A great many industries are laying their men off on part time. Railroads are also reducing crews and track men, although receivers of freight complain of slow deliveries.

Philadelphia Market Prices.

Prices f. o. b. cars, Philadelphia, in full and split cars:

Spring—Patent (basis wood) $4.50@4.95; straight, $4.30@4.75; clear, $3@3.20.

Winter—Patent (basis wood), $4.40@4.85; straight, $4.30@4.75; clear, $3.75@4; extra, $3.50@3.60.

Kansas—Patent (basis 98-lb cotton or 140-lb jute), $4.50@4.65; straight, $4.10@4.30; clear, $3.70@3.90.

Western—Rye (in sacks) $3.40@3.50; Penna., in wood, $3.50@3.60.

Buckwheat—Flour in 100-lb sacks, $3.15@3.65.

Spring Feed (In 100-lb sacks)—Red dog, $28@29; flour middlings, $26.50@27.50; standard middlings, $25@25.50; bran, $23.75@24; Kansas middlings, $31; bran, $26; winter middlings, $27; bran, $25.

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CORN PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT.

A practically unchanged business was transacted in corn products by Kansas City and Missouri river mills during the past week, the small advance in cash and futures affecting trade adversely. Business was mostly of a local character. Sales to the South were light. Prices of mills were raised about 5c on all products, reflecting the bullish tone in futures.

Established trade was practically only buyer during week. This class of purchasers took sparingly and only for their immediate needs. Most sales of Kansas City mills were in mixed cars of meal and chop. There was a tendency on the part of buyers to make purchases at the old basis of a week ago, and in these instances mills had to offer concessions of 5c.

A general feeling prevails in the jobbing trade that the winter will not be a very severe one, thereby allowing for economical feeding of corn. At present the corn shortage is being eliminated to a large extent by the splendid pasturage in Southwestern and Southern states. With pasturage remaining in present condition for a time, the jobbers of corn products believe that corn values will be worked to a lower level. For this reason purchases of corn products have been light and only for immediate needs.

An influence in the market that is arguing against heavy stocks on the part of wholesale dealers is the slow consumption of meal in the South. Stocks are moving into consuming channels at a slow rate and this will probably continue until colder weather arrives. A warm winter would not be conducive of a large meal and hominy consumption, which would also aid in making the effects of the corn shortage light.

Corn feeds are slow sale and sales are limited to nearby territory. Interior points in Kansas are taking some chop from Kansas City, while Missouri stations are also fair buyers. Nothing is being done in the South. Chop prices were advanced about three to four cents per 100, with quotations on new crop corn chop about six cents under the old. Where purchases are intended for immediate consumption, mills report a decided preference for new crop corn chop. Chop sales were made at a range of $1.35 to $1.42, the maximum figure being for old corn chop.

As far as Southern shipments were concerned, movement of meal was light. Louisiana and Texas were only two states within reach of Kansas City and Southwestern mills. Sales nearby Kansas City were light as interior mills were taking care of most of the business. Kansas City mills have not made a shipment of table goods to points North of Kansas City in the last ten days. This reflects the lower prices of Iowa and Illinois.

Receipts of corn at the primary markets during the past week were lighter than in the preceding week, causing an advance in the speculative market of more than one cent. At the outset prices were weak, the abnormally warm weather resulting in light feeding requirements, being the principal bear factor. However, reports of bad roads and smaller marketings in Iowa and Illinois caused the market to turn upward.

A report issued by B. W. Snow stated that corn marketing would fall off considerably at the present level of prices. Only those farmers in immediate need of money are selling the coarse cereal at this time. The wealthier class will not sell their corn until higher prices prevail. With a lighter movement in Iowa and Illinois and a heavier feeding demand in the Southwest, which will result naturally from colder temperatures, traders are looking more at the bull side of the market.

Receipts of corn at Kansas City last week totalled 558 cars, compared with 639 a week ago and 127 in 1912. With the exception of Kansas City there were no deliveries on December contracts. Deliveries in Kansas City were light, amounting to only 65,000 bushels.

Following quotations for corn products, basis f. o. b. Kansas City, for shipment within thirty days, either in straight or mixed cars, were reported by Missouri river corn millers last week. Cream corn meal, in small cotton or paper sacks, kiln dried and degerminated, $1.65@1.70 per 100; coarse hominy grits, in 100-lb bags, $1.65@1.70 per 100; brewers' grits, in 100-lb bags, $1.70@1.75 per 100; corn chop in 100-lb burlap bags, natural, $1.32@1.42½ per 100; kiln dried corn chop in 100-lb burlap bags, $1.55@1.65 per 100; corn bran in 100-lb bags, 95c@$1.05 per 100.

NEW YORK.

New York, N. Y., December 8.

A fair routine demand was in evidence on corn goods with prices steadily held. Current quotations are: Meal, kiln-dried export, $3.70 in barrels; fine yellow, $1.55@1.60; coarse, $1.45@1.50; hominy, $3.90; granulated yellow, $3.90; corn flour, $1.85. Brewers' goods—meal, $1.74; grits, $1.75; flakes, $2.05.

SOUTHEAST.

Nashville, Tenn., December 8.

Weather conditions have been very unsatisfactory for handling new corn, there being entirely too much moisture. Old corn continues steady, and in good demand for milling purposes. Old corn sells around 80c for the No. 2 white. Shippers are not handling the new on large scale. Corn products are in fair demand. Quotations f. o. b. Nashville: Best bolted meal, $1.70 per 96-lb. bag; pearl meal and grits, $1.80 to $1.90 per 96-lb. bag.

TEXAS.

Ft. Worth, Tex., December 8.

The demand for chop is affected by the abnormal grazing condition in Texas this fall and winter. It is doubtful in the history of state, certainly not for many years back, if there were better grass and forage conditions in Texas than now and as long as the live stock raiser can get good grazing he will not buy high priced feeds. No change was reported in the demand for table goods. Prices continue on same basis as a week ago. Standard meal, packed in cotton 35s is quoted 70c, with halves at 36c. Chop in cotton or burlap bags is held at $34 per ton, basis delivered common point group 1.

NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, La., December 8.

Corn products were up 5c per barrel in sympathy with futures, and those of other coarser grains. The demand was fairly good and what sales were made went principally to Ohio, Indiana and Illinois mills. Kansas and Nebraska were out of the market by being 10c to 15c out of line in price. There was a disposition to re-stock on the part of some dealers. Five or six cargoes of Argentine corn have been booked for Galveston and New Orleans and that one cargo of about 160,000 bushels is due in New Orleans on December 15. It is claimed this will cause reductions in corn values all along the line and may materially affect the quotations for corn products. Ruling quotations on corn products, f. o. b. New Orleans basis cotton or jutes per barrel were as follows: Cream meal, $3.60@3.65; standard meal, $3.40@3.45; grits, $3.60@3.75; corn flour, white and yellow, $3.35@3.45; shelled cracked corn, $1.45@1.50 per 100-lbs; brewers' grits, $1.45@1.50 per 100-lbs.

CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati, O., December 8.

It is just a little too early for the corn millers to grind any of the new corn on an extensive scale. Plenty of new corn is coming, and it is bringing 68@70c per bushel, or about 6c under old corn. Total receipts of corn this week amounted to 187 cars. Quotations are, chop, $1.50@1.55; meal, $1.55@1.60.

OKLAHOMA.

Oklahoma City, December 8.

Very good business is reported on corn goods for the past week. Prices were held steady, and following were quotations on either straight or mixed cars, delivered Oklahoma points: White bolted meal, 35@38c per 17½-lb sack; chop in new burlap sacks, $1.45@1.60 per 100.

Continued rains and impassable roads have made country deliveries of corn extremely light.

Applications for Trademarks.

The following applications have been filed recently. Anyone who claims ownership of any of these trademarks, or similar ones, or considers that he would be injured in his business by any of the proposed registrations, may oppose the same if prompt steps are taken in compliance with law. For further information apply directly to our correspondent, Edward S. Duvall, Jr., trade-mark lawyer, Bond building, Washington, D. C.

Words: PRAIRIE PRIDE. Used on wheat flour since June 10, 1912. No. 67720. Applicant, E. V. Pierson & Co., Newark, N. Y.

Word: MELLO. Used on wheat breakfast food since March 6, 1913. Applicant, Mello Breakfast Wheat Co., Minneapolis. No. 69108.

Representation of Mother Goose flying on a goose and words MOTHER GOOSE. Used on self-raising wheat flour since Jan. 15, 1913. Applicant, the Dunlop Milling Co., Clarksville, Tenn. No. 71533.

Word: COURTESY. Used on wheat flour since June 10, 1913. Applicant, Aviston Milling Co., Aviston, Ill. No. 71721.

Words: HOBBY HORSE. Used on wheat flour since June 10, 1913. Applicant same 71721. No. 71722.

Words: PIPE ORGAN. Used on wheat flour since June 10, 1913. Applicant the same. No. 71723.

Words: YEAR ROUND. Used on self-raising pancake flour since Nov. 18, 1904. Applicant, Bennett Milling Co., Geneva, Ill. No. 71728.

Word: TEMPTATION. Used on wheat flour since March 1, 1880. Applicant, W. & A. Leaman, New York, N. Y. No. 71755.

Words: WAYSIDE INN. Used on wheat flour since June 5, 1913. Applicant, Portland Milling Co., Portland, Mich. No. 71770.

Word: COTSEDA. Used on feedstuff for animals since Sept. 1, 1912. Applicant, Elba Manufacturing Co., Charlotte and Maxton, N. C. No. 71808.

Representation of two partridges and words BOB WHITE. Used on wheat flour and cornmeal since 1886. Applicant, Advance Mill and Elevator Co., Carrollton, Ill. No. 71039.

Representation of the pyramids, the sphinx and the obelisk, all arranged in a circular outline border. Used on mill feed commonly called brown middlings or short, since May, 1913. Applicant, Ballard & Ballard Co., Louisville, Ky. No. 71349.

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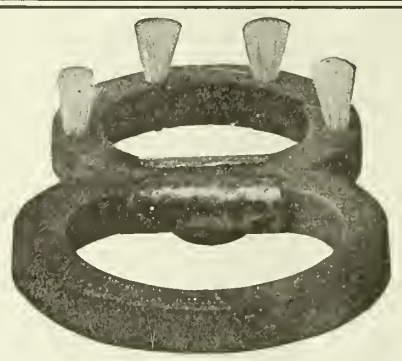

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WICHITA.

Wichita, Kas., November 8.

There is practically no change in the flour situation, reports indicate that there is not much new business and the only business obtainable is on old brands and well established trade. There has been a little export worked but at no margin. The ocean rate differential between wheat and flour of 10c keeps the American miller from selling. Not much flour has been bought by dealers for future delivery and the first of the year should see a better situation in every way.

Feed seems to be a little stronger. The fact that the rains have made the fields soft and the farmers have had to take the cattle off the wheat should result in the surplus feed on the market being absorbed.

WICHITA NOTES.

Ocean rates declined from 2 to 3c last week and show a weak tendency. Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Antwerp and London through New Orleans show quite a reduction.

C. U. Connellee of the Plansifter Milling Co., Oklahoma City, while in Wichita, last week stated that between Oklahoma City and Wichita wheat looks fine. Mr. Connellee was looking over the Wichita market preparatory to buying Kansas wheat, as little Oklahoma wheat is available.

Visitors in Wichita this week were C. L. Roos and W. T. Voils of the Hunter Milling Co., J. B. Lilly of the Wellington Mill & Elevator Co., Wellington; C. M. Wallce of the Alexander Milling Co., Ross Stratton of the Baden-Vilm Milling Co., Winfield; E. R. Lehman of the Geary Milling Co., Geary, Okla.; Charles Ridgeway of the Western Millers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co., Kansas City; C. Hinn of the Plainview Milling Co., Plainview, Tex.

A hearing was held before the Kansas Public Utilities Commission of the coal case, in which the mine operators are trying to obtain the same rate on mine run coal as on slack coal. This promises to be a very interesting case. Mine owners and operators were placed on the stand and gave their evidence. The case was postponed for final hearing as the commission desired to have the new member hear the case. Commissioner Henderson Martin leaves the commission so final hearing will not be held until the new member is sworn in.

C. V. Topping has called a meeting of Kansas mills for Wednesday, December 10, at Wichita, 1:30 p. m. Mr. Topping states in his call that there seems to be so much misunderstanding in opinion and a lack of thorough understanding regarding the branding of feed for both state and interstate shipment that he has decided to call a general conference in order to straighten this out, and hopes that a large number of millers will turn out. Professor L. A. Fitz of Manhattan, Kas., will be present and it is hoped to have L. McLennan of Oklahoma present. He has also written the United States Department of Agriculture regarding interstate shipments and should have an answer from them. Another meeting will be held in Junction City, Kas., December 17.

FULL REBATE NOT ALLOWED.

(Continued from page 7).

imported wheat used distributable to the flour as indicated above, would be payable as drawback on the flour when exported.

Respectfully,
GEORGE KOEHLER,
Acting Chief, Division of Customs.

NEBRASKA.

Omaha, Neb., December 8.

With a generally unimproved trade, Nebraska mills made no changes in prices during the past week. Quotations in the state range from $4.40 south of the Platte to $4.0 in the northwestern section of the state. Volume of new business was light, principally to established trade in nearby territory.

Export and Eastern markets were without change. Little was being moved except on old contracts. Prices were out of line from 15 to 20c.

Demand for mill feed improved slightly. Prices ruled somewhat firmer. Jobbers are paying from $19.40 to $20 per ton f. o. b. Omaha for bran. Shorts are being held at a range of $22 to $24.

NEBRASKA NOTES.

The thorough overhauling of the Oakdale mill has been completed and the mill is now being operated.

A week more of warm weather and winter wheat in Nebraska will be in excellent shape to enter the winter. The rains over the entire state were timely and the plant is making a sturdy growth.

The Aurora Milling Co., Aurora, Neb., is now installing a feed grinder in the warehouse of the mill which was burned several months ago. Work on the new mill building, plans of which are now ready, will not be started for 30 days.

The Gibbon Roller Mills, Gibbon, Neb., says a heavy rain last Saturday night soaked in the ground and accomplished much good. Wheat will now improve as there is no frost in the ground and the weather is warm. Dry weather preceding rain injured crop to a degree.

After more than 30 years of service in the mill of the Wells-Abbott-Nieman Co., Schuyler, Neb., J. P. Guidinger received a merited promotion recently when he was made head miller of the York Milling Co. plant, York, Neb. The place made vacant in the mill at Schuyler is filled by Frank Schuldt.

The Crete Mills, Crete, Neb., says the condition of the growing wheat in its immediate vicinity is elegant. We have had more than a two-inch rainfall in the past week, doing much good in this territory where farmers had been complaining of insufficient moisture. Wheat acreage is large and prospects could not be better. It is still raining. Flour trade is a little quiet, with stocks accumulating.

The mill at Louisville, Neb., has stopped operations and work of dismantling the property will be started soon. The machinery will be moved to Logan, Ia., where a building is undergoing construction in which the mill will be installed. Logan formerly had a flour mill, but it was destroyed by fire several years ago. N. W. Good is moving the machinery from Louisville to Logan.

Official inspection of the scales used by a Northern Nebraska miller last week revealed the fact that the miller had been giving overweight to the amount of eight ounces per 48-pound sack. When an inspector of weights and measures called at the mill the owner declared that his scales were accurate and did not need adjusting. More than 300 pounds of flour were given away in overweight daily. The miller declared that he could have purchased an automobile with the excess weight given away in the last year.

Claflin Mill & Elevator Co., Claflin, Kas.: "Are running full time. Flour business is fair, with shipments to Southeast normal. Eastern prices are too low to permit of business. Mill feeds sales are fair."

BUFFALO

Buffalo, N. Y., December 8.

There was a decided improvement in the flour market last week and increased demands are anticipated by mills. On the whole the month of November was very favorable to the flour trade. All of the local mills report a good normal business. Mills averaged from 84 per cent capacity all the month.

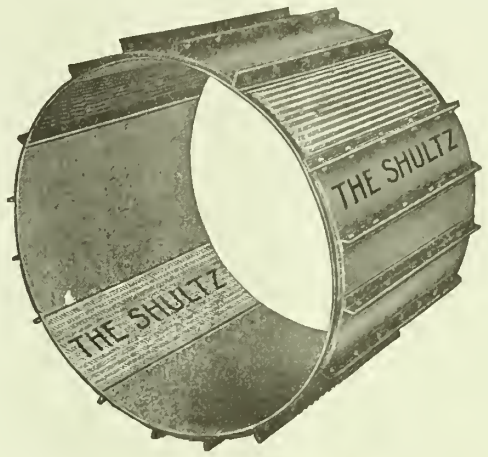
A decided decrease in the number of barrels of flour that passed through the Buffalo port was noted last month from the West and Eastern points, as compared with the amount sent during the corresponding month of last year. The passage reports of November show that in 1912 1,308,441 barrels of flour passed through the port of Buffalo. This year it was less by 108,647 barrels. From the opening of the season to November 30, 8,808,643 barrels of flour passed the Buffalo port and for the same period in 1912, 6,799,951.

In the feed market there seems to be but little action where a good deal was expected for the early part of December. Mill feed is quiet, but there is a firm tone to the market. There is a tendency to lower prices on bran.

Buffalo Market Prices.

Flour—Fancy, blended, patent, $5@5.50; best spring, patent, $5@5.50, bakers' patent, $4.75; clear spring, $3.75; low grade spring, $3.50; winter, family patent, $5@5.75; rye flour, $3.75@4.25.

Feed—Spring bran, $22.50; standard middlings, $23.50; flour middlings, $28; red dog flour, $28; corn meal, $32; hominy feed, $27.50; oilmeal, $29.50@30; cottonseed meal, $33.50; gluten feed, $28.25.



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Our licenses, at our cost, with our attorneys, will be defended and protected against any or all suits or actions that may be brought against them involving their right to the use of the System or Appliances.

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NEW YORK.

New York, December 8.

No apparent change in flour conditions was in evidence during the past week. Dullness seemed rather accentuated and buyers and sellers appeared to be even further apart than the previous week. Stronger wheat during the week did not serve to stimulate matters, and the trade absolutely refused to take a serious view of the possibility of any further advance in values. While mills claim they are more less anxious for business, especially for December-January shipment, their inclination in this direction was not sufficient to induce them to make prices which would prove attractive to buyers. As a general rule the month of December has proved to be an exceptionally quiet one each year in this market and it rather appears now as if the holiday stagnation has already set in.

There was a rather wide diversity of prices on spring patents during the past week as some few mills made prices for December and January shipment at rather low levels, while others held at prices somewhat above the general average. There was no free offerings of cheap flour, however. A few of the standard brands made prices as low as $4.15 jute for December-January shipment and some even for shipment up to April 1. General rank and file of mills would not consider under $4.20 jute, for 30 or 60 days and $4.30 to $4.35 for shipment up to April 1.

Kansas flour was lifeless and there appeared to be no inquiries from the trade on same as prices such as were being asked were too high to compete against spring patents. Kansas 95 per cent straights were held at $4.15 to $4.35 in sacks for 60 to 90 days shipment.

Spring wheat clear was in fairly good demand again the past week and fancy brands were offered at $3.75 to $4 sacks. Kansas clears appeared to be somewhat scarce with a fair demand in evidence, prices were quoted from $3.70 to $3.90 in sacks.

Winter wheat flour was slightly firmer in price although the demand was exceptionally quiet.

Prices on mill feed were steady during the entire week and demand was of fair proportion. City bran in bulk was held at $23 at the mill.

New York Market Prices.

All prices quoted are the prices at which the trade could purchase, and include brokers' commissions, or receivers' profits and charges:

Spring Wheat Flour—Patents in bbls, $4.45@4.65; straights, in bbls, $4.30@4.40; clears in bbls, $4@4.25; low grades, in sacks, $3@3.30.

Winter Wheat Flour—Patents in bbls, $4.70@4.80; straights, in bbls, $4.20@4.35; clears in bbls, $3.85@3.95; low grades, in sacks, $3.15@3.50.

Kansas Flour—Patents, in sacks, $4.35@4.60; straights, in sacks, $4.15@4.35; clears, in sacks, $3.70@3.90; low grades or low clears, $3.20@3.40.

Mill Feed—Bran, coarse Western spring, in 100-lb sacks, to arrive $24; standard middlings, $26; flour middlings, $28.50; red dog, to arrive, $25; oil meal, $31@31.50; city feed, bulk bran, $23; 100-lb sacks, $24.50; middlings, $23@30; red dog flour, $3.15

NEW YORK NOTES.

F. J. Lingham, vice-president of the Federal Milling Company, Lockport, N. Y., was a visitor on the New York Produce Exchange during the past week.

The New York flour trade was grieved to learn on last Tuesday morning of the death of W. R. Gregory who for the past 25 years has been closely identified with the flour industry throughout the United States. Mr. Gregory, who lived at Montclair, N. J., was struck by an automobile and lived only one hour after the accident. Of late he has been the head of the William R. Gregory Co., of this city, publishers of the Bakers Review and the American Hay, Flour & Feed Journal. On Wednesday of last week a memorial meeting of the trade was held in the committee room of the New York Produce Exchange, and resolutions were passed deploring his death and extending the sympathy of the trade to the bereaved family.

The Chicago flour and feed friends of William R. Gregory of New York, manager and owner of the American Hay, Flour and Feed Journal, were greatly shocked to hear of his being killed by an automobile at Montclair, N. J., on the evening of December 1. Mr. Gregory was a whole souled fellow and of a genial nature which endeared him to all those with whom he was well acquainted.

Excessive moisture and warm weather have stimulated an abnormal growth of oats and wheat in Texas and from some parts of the state oats are reported as approaching or reaching the jointing stage.

TEXAS.

Ft. Worth Tex., December 8.

Flour trade was rather quiet last week, a condition, as far as relates to the domestic trade, attributable to some degree, to the excessive rains and subsequent floods. Most mills ran on full time, though some daylight runs. No price changes were made.

Texas Market Prices.

Soft Wheat Flour—Standard high patent, $4.90 per barrel in 48 to 98-lb cotton sacks, basis delivered group 1 points; extra special, $5.40; splits or seconds, $4.40.

Hard Winter Wheat—High patent, $4.80 per bbl in cotton; extra specials, $5.30; 10c additional is charged for flour in 24-lb cotton sacks and 20c higher in wood.

Mill Feed—Mill run bran in 100-lb burlap or cotton bags, $26 per ton, basis delivered Texas common points.

TEXAS NOTES.

Another cargo of shelled corn, the third since the tariff law went into effect, arrived at Galveston December 2, from Argentine, consigned to the Wichita Mill and Elevator Co., Wichita Falls, Tex.

NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, La., December 8.

In creasing holiday demand from bakeries and confectioners brought flour into fair favor last week. Many small consumers stocked themselves to last through the New Year and a few jobbers put in orders for deferred delivery. Some mills were asking slight advances, but the majority were willing to meet buyers' views.

Kansas mills were unable to bolster values and high patents of well known stencils went as low as $4.15@4.25 for immediate shipment. Straights ranged from $3.90 to $4 with Oklahoma 95 per cent patents selling sparingly at $3.85 to $3.90 per barrel in 98s. The country trade was fairly responsive and there was some export movement.

Spring wheat flour was in no better demand and prices were irregular. Patents for immediate shipment were sold as low as $4.25. The normal quo- 4.45. Stocks are low, but the trade is disinclined to replenish under prevailing conditions, in spite of the advice of mill agents that prices will shortly go higher.

Soft winter wheats showed a better movement. Confectioners and cracker and cake bakers made the market fairly firm and the country inquiry was unusually strong. Patents ranged in value from $4.25@4.40 per barrel in cottons, with straights 15c under.

Mill feed values were down 1c per 100, with little trading. Unseasonably warm weather prevailed last week making the pastures green and fresh, so little dry feeding was necessary. Hard and soft wheat brans were selling at $1.20@1.22 per 100 with shorts at $1.38@1.40. Shorts were in some favor with the dairymen and fair jobbing sales were made.

New Orleans Market Prices.

Following are ruling prices in flour, quarter and half barrels, f. o. b. New Orleans, carloads:

Minnesota and Dakota Hard Spring—Patents, wood packages, $4.75@4.90; 98-lb cotton and jute, $4.35@4.50.

Kansas Hard Wheat—Patents, wood packages, $4.60@4.80; 98-lb cotton and jute, $4.20@4.30; straight, 98-lb packages, $4@4.10.

Soft Winter Wheat—Patents, wood packages, $4.60@4.80; 98-lb cotton and jute, $4.40@4.60; straights, 98-lb wood packages, $4.25@4.40; straights, 98-lb wood, cotton and jute, $4@4.25.

The shortage of alfalfa hay in the Southwest and the resultant high prices of the products has induced a number of experimenters to investigate the practicability of grinding other kinds of hay, clover and timothy particularly. A few such experiments were made in Southern states, mills using lespedza hay as a substitute for alfalfa. A number of Colorado mills experimented with a substitute, but its practicability was never discovered. The experiments in Louisiana and other Southern states with lespedza hay was not to any degree successful. Although the various hays can be fed successfully in their natural state, it was found out during the past year that they are very dissimilar to alfalfa in their usefulness as the pricipal ingredients for a mixed feed. None of the experiments conducted by the various mixed feed dealers in the Southwest or in Colorado were successful. It was discovered that high-priced alfalfa was in the end cheaper than low-priced timothy or red clover hay. That alfalfa is the only hay suitable for grinding and mixing was the principal finding of all experiments.

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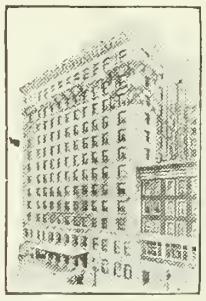

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ALFALFA DEPARTMENT.

Notwithstanding adverse influences the alfalfa market was practically stable during the past week with changes in products of no quotable value. Small concessions were offered in a few instances to secure business, but inquiry was so light throughout the week that mixers brought little pressure to bear upon the market. Alfalfa meal handlers were not pushing dealers to buy, for they figure present basis of prices as rather low.

The heavy snows in Colorado during the past week put an end to grinding operations and has also stopped delivery of alfalfa hay at mills. This will result in a curtailment of the receipts at Kansas City, as most of the meal coming to this market in the past 60 days has been shipped from Colorado. With lighter receipts dealers look for a healthier tone in the market. Supplies recently have been over-abundant and have drugged the market to a certain extent.

Kansas City dealers say the demand for alfalfa meal showed some signs of life during the past week, although sales continued of a light volume. There is still a hesitancy among mixers to take meal as the demand for mixed feeds has been so light of late that their present small stocks have been sufficient to run them. However, with a bullish undertone prevailing in the market, due t othe anticipated lighter receipts, mixers will no doubt enter the market before the advance takes place.

Several small sales were made during the past week, principally for Southern shipment. Mixers in nearby territory are not taking any meal, for they report the consuming demand for alfalfa mixed feeds as unusually light at this time. Pasturage conditions are excellent in the interior and farmers are not using much commercial feeds.

Some dealers with heavy stocks on hand and large shipments to arrive offered concessions of 50c per ton to effect sales. No. 1 meal was offered as low as $19.50, with most sales accomplished at this rigure. The top uotation on No. 1 meal was $21.50, but dealers holding at this figure were out of the market as far as sales were concerned. Quality of meal arriving was fair. Choice was scarce, with Eastern demand taking little that was on the market. Standard meal was also in light demand. Off grade stuff sold as low as $16 per ton in 100-pounds sacks, Kansas City.

Most mixed feed manufacturers in the Southwest are accumulating stocks. Business is decidedly slow, with sales confined to a car here and there. Purchases by nearby dealers are practically nil, with the possible exception of a few sales in portions of Kansas where corn shortage is not being eliminated by good pasturage.

The accumulation of stocks by manufacturers is a good indication of the future trend of mixed alfalfa feed prices. One large mixer in Kansas City says that they are piling up stocks to the full capacity of their warehouses. "Present prices of meal are low," he says, "the bottom has been practically reached. Grain prices comparatively cheap. With the advent of lower temperatures the raw products used in the manufacture of mixed feeds will take a sudden jump. By storing stocks away at present we will be able not only to take care of the heavy demand when colder weather sets in, but our stocks will show us a handsome profit. Stocks in dealers hands are light, which makes manufacturers believe that the policy of piling up stocks at present is a wise one."

Prices of mixed feeds were unchanged during the past week. Some mixers shaded prices to a small extent.

Weather conditions continue a bear factor in the alfalfa hay market. Receipts last week were heavy and made up more than two-thirds of the total hay supply in Kansas City. The arrivals were much in excess of the demand and the market ruled rather slow. However, no change in quotations was made. Good hay brought steady to strong prices Much of the hay sold last week brought $16 per ton. Arrivals were 280 cars.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Range of prices of sales on the Kansas City market during the past week were as follows:

Alfalfa Meal—Choice, nominally $22@23; No. 1, $19.50@21.50; No. 2, $17.50@18; standard, $16@16.50.

Alfalfa Molasses Feeds—No. 1, $22@22.50; No. 2, $21@21.50; standard, $20.

Alfalfa Grain Molasses Feeds—$25.50@26 50; alfalfa grain dry mix, $26.50@27.50.

Alfalfa Hay — Fancy, $18@18.50; choice, $17@17.50; No. 1, $15.50@16.50; No. 2, $12.50@13.75; No. 3, $10.50@12; standard, $14@15.

SOUTHEAST.

Nashville, Tenn., December 8.

Alfalfa products have shown no material change the past week, with moderate demand. No. 1 alfalfa hay sells at $22.50 to $23 per ton. Best grades of alfalfa molasses and dry feed are sold by jobbers at $30 to $31 per ton.

NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, La., December 8.

Mixed feed dealers were greatly interested last week in the action of the Interstate Commerce Commission in refusing to further suspend the 15c rate on low grade black strap molasses imported from Cuba from Mobile to St. Louis. This means much to the mixed feed men of this territory, since in the opinion of many dealers it practically shuts their product out of a number of states where considerable volume of business has been done. It is said the new rate will result in the establishment of many new feed mills in the Southeast, through connecting lines and thus tend to decrease the New Orleans sales in that section as well after a time.

Alfalfa prices were reduced somewhat last week, partly owing to the lack of demand and to the large offerings from Western and Northwestern ranges. Demand was fair for meal and brisk for mixed feeds, especially in the Southeast. Quotations on molasses mixed feeds ranged from $23 to $27 per ton according to grade and quality. Choice alfalfa hay was offered at $21 with few takers.

ILLINOIS.

Chicago, Ill., December 8.

Prices on alfalfa products have shown but very little change during the past week, and the movement of all grades of this commodity was very light, due to unfavorable weather. Choice pea green alfalfa hay is offered at $20 per ton in carlots delivered. Hay of inferior quality can be purchased as low as $15. Alfalfa grain, molasses feed is quoted at $24 per ton in 100 pound sacks in carlots f. o. b. Chicago, and alfalfa molasses feed at $21.

CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati, O., December 8.

With weather conditions still open in this section, alfalfa products handlers report new business as scarce. This week alfalfa products showed but little change. Buyers are inclined to hold off for the time being, to await developments. Grain mixed alfalfa feed seems to be the only product moving, which is finding its way to the Southern markets. Dealers say as soon as the cold weather sets in business will boom, and prices will advance. Quotations are: Grain mixed alfalfa feed, $27@27.50; mixed feed, $27@28; molasses feed, $22@23.

ALFALFA LEAVES.

The portable alfalfa mill has arrived in Big Timber, Mont. It weighs 24,000 pounds. The mill will be transported from farm to farm by a large tractor engine and will grind the alfalfa. The mill has a capacity of several tons of meal per hour.

It is rumored that the Kingfalfa Mills, which recently removed from Nebraska City, Neb., to Chicago, has gone out of business. G. E. Hanks, brother of H. H. Hanks, president of the Kingfalfa Mills, says that he does not know whether the company plans to establish a mill in Chicago.

The stock of sacks to bag the alfalfa meal of the mill in Worland, Wyo., was exhausted recently and the plant was compelled to close down for several days, pending the arrival of another shipment. The weather has been so ideal for farmers to haul their hay, which was in good shape for grinding, that the mill was compelled to run steadily and make more meal than anticipated. A large stack of hay in the mill yard, which is estimated at 100 tons, is awaiting grinding.

Orders have been issued by the Minnesota Railroad and Warehouse Commission forbidding grain brokers from selling grain and other farm products to themselves or subsidiary companies and charging a commission for such sales. The practice of making an arbitrary charge for switching in Minneapolis is ordered discontinued. No charge shall be made for switching unless the work is actually done and then the amount must be the actual value.

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Prices right—let us put you on our regular mailing list.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE BY FRANK P. CLEVELAND.

60-acre improved farm near McConnell, Stephenson county, Ill., for sale or rent. Price $85 per acre; rent $200 cash per year. Write for detailed description.

280-acre tract of hay and grain land near Challis, Custer county, Idaho. Price $30 per acre; terms half cash.

Hardware and sporting goods store in Carroll county, Ill.; business well established and profitable. About $5,000 required.

Sawmill in Delaware county, Ind.; a bargain at $1,200.

Grist mill, flour, hay and feed business in Cedar county, Iowa; owner must sell on account of health; business well established and a money maker; building, tools and machinery will require an investment of about $8,500.

225 water power flour mill and 36 acres of land; also storage capacity for 25,000 bushels of grain. This property is located at a good shipping point in Ottawa county, Kas. Sales average about $17,500 per month. Price $40,000. Will sell whole or part interest.

60-barrel steam flour mill at a good point in Grant county, Ky.; sales average about $2,000 per year; business established 40 years. Price $7,500.

75-barrel steam mill and electric light plant in Morgan county, Mo. An up-to-date, modern plant. Price $20,000.

Manager wanted to purchase interest in an old established Nebraska flour mill. This is one of the best plants in the state; fine opening for practical business man. Price $10,000.

75-barrel water power flour mill in Highland county, Ohio; this plant is surrounded by a rich farming section; business well established and a money maker. Price $10,000.

75-barrel electric flour mill in Wilson county, Tenn.; sales average $3,000 per month; main building 36x50; 3-stories and basement high. Price $12,000; terms, $5,000 cash.

Wisconsin Lumber Brokerage business. Here is a hummer for a hustler; business well established; net profits average $250 per month. Price $3,000.

Never failing 125-barrel water power flour mill and electric light plant, located in Waupaca county, Wis. This is an old established money making business; has elevator in connection; sales average about $60,000 per year; profits average about $6,000 net per year. Price $50,000.

640-acre improved farm near Roland, Manitoba; ordinary building; rich productive soil. Price $29,000.

Vacant building lot in Villa Park, a suburb of Washington, D. C.; fine neighborhood. Price $725.

Write me for detailed description.

I bring buyers and sellers together. No matter where located, if you want to buy, sell or trade any kind of business or property anywhere, address FRANK P. CLEVELAND,
1558 Adams Express Bldg.,
Chicago, Ill.

NEW AND USED BURLAP BAGS FOR SALE—We have 7,000 42-inch and 33,000 46-inch 7½-oz. new burlap bags on hand. Also 3,000 46-inch and 2,500 42-inch used bags, slightly stained by water. All are for sale and at prices to move them. Address Kansas City, Missouri, Boat Line Co., Midland Building, Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE—One complete 125-barrel Barnard & Leas milling outfit practically new. Also all kinds of mill machinery and fittings. If you are looking for a bargain address Southwestern Flour & Grain Co., Springfield, Mo.

WANTED—Two flour dressers; round reels 32-inch diameter, eight feet long; Allis or Nordyke. Confer with Canadian Mill & Elevator Co., El Reno, Ok.

FOR SALE—A good elevator in Northeast Oklahoma in town of 5,000, on reasonable terms. Cost $7,500. Will take $4,150. Best proposition in state. It will take $2,500 in cash to swing deal. Write for further information to W. W. Malone, Vinita, Okla. AD MISC

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—Miller to take charge about January 1 of modern plant, manufacturing mixed feeds, all kinds of feeds, corn meal and handling grain; one that is thoroughly competent to handle both mechanical and milling end. Electrically driven, capacity ten cars daily. Drinking men need not apply. State whether married or single; give past experiences and references, salary expected and when could come. Address Westbrook Grain & Commission Co., Pine Bluff, Ark.

POSITION WANTED.

WANTED—Position as head miller in mill of 100 barrels and up. Have had charge of mills from 150 to 2,000 barrels. Can furnish very best of references. Can keep mill in good repair, have my own tools. Married. Can come at once. Wish a situation where there are good schools. Address Milling and Grain News, Box 203, Kansas City, Mo.

WANTED—Position as head or second miller, by a young man. Ten years experience on spring and winter wheat. Can keep a mill in good repair. Desire a position that will be permanent. Address Milling and Grain News, Box 208, Kansas City, Mo.

WANTED—Position as head miller in mill up to 500 barrels capacity on either soft or hard wheats, or would accept position as second miller in large mill with company where there is opportunity for advancement. Am changing on account of a practical miller buying an interest here. Have had 16 years' experience in mills up to 2,000 barrels capacity. No. 1 references. Am 31 years old, married. Give full particulars in answering. Address L. L. Leeper, Milliken, Col.

MILLS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

Two good water power mills, both situated in good rich sections of Giles county. One about five miles north of Pulaski, known as the Tinnon Mills; 25 barrels of flour, with corn mills. Vina Mills, four miles east of Prospect, on L. & N. R. R.; fine country; 50 barrels; Wolf Flour Mills, with corn mills; a good gin and saw mill in connection. Good dwelling and store houses; a fine place to live and make money. If interested, write me at Pulaski, Tenn.

B. F. McGREW.

FOR SALE OR RENT—A 100-bbl, up-to-date water and steam mill. Cheap power. Plenty wheat at mill door. Good chance for right man to organize a local company. Address, Flour Mills, Alma, Kansas

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FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A good 50-barrel mill in town of about 150 population. Main building about 28x36. Three-story warehouse, 24x40; one-story engine room, 16x16; four double stands Ehrsam rolls, 6x12; six-section Wolf Separator; Wolf Purifier. This mill is located in finest wheat section of Kansas, Southwest Marion county. For further information and terms, address Milling and Grain News, Box 207, Kansas City, Mo.

FINE VIRGINIA MILL FOR SALE.

The Waterford Mills, located at Waterford, Loudon county, Va. Three-story brick building, with attic and basement. Water-power with fourteen feet fall; one turbine and one overshot wheel; also steam plant for emergencies. Daily capacity forty barrels flour and 400 bushels meal. Five double stand rolls, two 36-inch buhrs on meal. Allis bolter, Allis purifier, two Mill's reel and all other necessary machinery for a complete mill. Attached to the mill is a fine metal clad elevator of 12,000 bushels capacity. In addition, the elevator has room for the storage of 500 barrels of flour. The property is located in one of the best districts of the state, in a fine farming country. Also a good brick and stone dwelling, barns, stables and other necessary buildings. For detailed description, write to WM. M. FLING, Waterford, Loudon county, Va.

The Port Colborne, Ontario, plant of the Maple Leaf Milling Co., with a capacity of 4,000 barrels of flour, made 1,014,000 barrels of flour during the past year, much of which went to South Africa. The management has contracted to have the capacity of the mill doubled in the next year and will also increase the capacity of the elevator from 800,000 bushels to 1,500,000 bushels.

Buckwheat Affected by Weather.

Weather during the past two weeks has been distinctly unfavorable to the consumption of buckwheat, which finds its largest sale during cold weather, but the slow consuming demand has had little appreciable effect on values, with the possible exception of slightly retarding the advance. A new high price level will probably be created for buckwheat before another crop year, because of its scarcity. Current quotations on buckwheat flour are fully $1 per barrel during November. Still higher price having advanced 30c per barrel during Novoember. Still higher values are extremely probable in the near future.—Blodgett Milling Co.

Agricultural Patents.

The following agricultural patents were issued this week to Minnesota and Dakota inventors, as reported by Williamson & Merchant, patent attorneys, 925-933 Metropolitan Life Building, Minneapolis, Minn.:

Henry Lyng, Aurdal, Minn., grain treating machine; Julius F. and A. W. Mold, of Sunrise, Minn., screening machine; Edwin M. Wheelock, Winona, Minn., wagon.

The American consul in Fort Erie, Ontario, Canada, says that scarcity and high prices in the United States caused the exportation of $175,000 worth of Canadian oats to the United States. Under normal conditions the oats would have been shipped to foreign countries.

Wellington Milling & Elevator Co., Wellington, Kas.: "Operations are limited to half time. Flour business is slow. Local demand fair. Eastern markets out of line, with export business limited to a little clear."

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A giant piece of steel is part of the 68-ton frame of a Wabash steel car.

On the frame is riveted the solid steel side-plates, steel roof and steel floor; forming a car of ***indestructible strength!***

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TICKETS: 903 Main Street and Union Station.

J. J. SHINE, Western Passenger Agent. Kansas City

Milling and Grain News

Volume Twenty-three. KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1913. Number Three.

LABELS FOR KANSAS FEED

Millers' Club Resolutes and Dr. Carl Alsberg Defines the Position of Federal Department.

A special meeting of Kansas millers was held at Wichita on Wednesday, December 10, and was well attended. The question of branding and labeling feed was the theme for discussion. Prof. L. A. Fitz of the Kansas Feed Control Department was present. Prof. L. McLennan of Oklahoma wired that it would be impossible for him to be present, but he promised the acceptance of any agreement reached in this matter, provided it had practically the unanimous indorsement of all concerned.

Professor Fitz gave an account of the national meeting of feed control officials and quoted from talks made by the federal officials that they did not consider the word screenings as including the scourings of the wheat, and until we can have a definite statement as to this fact the branding of wheat bran with screenings and scourings will be held in abeyance. It is very likely that the state and federal officials will adopt the word screenings as including the scourings, where the scourings do not contain substances of no feeding value, such as lime and sand.

The following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That the members of the Southern Kansas Millers' Club, at a special meeting held in Wichita December 10, request that Professor Fitz address a letter to Secretary Topping advising him that the labeling and branding of mill feed as here set forth is satisfactory to the Feed Control Department of Kansas:

"Wheat bran with screenings (not to exceed 8 per cent).

"Wheat shorts with screenings (not to exceed 8 per cent).

"Wheat white shorts with screenings (not to exceed 8 per cent).

"Wheat mixed feed (ingredients, bran and shorts with screenings not to exceed 8 per cent). And be it further

"Resolved, That Mr. Topping be requested to communicate with the Federal Feed Control officials and those of Texas, Arkansas and Oklahoma, and urge their approval and adoption of this form, in order to secure uniformity of labeling and branding.

"Resolved, That Prof. Fitz be requested to address letters to the millers of Kansas urging them to equip their plants to grind all screenings used for mixing with mill feed, in order that the germinating qualities of foreign seeds may be destroyed in the interests of good agriculture.

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that in order to secure uniformity in the size of feed tags that the No. 4 tag be adopted, and further, that each state adopt a distinguishing color."

The following letter was received from Dr. Alsberg too late for the meeting on the 10th:

"Your communication addressed to Dr. J. K. Haywood, relative to branding mixtures of bran and screenings, has been referred to this board for action.

"To make our position clear we take pleasure in expressing the following opinions which will doubtless enable you to prepare a statement to the trade.

"The designation 'bran with screenings' correctly describes a mixture of bran with less than 50 per cent screenings.

"The designation 'bran with mill run screenings' correctly describes a mixture of bran with the whole mill run of screenings.

"The designation 'bran with screenings not exceeding mill run' correctly describes a mixture of bran with the entire mill run of screenings or bran with a portion of the mill run of screenings, provided that such portion is representative of the screenings and is not an inferior portion thereof.

"Under the national law it is not required that a statement be given of the percentage of screenings present in a bran-screening mixture, however, we understand that certain states have such a requirement. If such a statement is made it should be in accordance with facts.

"For the present the Department will recognize the term wheat screenings as covering scourings. However, under the definition of screenings, which we have previously transmitted to the trade, it is required that the materials entering into screenings must have feeding value, hence any scourings which contains added lime used in cleaning the wheat or contain excessive amounts of same, should be excluded, since sand and lime have no feeding value.

"We hope shortly to take this matter up with the feed control officials of the various states, and if after this conference it is decided that scourings not containing excessive sand or added lime should not be included under the general term of screenings, due notice will be given the trade.

"The same principles which apply to labeling mixtures of bran and screenings also apply to labeling mixture of wheat shorts and screenings, wheat white shorts and screenings and wheat mixed feed and screenings.

"Hoping the above will be of service, I am,

"Respectfully,

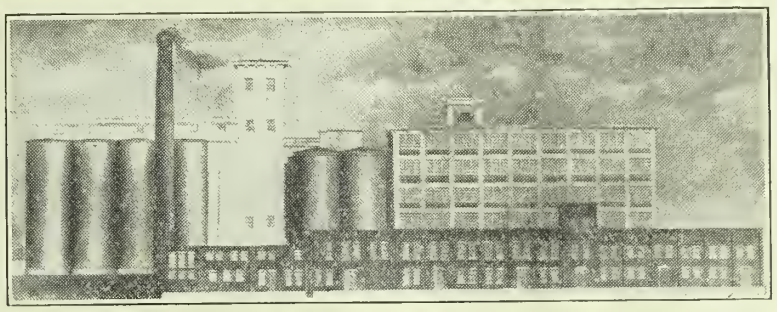
(Signed) "C. L. ALSBERG,
"Chairman."

Argentine Corn Cheaper at Gulf.

Corn belt farmers must reduce the price of the coarse cereal to compete with the Argentine crop or be cut off from Southern markets. The reduction must be upwards of five per cent of the present May option, quoted on the New Orleans market at 71⅞c.

More than 1,600,000 bushels of the old Argentine crop has already been contracted for by Southern dealers and a large tonnage is now enroute from the Argentine to Galveston and New Orleans. One shipment of 75,000 bushels consigned to C. B. Fox of New Orleans and Galveston. One hundred thousand bushels of the cargo will be unloaded at Galveston for distribution in Texas.

Cereal dealers are not contracting for Argentine or American corn insofar as the new crop grain is concerned. Many are awaiting the action of the speculative markets. Leading cereal manufacturers declare that a five cent decline in corn will take place soon after the first of the year.



The New 3,000-Barrel Mill of the Southwestern Milling Co., Kansas City, Mo. From Plans Made by A. E. Baxter, Buffalo, N. Y.

When the new plant of the Southwestern Milling Co. is completed it will have the same appellation given to the burned structure, "The Largest Hard Winter Wheat Mill in the World." The mill now being erected has a minimum capacity of 3,000 barrels daily in two units, one of 1,000 barrels and the other of 2,000 barrels. The grain storage capacity is being increased to 400,000 bushels. The new mill building will be 144 feet long by 52 feet wide. It will be six stories high. The flour warehouses will hold 25,000 barrels.

Kentucky District Meetings.

District meetings of the Central Kentucky Millers' Association, held in Georgetown and Shelbyville last week, were well attended. The subject of flour prices was gone into thoroughly. Members of the organization present at the meetings report business in flour as dull, although practically in same volume as a year ago. B. M. Renick, secretary of the Central Kentucky Millers' Association, says that the members of the organization accomplished good in attending these meetings. Much of local importance to the millers was threshed out at the district meetings that otherwise could not be taken up at the annual gathering of the organization.

G. K. Ziegler, Bucyrus, O., Dies.

G. K. Ziegler, of Ziegler & Co., Bucyrus, O., died last week after an extended illness. Mr. Ziegler was one of the progressive millers in Ohio and his associates regret his death very much. He was an active member of the Ohio Millers' State Association and always took great interest in the affairs of the organization. The members are sorry to lose him. The mill he operated had a capacity of 150 barrels.

WHEAT--LARGEST ON RECORD

Final Estimate By National Department of Agriculture is 763,380,000 Bushels.

A final estimate of 523,561,000 bushels for the winter wheat crop and 239,819,000 bushels for the spring wheat production indicates a combined wheat crop larger than that of any other ever harvested in this country, according to the final report of the national Department of Agriculture. The oats crop is the third largest on record, the total yield being 1,121,768,000 bushels. The corn crop is smaller than any previous crop since 1903. Its production aggregated only 2,446,988,000 bushels.

Following is the summary of spring and winter wheat made in the December report:

WINTER WHEAT—Area harvested, 31,699,000 acres, compared with 26,571,000 acres last year, and 29,162,000 acres in 1911. Acre yield, 16.5 bushels, compared with 15.1 bushels last year and 14.8 bushels in 1911. Total production, 523,561,000 bushels, compared with 399,919,000 bushels last year and 430,656,000 bushels in 1911. Farm value, December 1, per bushel, 82.9 cents, compared with 80.9 cents last year and 88 cents in 1911. Total value of crop, $433,995,000, compared with $323,572,000 last year and $379,151,000 in 1911.

SPRING WHEAT—Area harvested, 18,485,000 acres, compared with 19,243,000 acres last year and 20,381,000 acres in 1911. Acre yield, 13 bushels, compared with 17.2 bushels last year and 9.4 bushels in 1911. Total production, 239,819,000 bushels, compared with 330,348,000 bushels last last year and 86 cents in 1911. Total value, December 1, per bushel, 78.4 cents, compared with 70.1 cents last year and 86 cents in 1911. Total value of crop, $176,127,000, compared with $231,708,000 last year and $163,912,000 in 1911.

Michigan Millers Annual Meeting.

The thirty-eighth annual convention of the Michigan State Millers' Association will be held in Lansing, Mich., on the evening of January 20, and all the following day. The executive committee of the organization had a meeting in Jackson on December 4 and formulated the program for the annual gathering. Subjects of general interest will be discussed and some wellknown speakers have volunteered to take part in the program. It is planned to have each member of the organization be accompanied by a non-member.

Agricultural Patents.

The following agricultural patents were issued this week to Minnesota and Dakota inventors, as reported by Williamson & Merchant, patent attorneys, 925-933 Metropolitan Life building, Minneapolis, Minn.:

J. Hans Aune, Crookston, Minn., ploy; Simon Belanger, Warroad, Minn., traction plow; Albert H. Siemen, Appleton, Minn., gang frame attachment for driving harvesters from traction engines.

"The Monarch," Vol. 1, No. 1, has been issued by the Loomis Grain & Milling Co., Loomis, Neb., and is edited by J. A. McGuire. There is some interesting information for dealers mingled with quality talk about "Monarch" flour.

Milling and Grain News

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Will be sent to subscribers until ordered stopped by notification to publishers.

Grain Dealers' National Association Will Hold Annual Meeting in Kansas City Next Year.

The directors of the Grain Dealers' National Association have decided to hold the 1914 convention in Kansas City. The convention will be held in October, probably, on three days during the week of October 11.

Kansas City has never had the honor of entertaining the annual convention of the national organization of grain dealers and this meeting in October will be as important as the other national conventions held in Kansas City. The Millers' National Federation and the Fraternity of Operative Millers of America have both held two conventions here in the last ten years and Kansas City has had an opportunity to demonstrate her worth as a convention city in entertaining important conventions.

There will doubtless be a large attendance of grain dealers at this meeting, for Kansas City is geographically in the center of a great producing region. It is a very important grain market, especially being foremost as a primary market for wheat. There is another feature of note in the fact that hard winter wheat from Kansas and Kansas City moves toward all points of the compass. The grain dealers here have customers in all directions, who are likely to attend a national meeting here.

The Grain Dealers' National Association has a representative membership of both dealers in market centers and country shippers, although the receivers and brokers predominate. There has been a steady increase of membership in the last few years and the association has been fortunate in having secured the leadership of strong, progressive officers who have pushed forward the important work it has undertaken. The adoption of Trade Rules governing transactions between grain dealers has been of great benefit and the arbitration rules and decisions doubtless have saved large sums to the members and also prevented much needless litigation.

In securing the attention of legislative bodies, railroads and the Interstate Commerce Commission, the association has justified itself without other efforts to benefit the members. In the few years since the organization was formed, there is a record of attainment and a promise of further achievement of which any organization may be proud. Kansas City and Southwestern dealers, as well as allied interests, are gratified that Kansas City has been chosen for the annual gathering in 1914 and will accept the responsibility of entertainment with the purpose of surpassing whatever success has been credited to this market by those who have attended the conventions of other organizations in the milling and grain trade.

We Congratulate You, Missouri Millers on the Club's Third Birthday.

Milling and Grain News congratulates the Southwestern Missouri Millers Club on the occasion of its third birthday and the commencement of another year of usefulness to the millers of the section covered by its membership. In this success, every member will recognize, with appreciation the leadership of W. H. Marshall, who has served the club as secretary during this period.

Secretary Marshall has that quality of leadership, which can win men to the cause he advocates by quiet persuasion and convincing argument and without thought of much personal credit. He has built up a strong organization where the task had been considered almost hopeless before his administration proved that it could be done.

In transportation matters, there has been one conspicuous success after another, which have relieved conditions in that territory or prevented requirements which would severely handicap the industry. In this work, Secretary Marshall has carried the brunt of the battle, with the loyal and intelligent co-operation and assistance of millers belonging to the club.

Because of their Club, Missouri millers are better acquainted with each other than they possibly could be without it and a spirit of mutual co-operation and effort has largely replaced the antagonistic competition, which had prevented accomplishment of any purpose of mutual benefit.

The third birthday is certainly worthy of the celebration which is being held at Springfield as this issue of Milling and Grain News is being printed.

Good Often Comes Disguised With the Appearance of Evil.

It seems remarkable that financial conditions are not more disturbed than at present. True, there is apparent a halting in investment operations and Timid Capital is playing peek-a-boo with new enterprises, although not in complete hiding.

The period after the passage of a tariff bill is always considered one of readjustment and with another Currency Bill pending in Congress, it is strange that financial conditions are not more uncertain. All banks are taking the attitude that they must be prepared for any radical changes brought about by the legislation of the new Democratic Congress. While the financing of current business is not difficult with sound concerns, there is a decided hesitancy in furnishing the necessary funds for much expansion or new enterprises.

These circumstances may explain in part, the great decrease of flour sales for long deferred delivery, which were so numerous a few years ago and resulted so disastrously to many millers and jobbers. Millers are not taking the chances of making delivery on sales contracted ahead and the majority of buyers do not care to take the market risks. Losses sustained in the past, because of speculative practices and the limitation of available capital, has almost eliminated the long time sales, which often proved so difficult to consummate.

Often good comes disguised with the appearance of evil and we believe restricted credits has much to commend even if it make difficult the business of milling and handling flour and mill products.

From the Other Side, "Milling" Says Quality Determines Competitive Business.

Under the heading, "American Flour in England," "Milling," of Liverpool refers to a recent editorial in these columns, and gives some substantial evidence that the statements were correct regarding the importance of quality in maintaining export flour trade. The article is as follows:

"An interesting article and letter appears on the subject of the possibilities of the American flour export trade with the United Kingdom in Milling and Grain News, published at Kansas City. That paper some little time ago published an article in which was discussed the possibility of increasing the sale of United States flour in these islands. In the issue just to hand there is inserted a letter from a man who, it is stated, has had considerable experience in the exportation of English flour. His remarks on the decline of American flour exports to England are therefore worth attention. After alluding to freight difficulties, the letter goes on: 'The great trouble is the English miller improved the quality of his flour, while we either stood still or gradually gave them straights for patents or nearly so.' The italics are ours. We commend this statement to our readers' attention as it embodies a truth which must not be forgotten.

"It is a singular thing, but a few days ago we were talking on this very subject of the imports of American flour to this country with one of the best known and most widely respected millers in the South of England. He then said, in almost the precise tones of the letter we have quoted, that the British millers had only displaced so much foreign flour by keeping the quality of their products up to the highest standard. For the future, too, he was very strongly of the opinion that the only way for millers to maintain their present position in the face of keen foreign competition would be to think always and ever of the good quality of their flours. We agreed with this gentleman at the time, and the letter which we have quoted comes as a striking confirmation from a quite independent source, of the opinions we have put forward. During the present season, in view of the large wheat surplus in the States, our millers are likely to find the competition of American flour keener than it has been for some years. Under these circumstances it will be well for them to remember that their greatest weapon, both of offense and defense, will be the quality of their flours. If that quality is not good, then, indeed, they will be trusting to a broken reed to sustain them. If, on the other hand, English millers keep their flour up to its present reputation, that of being the best in the world, then, despite the incidentally favorable conditions, we shall not expect to see any but very temporary increases in the quantity of flour shipped to this country."

Here's to The Optimist—By Coburn of Kansas.

It has been the misfortune of Kansas from the beginning to have in her population a not large but always active element whose one means of publicity and emergence from obscurity was the invention and dissemination of some tale of woe, describing what impends or will happen next week whereby dire poverty will stare us in the face and the state be in danger of depopulation. Probably no other commonwealth has ever been afflicted to the same extent with pests of this type, some of them, too, officially or otherwise in the payroll of the people and the God-favored commonwealth they scandalize.

Were it not for this, Kansas would today have twice the present number of prosperous people, twice her number of improved farms and twice the number of happy homes that are now here. Had it not been thus, thousands of people who sought change; untold millions of capital seeking investment and thousands of families lured by speculators to the Canadian Northwest, the desolate, arid stretches of sand, mesquite and cactus in Texas, the barrens and alligator aquariums of Florida, and the mighty outpouring of foreign emigration to the pampas of Argentine would have been impelled toward Kansas by sheer force of gravitation.

Here's to the citizen who declines to wear mourning in public places: who maintains no wailing place, and who keeps his spare skeleton in a closet instead of on parade!

Here's to the public employe who can deal to some effect with unfortunate conditions he may find and keep his mouth shut at the same time, leaving defamation of his state to others than those who pay his salary!

Here's to the Kansan who believes in Kansas, and believing stands pat; who for her shortcomings has neither ears nor tongue, and to whom she is ever lovely, no less in affliction than when radiant with smiles of prosperity!

THE RISE OF POULTRY FEED

Rapid Increase in This Phase of the Southwestern Feed Industry Is Apparent.

The poultry feed manufacturing industry of the Southwest is making much headway, especially is this noticeable where the flour mills have taken hold of this phase of the feed industry as a sideline. Quite a few mills have added a poultry feed to their line of manufactured articles and report the trade in this additional as surprising.

An illustration of the progress made by poultry feed manufacturers is in evidence in the present kafir corn situation. The severe drouth of the past summer reduced the output of kafir in Kansas, which is the largest producing state in the world, to small proportions. Another factor was the shortage of corn and other feeds in the Southwest, which has tended to make farmers indisposed to sell their kafir. As a result prices on the Kansas City market are about double the quotations a year ago. Recent sales have been made on a basis of $1.60 per hundred weight, while the roughage could have been purchased in December, 1912, at 80 to 82c.

Kafir is one of the principal ingredients used in chicken feeds in the Southwest. Those manufacturers who have worked up a trade in poultry feeds have all used kafir as the principal grain in the mixture. Then, too, those who have used kafir report that they have developed an established trade.

Although kafir is selling at double the figure of a year ago, manufacturers of poultry feeds say that the relatively higher prices of their products are not affecting the demand to any marked extent. Cheaper poultry feeds can be secured at much less than ruling prices of unground kafir, but extensive poultry raisers are not discontinuing the use of kafir feeds.

One manufacturer in Kansas City was recently hard pressed for supplies of kafir. The movement to Kansas City was about one-fifth of that of a year ago and it is insufficient to fill the needs of poultry feed makers. They are absorbing all of the receipts. This manufacturer was compelled to send a representative out to Butler County, Kansas, the premier producer in the state, in order to secure sufficient supplies. He was unable to secure enough kafir in Kansas City for the grinding of poultry feeds.

All of the kafir being received at Kansas City is absorbed by poultry feed makers this season. In times of plenty receipts of the drouth resistant are fairly heavy and the needs of local manufacturers are not in sufficient amount to take all of the grain. But this year, with farmers indisposed to market and the movement exceedingly light, all of the kafir corn coming to Kansas City is being purchased by manufacturers of poultry feeds in the Southwest.

One of the latest entrants in the poultry manufacturing business has been the Bewley Mills, Ft. Worth, Texas. The mill is doing an extensive business in this feed and reports the step a successful one. Others are contemplating taking up the side line, whose recruits have generally made a success of it.

Experiments intended to develop earlier varieties of wheat and corn, suited to the climate of Minnesota, will be carried on more extensively by the Minnesota Agricultural College. Wheat will be given special attention by the experimenters.

George G. Sohlberg of the Acme Milling Co., Oklahoma City, Okla., is on a ten-day trip to Coloardo.

New York Claims Discrimination.

The New York Produce Exchange has filed complaint with the Interstate Commerce Commission in which it attacks Eastbound rates and regulations on grain, flaxseed and like commodities from Western and Northwestern states. The petition claims that traffic in grain is, through present rates and regulations, being diverted to Montreal from Eastern ports of the United States, particularly New York. It is also charged that the rates are excessive, thereby being discriminatory. The petition recites that much grain going for export through Montreal originating in the United States, would be shipped through New York City and other Eastern United States ports, if present discriminations in the form of excessive rates and regulations were removed. A hearing will be held in the near future, but no date has been set.

FOR EQUAL OCEAN FLOUR-WHEAT RATES

Dominion Milling Interests Feel Effects of Unequal Ocean Charges Like U. S. Millers.

A delegation representing flour mills in Canada has urged upon the Dominion Minister of Trade and Commerce to consider if some action cannot be taken to remove the discrimination made between ocean freight rates on wheat and flour exported from Canada. The delegation claimed that a good export business in flour is being gradually ruined by the discriminatory ocean rates in favor of the raw product. During the last few years, it was declared, steamship rates had been increased 50 to 100 per cent, while during the same period the rates charged for the carriage of flour across the ocean exceeded the rates on wheat from five cents to 12c per 100 pounds. This discrimination, they alleged, was highly in favor of foreign and British millers, who were enabled to take advantage of the low rate on wheat and were benefited thereby in competition with Dominion mills in foreign lands.

It was brought out that if the discrimination were removed, all of the mills in Canada would be operating at full capacity for 300 days of the year, and if this would be the fact all of the Canadian grown wheat would be ground by Dominion mills. None would have to be exported. Another factor brought out by the deputation in favor of a parity of flour and wheat rates was the fact that the mill feed could be retained in Canada for feeding live stock and the qualities taken out of the soil would be eventually returned, a condition impossible if the wheat was exported.

It was suggested by Mr. Foster, the Minister of Trade and Commerce, that the steamship companies and milling interests should confer together, similar to the conference held in the United States several months ago. However, he expressed doubt whether anything could be done to secure the same rates on flour as on wheat without joint international action of steamship companies and millers.

Change in Corn Exportations.

The Chamber of Commerce of Antwerp has asked Consul General H. W. Diederich, stationed at Antwerp, to notify shippers of American corn to Germany via Antwerp, to mark their shipping documents "United States Produce," in order to simplify the customs formalities at the German frontier. The use of this term will give the same facilities to importations via Antwerp as are now afforded to importations made direct to Dutch and German ports.

Bran Admitted Without Disinfection.

In denial of rumors which have recently been given much publicity, Dr. Hickman of the Bureau of Animal Husbandry of the National Department of Agriculture made an announcement last week stating that bran importations from Argentine would be admitted to this country without fumigation, as there was no danger of infection from that source of the foot and mouth disease.

However, there is at present an embargo against the importations of any mixed cattle feeds, including commercial mixed feeds, hay and straw. Importations of these articles will not be admitted unless the feed is thoroughly fumigated and disinfected. Department authorities believe that the severe regulations for disinfection will be a bar, as the ruling could hardly be complied with profitably.

With the exception of the tariff of 10 per cent ad valorem levied against bran from the South American republic, there is no embargo of any kind against its admittance to this country. Bran is included in the list of feeds admitted without infection. It is classed in the group of whole grains, which are brought to this country without coming in contact with any product contaminated with the foot and mouth disease.

Keusch & Schwartz of New York City, who recently made large contracts for Argentine bran, had a large consignment held in Brooklyn, pending the announcement of the National Department of Agriculture as to whether the consignment would be allowed to enter this country. It has been released. Several years ago an importation was held in New York City and the National Department refused to admit it. It was disposed of in Cuba later.

Montana Farmers Erect Chain of Mills

Work has been started on the first of a half dozen co-operative flour mills, which are to be erected during the winter by farmers in the vicinity of Billings, Mont. The first mill is located at Yegen, a station four miles west of Billings. Others are to be built at Park City, Hedges, Glasgow and elsewhere. The Yegen mill will have a capacity of 25 barrels and will be operated by electricity.

It is the intention of the co-operative organization to revert as far as practicable to the old grist mill toll system, by which each farmer will take his grain to the mill and give a portion of it for having the remainder ground into flour. The first plant will be ready for operation in about three weeks, as the building for the mill is nearly completed.

Present plans of the co-operative organization do not indicate that it will go into milling for an extensive commercial sales of its products. The mills will be operated principally for the farmer members of the organization. It will not plan to grind all of the wheat of the farmers and ship the flour to outside markets. Only the needs of the farmer members in the way of flour will be handled. The surplus wheat of the growers will be sold as heretofore.

All of the five mills to be erected will be of small capacity. Perhaps one or two will have a daily output of 50 barrels, but most will make only 25 barrels of flour. Feed mills will be installed in connection with the flour plants.

The Kingfisher Mill & Elevator Co., Kingfisher, Okla.: "Are running half time. Flour is dull, with local demand fair. Mill feed trade is feature of present business. Demand is taking all we can furnish."

CANUCK TARIFF CONFERENCE

Canadian Premier of Parliament to Discuss United States Reciprocity With Grain Men.

Premier Borden of the Canadian Parliament has announced that he will receive the delegation known as the agricultural council of the Grain Growers' Association of Saskatchewan and Manitoba and the United Farmers of Alberta on December 16. The farmers' representatives are coming to Ottawa in a large body to discuss principally the Canadian tariff and the question of reciprocity with the United States. Precisely what the demands of the wheat raisers will be is not definitely known, but it is believed that they will ask the Dominion Premier and his council to accept reciprocity with the United States.

At a meeting of the wheat producers in Regina, Canada, recently, a series of resolutions was adopted, which it was planned to lay before the Canadian Parliament at its first session. The grain growers asked:

"That we urge the Parliament of Canada to increase, at its first session, the British preference to at least 50 per cent, and to provide for a gradual increase from year to year until we have free trade with Great Britain in five years.

That Parliament accept the offer of the United States of a free interchange of all agricultural and animal products between Canada and the United States.

That all foodstuffs not provided in the above offer of the United States be transferred to the free list.

That pending the passage of legislation asked for herein, any duties now imposed under Canadian customs tariff which are the means of countervailing duties being imposed against any food products of the country by any foreign country be immediately removed.

That any tariff or trade concession granted to any other country be immediately extended to Great Britain."

The Canadian Council of Agriculture, together with representatives of the Saskatchewan and Manitoba Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta which are represented in the deputation to be received by Premier Borden on December 16, consist of most of the wheat producers of Western and Central Canada. The three organizations are the most powerful bodies of agriculturists in the Dominion and it is not believed that the Canadian Parliament will listen heedlessly to their demands. Canadian farmers want United States markets as an outlet for their grain, especially wheat. The Canadian members of Parliament, who are elected by these grain producers, will no doubt support the views of the farmers they represent.

Colombia Raises Flour Tariff.

Notwithstanding that the present tariff on flour levied by Colombia is prohibitive, that government has now under consideration a proposed new customs tariff which raises the duty on certain products including flour from 20 to 100 per cent. No change is made in the wheat tariff. At present there is a difference of $8.43 in the impost on 270 pounds of wheat and a barrel of flour. Colombia maintains a duty of $7.28 on importations of flour through coast ports, while importations in the interior pay double this sum. Wheat pays a duty of $1.36 per bushel. No preferential list is maintained by Colombia.

The Southern Rice Growers Association directors on December 2 announced a raise of prices in rice. Mills look favorably on this.

KANSAS CITY AND THE SOUTHWEST.

With flour prices tending upward, Kansas City and Southwestern mills witnessed a further reduction in their flour trade. Business was on an established trade character entirely and confined to buyers in nearby territory. Sales were in single cars for prompt shipment, nothing being done for more than 30 days delivery. Most orders received by mills specified prompt shipment, indicating immediate need of flour to fill holes in stocks.

Advances of 10c by a number of mills, reflecting the stronger wheat market, curtailed trade to some extent, for jobbers even with light stocks were in no mood to pay higher prices. There is a general bearish attitude in the trade as far as future flour prices are concerned. The largest adverse factor in deferred shipment business is the carrying charge being asked by mills. A few interior mills report some heavy business for end of January shipment but such sales were made at ruling quotations. Jobbers are not willing to pay premiums with wheat stationary.

Northwestern mills have a good hold on Eastern markets and were also underpricing Southwestern mills in Southern markets during the past week. In New York City, according to reports received from agents by Southwestern flour makers, Northwestern spring wheat mills were offering patents from $4.20 to $4.40 in wood, while Southwestern mills were asking higher figures for straights. In New Orleans Northwestern mills were selling below hard winter wheat mills. Most of the passing trade was secured by them, as a result of their lower quotations.

Southwestern mills are meeting some adverse factors in reselling on the part of jobbers. This is true in large Eastern markets, where jobbers have been pushed to dispose of their stocks of winter wheat flour. In New York City reselling was done on a basis 20c below quotations of mills. With this flour being offered in small quantities, mills are at a disadvantage to make new sales at ruling figures.

Spot stuff of some Southwestern mills in the larger Eastern and Southern markets is demoralizing prices to a certain extent. Some mills are cutting prices on spot stocks of flour in order to get rid of it before January 1.

Established buyers in nearby territory were practically only steady purchasers during the past week. A number of Kansas City mills report being unable to place anything East of the Mississippi river. Quotations of spring wheat mills are principal deterring factors in this section.

Clear flour is rather slow sale, with most mills reporting light stocks on hand. A few are securing export offers, but the pre-holiday dullness is in evidence in foreign markets and cables are few. On better grades of flour bids are more than 1s out of line. A few sales of clear were reported last week, but mills say that most of it was dumped at cost.

Soft wheat flour is somewhat firmer, Missouri mills advancing prices about 10c. Established brands are quoted at a range of $4.90 to $5.10, Little Rock. Kansas City mills are asking about 20c under this figure, Kansas City basis.

Interior mills report a good local trade and also a fair demand from established buyers in nearby states. However, Eastern business is decidedly dull, with shipments of flour to Eastern markets being exceedingly light. Mills are about 20 to 35c out of line with jobbers' views in the East. Operations are about an average of 60 per cent.

The following quotations are derived from sales made last week by interior Kansas and Nebraska mills as reported by Kansas City buyers and commission men, and are basis jute net f. o. b. Missouri river, in round lots or single car loads; 95 per cent straight for December-January shipment, $3.50@3.75 per barrel; high patents, 20@25c higher than 95 per cent; first clear, $2.80@3.20 per barrel, according to quality and grades; second clear, $2.80@3.

MILL FEED.

Mill feed prices are stationary, with some mills asking slightly higher prices in mixed cars. Sales to jobbers last week were made at a shade higher prices, offerings being somewhat lighter. Jobbers paid from $1 to $1.04 for bran, while shorts were also relatively higher.

The somewhat cooler weather helped mill feed trade, especially in the interior. Kansas mills report an improved demand for bran and shorts at mill. Interior mills are asking as much as $1.10 for bran at their door.

Bran sales are limited to Southwestern states. Arkansas, however, is a fair taker, but only in mixed cars. Southern states are only buying in a limited way, on account of the fine condition of the pasturage. The general shortage of feeds in the Southwest has made this section a good outlet for bran and shorts.

Mixed car buyers were taking larger quantities of bran and shorts in cars with flour. This reflects larger feeding demands.

Millers continue to store their surplus bran and shorts, pending lower temperatures. An almost universal belief prevails that with the coming of zero weather the mill feed market will display a decided improvement in prices and demand. Mills are not pushing the sale of bran or shorts, believing that they can secure better prices when cold weather sets in.

The following prices were paid by brokers and commission men at close of last week for mill feed from interior Missouri river mills basis 100-lb burlap sacks net f. o b. Missouri river: Bran, 99c@$1.03 per 100 lbs; shorts, $1.20@1.26; white middlings, $1.35@1.39, but supply very scarce; red dog, $1.45.

CONCENTRATED FEEDS.

Improved buying was in evidence in the concentrated feeds. Cottonseed meal was sold in larger volume than linseed meal. Prices were practically unchanged, although a few jobbers were asking higher prices. Receipts in Kansas City were about normal. Kansas is the principal outlet for cotton seed feeds at present. Iowa is not taking very much from Kansas City. Prices are quoted at the following range: Cotton seed meal, $31.75@32; linseed meal, $29.50@30.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Quotations by Missouri river mills for prompt shipment to Eastern or Middle states in carlots or mixed cars to regular trade, basis f. o. b. Kansas City, are as follows:

Flour—Hard winter wheat patents, 98s cotton or jute, $4.10@4.25 per bbl; hard winter wheat straights, 98s cotton or jute, $3.90@4.05; first clears, $3@3.50; soft wheat patent, 98-lb cotton or jute, $4.60@4.90; per bbl; straight, $4.40@4.60; first clears, jute, $3.30@3.50; ordinary shorts, $1.25; white shorts, $1.30; corn meal, 35c per 17½-lb sack.

Cereal Goods—Rye flour in small sacks, $1.65@1.75 per 100; in 98s and 140s, $1.60@1.75; rye graham (pumpernickle) in small cotton sacks, $1.55@1.65 per 100; in 98s and 140s, $1.50@1.60; graham flour in small sacks, $2@2.10 per 100; whole wheat flour, in small sacks, $2.10@2.20 per 100; 98s and 140s, $2.05@2.15; rolled oats, in wood, 180 lbs, $5.40 per bbl.

Mill Feed—Bran, in 100-lb sacks, in carlots, $1@1.06; red dog, in 100-lb sacks, carlots, $1.50; ordinary shorts, $1.22@1.30.

Linseed Meal — Carlots, per ton, $29.50.

Cotton Seed Meal—Carlots, per ton, $31.50; ton lots, $32.

Southwestern Market Prices.

Following are prices of flour and other mill products quoted by Southwestern mills for straight or mixed cars, basis f. o. b. buyers' station: Flour in 24-lb sacks, 5c per cwt higher.

Kansas—Hard wheat patent, $4.30@4.60 per bbl; hard wheat, straight, $4.10@4.40; bran, $1.03@1.10 per 100, mill run, $1.15; brown shorts, $1.20@$1.25; white shorts, $1.30; corn meal, 40c per 17½-lb sack.

Oklahoma—Soft wheat patent, $4.70@5.20 per bbl; hard wheat patent, @4.40; bran, $1.05; mill run bran, $1.15; corn meal, 35@40c per 17½-lb sack.

Arkansas—Soft wheat, high patent, $4.80@5.20 per bbl; hard wheat patent, $4.50@4.70; corn meal, 17½-lb sacks, 40c; bran, $1.25 per 100, basis L. R. rate points.

Texas—Soft wheat flour, extra patent, $4.90@5.10 per bbl; hard wheat flour, high patent, $4.80@5 per bbl; straight, $4.60@4.80; bran, $1.30 per 100; shorts, $1.55; corn meal, 70c per 35-lb sack.

THE SOUTHWESTERN GRAIN SITUATION.

That alarm over the prospective winter wheat crop is somewhat premature is the belief of conservative millers in the interior. Although the growth in Kansas and Missouri is the rankest in years and there is no snow protection at this time, interior millers are of the opinion that a heavy frost will not set in before snow comes. According to G. B. Flack, Southwestern representative of the Sperry Flour Co. in Salina, Kas., there is very little grounds for apprehension about the winter wheat crop. Mr. Flack says that the extreme western edge of Kansas has snow covering and freezing temperatures there every night the past week has checks the rank growth. However, in other sections of Kansas where there is no snow covering the weather has been well above the freezing point.

The Solomon Valley Milling Co., Osborne, Kas., says condition of growing wheat in its immediate vicinity is very fine. Have had four to five inches of rain recently, which put the wheat in better condition than it has been at this time of the year for two years. Every drop of the rain soaked into the ground, as it was about eight days falling.

Nebraska was benefited to a large extent by the recent rains. All mills in the state report a plentitude of moisture, where a fortnight ago they were complaining of the lack of precipitation. The wheat plant is fast attaining a sturdy growth and the root is growing deeper daily. With a good snow before freezing temperatures set in, millers in the state say that wheat prospects could hardly be better.

W. H. Marshall, secretary of the Southwestern Missouri Millers' League, says that half of the members of the organization report to him that freezing weather would not damage the growing wheat, even without a snow covering. The remaining members hold the opposite view that wheat would be killed by frost. Mr. Marshall says: "Among the good reasons advanced why damage would not follow freezing temperatures is that the growth is so unusually rank that roots are well protected by the top growth. Others express the belief that in any event the change to very low temperatures would have to be sudden if damage resulted."

Winter wheat receipts continue light in Kansas City. Nebraska is still the principal source of supply, although Kansas is sending wheat in small quantities. Kansas City received 220 cars of wheat last week, compared with 206 in the preceding week, 396 a year ago and 165 two years ago. The movement is expected to show a slight decrease when wintry weather sets in, but the heavy stocks in store at all primary centers will keep prices unchanged.

Coarse grain arrivals in Kansas City last week showed a falling off. Corn receipts were 589 cars, against 629 in the week before, 147 a year ago and 481 two years ago. Oats receipts fell to 54 cars last week. This compares with 99 cars in the preceding week, 40 a year ago and 64 two years ago. Most of the corn and oats coming to Kansas City originates in the Northern state. The shipping demand in the interior is also heavy and stocks in Kansas City are not showing any increases.

Deliveries of wheat on Kansas City contracts have been at a standstill during the past week. Nothing has been tendered by grain men. To date 1,435,000 bushels of wheat have been delivered. Corn has been offered in light volume. From 10,000 to 30,000 bushels have been tendered daily. Aggregate deliveries are 195,000 bushels. Oats to the extent of 105,000 bushels have been delivered.

The Missouri crop report for December makes the final yield of wheat in the state 35,390,833 bushels; corn, the state 35,390,833 bushels; corn, tions of winter wheat on December 1 is placed at 100 per cent, compared with 96 a month ago.

SOUTHWESTERN NOTES.

R. R. Clark of the Davis Milling Co., St. Joseph, Mo., was a visitor on the Kansas City Board of Trade last week.

James Shank, millwright from Chambersburg, Pa., is installing the Wolf machinery in the mill of Herman Hauck at Valley Falls, Kans.

The Grinders will hold a special meeting at the Railroad Club in Kansas City on Saturday, December 20. The run will start at 7:30 p. m.

The Wichita Mill & Elevator Co., Wichita Falls, Texas, has completed preliminary arrangements for the erection of a 500,000-bushel grain elevator.

F. H. Decker, millwright, with headquarters in Kansas City, has gone to Townsend, Mont., where he will supervise the installation of a 250-barrel Wolf flour mill for the Inter-Mountain Milling Co.

Incorporators of the Wichita Flour Mills Co., Wichita, Kans., plan to

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erect a five-story brick building to house the 1,000-barrel mill. The mill will be completed in time to grind the first of the 1914 wheat crop. The mill will be fireproof.

Contracts will soon be let by the Manchester Mill & Elevator Co., Manchester, Kans., for the erection of the 100-barrel flour mill. Work on the building of the new mill is expected to be started by January 1. Its completion at the beginning of the new crop movement is anticipated by the directors.

Secretary F. D. Coburn of the Kansas Department of Agriculture has issued his annual survey of Kansas Crops and Kansas wealth. As a booster of the wealth and agricultural yields in the state, Coburn has few peers. An attractive booklet, "The Commonwealth Enviable," tells of Kansas's wonders.

Southwestern mills in the Trans-Missouri freight territory will not be required to make a report to railroads containing a statement of transit on December 31, as indicated in transit tariffs. Joint Agent Kimball, Kansas City, has advised that it is optional with railroads as to requiring reports from transit houses and they are therefore passing the one due at the end of the year.

Arrangements have been practically completed at Burr Oak, Kans., for the erection of a flour mill. An organization has been incorporated with capital stock of $12,000, headed by the mayor of the town, M. J. Cook, and his son. Work of construction on the building will be started in the near future. The mill will have a capacity of 25 barrels. An adjoining elevator will hold 6,000 bushels of wheat. An ice plant will be installed in the basement of the flour mill.

The Concordia Milling Co., Concordia, Kas., has started the manufacture of a whole wheat flour, that they plan to put on the market immediately. The product will be packed in five and ten-pound packages, and if there is any demand for the larger size packages, the wheat flour will be sold in eighth-barrel sacks. The entire wheat berry is used in the manufacture of the whole wheat flour, none of the bran being taken off. A breakfast food similar to the one manufactured in the old plant of the Concordia Milling Co., will be improved upon and its manufacture resumed.

C. H. Searing, president of the Arkansas City Milling Co., Arkansas City, Kans., has just returned from a trip through Europe. Mr. Searing visited Italy and seems to be enthusiastic over the results obtained from wheat in that country. Mr. Searing says that Kansas wheat growers could raise much larger crops if they adopted the same farming methods as are used by the wheat producers of Italy. "The wheat crop of Italy is practically three times the annual production of Kansas," said Mr. Searing, "and yet it occupies only one-third more land than Kansas. Last year Italy raised 208,000,000 bushels on land that is mostly mountainous, far too much so to be available for wheat growing. There is no reason why Kansas could not grow far more wheat than the whole of Italy. The chief trouble here is that we are so wasteful of our acreage. Intensive farming practiced here as it is in Italy would greatly increase the annual yield."

W. W. Deck of the Weatherford Milling Co., Weatherford, Okla., while visiting on the Kansas City Board of Trade last week, said that farmers and stockmen throughout his section of the state had not made any preparations for feed for winter use. "The good pasturage, especially on the wheat fields, and the warm weather has made the farmers complacently satisfied with the present, but are not looking to the future," said Mr. Deck. "When zero weather sets in and a heavy snow has covered the wheat fields, making pasturing impossible, farmers surrounding Weatherford will make a wild scramble for corn and other feeds. At present they do not realize the necessity of carrying some feeds on reserve. As to condition of growing wheat I am rather uneasy about the rank growth, although there is no immediate danger. I am in hopes that the growth has been checked by the lower temperatures of this week."

WICHITA.

Wichita, Kans., December 15.

The wheat market continues a little stronger. Dropping off of wheat receipts and reports from Argentine seem to be the boosting factors. There is practically no demand for cash wheat, as foreign buyers have withdrawn from the market and mills are not taking hold.

Flour does not show much improvement, some mills reporting that it seems to be simply chopped off, while others report more favorably, but as a whole, the same dull holiday market ensues; mills running practically on old orders, as new business is almost unheard of and only old brands to well established trade is making any headway. Stocks in merchants' hands are almost nil and it would indicate that after the holidays there should be good prospects for better business. Southwest is still a little out of line for export, although the miller and buyer are getting a little closer together, and with a drop in steamship rates some business could be worked.

Feed continues about the same, and it will take some cooler weather to put it in good demand.

WICHITA NOTES.

Henry Lassen has returned from a trip to Kansas City and Chicago. He states that the milling situation seems quiet all along the line.

A meeting of Northern Kansas Millers is called for Junction City, Kans., at the Barteldes House, December 17, at 1:30 p. m. From reports there will be quite a number in attendance.

The oral argument of the Kansas-California Flour Rate Case will be heard in Washington, January 8, at the same time the Arizona wheat rate case and the case of the Arizona Corporation Commission vs. Arizona & New Mexico Railway Co., et al., will be heard. These cases have all practically the same trend and millers of Kansas are all interested in the three cases more or less. Judge A. E. Helm, of the Public Utilities Commission of Kansas, will represent Kansas and also the Southwestern Millers' League.

Membership Increases Rapidly.

The Central Kentucky Millers' Association is increasing its membership rapidly, principally through the good work of its secretary, B. M. Renick. During the past month, 14 new members were added to the organization and its present numerical strength is as great as it has ever been since its inception. Most of the progressive mills in Kentucky are members of the association.

The building to house the new mill of R. J. Hering, Royal, Nebr., has been completed and as soon as the machinery arrives, the plant will be put in shape for grinding. A small elevator with capacity of 4,000 bushels, has been erected at the east end of the mill. The plant will have a capacity of 25 barrels.

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OHIO

Cincinnati, O., December 15.

A fair amount of trade in flour is being accomplished, some millers selling their full output. Reports have been fairly encouraging.

Unsettlement prevails in the market for Kansas trade brands. Bids are slightly lower and are not being accepted by mill agents.

Only a few changes are noted in the market for hard winter wheat brands. There is a moderate routine business with jobbers and wholesale bakers, generally at former quotations. Practically no one looks for any radical changes in prices or any material enlargement of business until after the first of the new year.

There is improvement in mill feed owing to cooler weather, which has increased the demand. Bran shows much strength and prices in this line are about 25c up. Demand is also stronger from Southern buyers.

Cincinnati Market Prices.

Flour—Prices are quoted as follows: Winter patent, $4.25@4.50; fancy, $3.95@4.15; family, $3.25@3.50; extra, $3.05@3.15; low grade, $2.80@2.90; hard wheat patent, $4.55@4.85; $3.90@4.25; family, $3.60@3.75; Northwestern blended rye flour, $3.70@3.90; city pure, $4.10@4.20; city blended, $3.80@4.05.

Mill Feed—Prices are quoted as follows: Bran, $23.50@24; mixed feed, $25.50@26; middlings, fine, $28@29; midlings, coarse, $27@28.

CLEVELAND.

Cleveland, O., December 15.

This week has perhaps shown a little more business in the hard wheat flour, though no extensive buying. Soft winters are very slow sale and quotations on some grades from well known mills vary frequently as much as 15 to 20c, even when quality is conceded to be equal. There has been no apparent reason for the dull situation, unless it is the bearish opinions of flour buyers. Dealers and bakers have come to the conclusion that the best policy is to purchase only as required and cease speculative buying.

Cleveland Market Prices.

Kansas Hard Wheat—75 per cent patent, $4.10@4.40, jute or cotton sacks; 95 per cent straight, $3.95@4.10, jute or cotton sacks; clear, $3.40@3.60, jute or cotton sacks.

Minnesota and Dakota—75 per cent patent, $4.10@4.30, jute or cotton sacks; 95 per cent straight, $3.90@4.00, jute or cotton sacks; clear, $3.50@3.60, jute or cotton sacks.

Ohio and Indiana Soft Wheat—55 per cent patent, $4.20@4.50, jute or cotton sacks; 95 per cent straight, $3.85@4.30, jute or cotton sacks; clear, $3.60@3.75, jute or cotton sacks.

OHIO NOTES.

Shipments this week totaled 19,101 barrels, compared with 17,162 barrels last week, and 17,420 barrels a year ago.

Receipts of flour at Cincinnati this week totaled 20,652 barrels, compared with 19,625 barrels last week, and 18,625 barrels the corresponding week a year ago.

The Russell Milling Co., Russell, Kas.: "Most shipments of flour are going out on old orders. New business is slow, confined to small lots. Mill feed is fair. Mill running on full time."

Purity Milling Co., Manhattan, Kas.: Are running 11 hours. Local flour business is good, but territory east of Mississippi river is taking lightly. Are selling all mill feed locally at good prices."

IOWA

Des Moines, Ia., December 15.

The general apathy in the trade as far as carrying heavy stocks of flour through the holiday season became more pronounced during the past week, especially on the part of larger jobbers. Buying was exceedingly light and sales by mill agents throughout the state were further reduced over the dull period of the preceding week. Quotations of mills were steadily held, but buyers were in no mood to take hold at concessions under ruling quotations.

There is no pressure being brought to bear on the market in the principal Iowa centers. Des Moines jobbers report mills unwilling to cut prices to the slightest degree, while others are advancing quotations as a result of the slight strength in wheat. Most dealers have sufficient stocks of flour to fill the needs of their trade until after January 1. With present prices having a strong tone, there is no inducement in the market for buyers to make heavy purchases, for most of them are generally bearish as to the future.

Some Iowa mills were offering flour delivered in the state on a basis of $4.40, a concession of 10c under a week ago. However, most mills still ask $4.50 for patents delivered in the state. Iowa mills are running 65 to 75 per cent of full capacity, with stocks of flour normal. A few mills report trade in such light volume that flour stocks are increasing on half-time runs. However, they anticipate a heavy business after the holidays and are beginning to let flour accumulate.

Kansas mills continue on a $4.50 basis for patents. Sales of Kansas flour last week were made principally in single cars, with the mixed car trade taking in fair volume. Kansas is somewhat out of line in quotations on mill feed and as a result is doing only a small mixed car business, compared with other states. Kansas hard winter wheat patents are held at a range of $4.50 to $4.80.

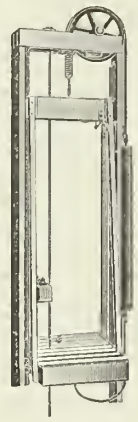
Northwestern flour sales last week were limited to established brands. Practically only buyers were dealers who needed certain brands to fill holes. Most business in spring wheat flour was done by local Iowa mills. However, where established brands were wanted, sales by Minneapolis mills were of fair volume. The Northwest is practically on the same basis as Kansas, quoting patents at $4.50 to $4.80. Extreme short patents are held as high as $5.10.

A weak tone still prevails in mill feed, with quotations slightly lower for the week. Iowa mills are asking $22 for bran in mixed cars, while jobbers are able to make purchases at 50c to $1 under this figure. Kansas was out of line altogether. A few sales of spring wheat bran were made by Northwestern mills, but most business in mill feed in the state was by local plants.

IOWA NOTES.

A summary of the reports from crop correspondents received by the Iowa Weather and Crop Service, indicate a yield of winter wheat in the state amounting to 11,693,900 bushels; spring wheat, 5,510,200 bushels; corn, 329,343,000 bushels; oats, 164,851,000 bushels.

Excessive coarse grain rates to Kansas City and points in the Southwest are alleged in a petition filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission against the Northwestern and Burlington railroads by the Farmers' Grain & Mercantile Co., Kirkman, Ia. The organization complains that the two railroads refuse to establish through and joint rates from Kirkman and other Iowa stations to Kansas City territory.



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ILLINOIS.

Chicago, Ill., December 15.

While a few jobbers and brokers claim that business is fairly satisfactory, millers and the larger portion of flour dealers are unanimous in complaining of their bookings and stating that the demand for all grades of flour is slow, the market very quiet and prices unchanged. Conservative flour men look forward to even a further reduction in the volmue of trade until after the holidays

Local mills are running full time, but no great quantity of flour is being accumulated for while new orders coming in from day to day are much less than the output, shipping directions on former sales are coming in a little more freely. Eastern demand is light, but flour is steadily being moved toward Eastern markets to be in readiness should there be an increase in export demand, which flour dealers believe is certain to come.

Quotations on durum flour continue to be high. Millers do not seem desirous of making sales, except at their own basis.

Clears are being offered in abundance, with demand and values about the same as a week ago. Standard Northwestern is being quoted in this market at $3.50 jute delivered. Southwestern cut straight and 95 per cent flour are enjoying a fair volume of business at the basis of $3.80 jute f. o. b. Chicago for the former and $4 for the latter.

Rye millers are shipping liberal quantities to Chicago and some quotations made are exceedingly low. Bookings, however, are narrow, buyers apparently not being very much interested in present values.

Trade in mill feed is chiefly in carlot quantities and of the higher grades of feed. A slightly better tone developed, but no quotable changes were recorded.

Chicago Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Special brands (basis wood), $5.10 per bbl; standard patents, basis jute, $4@4.15; straight, $3.70@3.85; first clears, $3.25@3.40; second clears, $2.60@2.80; low grades, $2.60@2.70.

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $3.90@4.10; straight, $3.70@3.90; fancy clears, $3.30@3.50; standard clears, $3.20@3.30; low grades, $3@3.10.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour—(jute)—Patent, $4@4.10; straight, $3.85@3.95; fancy clears, $3.30@3.50; low grade, $3.15@3.35; Michigan, 10c higher; patent, $4.20@4.35; straight $4.05@4.15.

Mill Feed (100-lb sacks)—Spring wheat bran, $21; standard middlings, $23.75; red dog, $27.50.

Rye Flour (in bulk)—White, $2.80@3.00; dark, $2.50@2.60, jute.

Coast Flour—Patent, $4.65@4.80 straight, $4.40@4.70.

ILLINOIS NOTES.

Among recent members admitted to the Chicago Board of Trade were George W. Dickson and Harry L. Winter.

C. B. Spaulding, general manager of the New Century Co., Chicago, spent several days in Minneapolis the early part of the week.

Charles Ferger, Jr., wholesale flour and cotton seed oil dealer of Indianapolis, Ind., died at his home in that city on Thursday, December 11.

Over a week of dark, cloudy weather made it very difficult for Chicago inspectors to establish grades, particularly was this true of barley, as experts claim that sunlight is an absolute necessity to judge barley correctly. Fortunately the amount of this grain received during the dark period was very small.

SOUTHEAST.

Nashville, Tenn., December 15.

Flour business in Nashville is of moderate volume, though some mills report a slight improvement in new bookings. Southern and Southeastern buyers have placed orders for lots of 500 to 1,500 barrels. Inquiries are being received from foreign buyers, with some small sales for export to England.

The tone of the market is strong, cash wheat having advanced about 2c per bushel. Commission men announce an advance of 10 to 15c on Western flour, though business is very slow and demand light.

Mill feed prices rule about steady, the cooler weather giving a better feeling in this department.

Nashville Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (basis wood.)—Best standard patent, $4.75 per bbl.; high patent, $4.35; half patent, $4.15; choice, $3.75; in cotton bags, 15c per bbl. lower.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (basis jute) — Bet patent, $4.25@4.35 per bbl.

Spring Wheat Flour (basis 140-lb jute — Best patent, $4.25@4.35 per bbl.

Mill Feed—(100-lb burlap)—Bran, $25 per ton; middlings and shorts, $28@30 per ton; hominy feed, $27.25.

SOUTHEASTERN NOTES.

Nashville receipts last week were 121 cars. Stocks are: Wheat, 498,800 bushels; corn, 203,150 bushels; oats, 1,197,100 bushels; flour, 40,500 barrels. Stocks of flour increased slightly.

The Dempster Milling Co., with authorized capital stock of $10,000, organized by members of the Lenoir City Co., and others, is having the old Dempster mills at Lenoir City, Tenn., remodeled. The plant will have a capacity of 75 barrels of flour and 300 bushels of meal daily. The mills will be electrically driven.

Nashville commercial bodies have started a movement to consolidate some ten or more associations under the name of the Nashville Association of Commerce. E. M. Kelly, president of the Nashville Grain Exchange, represents the grain and milling interests on the consolidation committee. It is expected that the new organization if effected will have a membership of 2,500 to 3,000 business men.

MINNESOTA.

Minneapolis, Minn., December 15.

Flour prices stood still, but flour shipments dropped off a little for the week, with patents quoted from $3.85 to $4.35 per wood barrel, Minneapolis. Bids were plentiful, but generally were regarded as too low for acceptance. Shipping directions were not satisfactory and this accounts for the comparatively small output of 361,801 barrels, the smallest showing in a full week for some months. There is a fear that if there has not been an overproduction, stocks are, at least, fairly well filled in the markets.

A slight drop in the temperature seems to have increased the demand for mill feed and incidentally to have raised the price for bran from 25 to 50c per ton. Shipments were 2,030 tons, an increase of about 400 tons over the previous week. Ground feeds showed no increased activity and the prices remained unchanged.

Wheat arrived to an aggregate of 2,364,000 bushels for the week. This is a goodly showing so late in the crop season and the explanation may be found in the fear of the American farmers that free Canadia wheat will soon compete with their grain. Cash wheat commanded a premium up to 1½c for the choicest blue stem.

Minneapolis Market Prices.

Minnesota Spring Wheat Flour—First patent, $4.05@4.35; second patent, $3.85@4.15; first clear, $2.80@3.60; second clear, $2.60@2.80.

Corn Products—Corn meal, granulated white, $3.@3.30; corn meal, granulated yellow, $3@3.30; coarse corn meal and cracked corn, $24.50@25; ground feed corn and oats mixed, $24.50@25.

Millfeed—Bran, in 100-lb sacks, $19.75@20.25; standard middlings, in 100-lb sacks, $19.75@20.25; red dog, in 140-lb sacks, $24@25.

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TEXAS.

Fort Worth, Tex., December 15

Business is quiet with no price changes, is the report from flour millers received last week. The market is expected to continue dull until after the holidays.

Texas Market Prices.

Soft Wheat Flour—Standard higt patent, $4.90 per barrel in 48 to 98-lb cotton sacks, basis delivered group 1 points; extra special, $5.40; splits or seconds, $4.40.

Hard Winter Wheat—High patent, $4.80 per bbl in cotton; extra specials, $5.30; 10c additional is charged for flour in 24-lb cotton sacks and 20c higher in wood.

Mill Feed—Mill run bran in 100-lb burlap or cotton bags, $26 per ton, basis delivered Texas common points.

TEXAS NOTES.

Frank Kell of Wichita, Falls, Tex., was a visitor at Fort Worth December 11.

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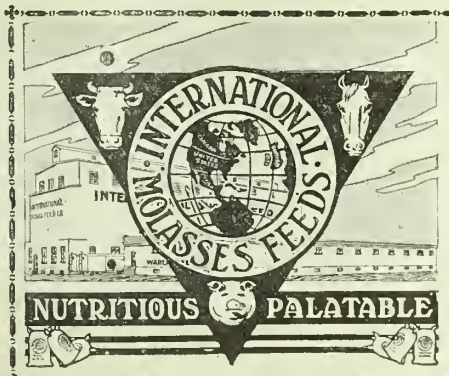

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Mills at Minneapolis and Memphis MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

CORN PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT.

A routine business was done in corn products by Kansas City and Missouri river mills last week, volume of sales being reduced under the preceding week. Mills held prices on products weak to steady, with a few offering small concessions of 5 to 10c.

Interior mills still report all business in corn meal and other products of a local character entirely. The high prices of corn in the interior of Kansas and Missouri, which two states are obtaining all their supplies from Iowa, Illinois and other Northern states, is keeping the mills out of the Southern markets. With the exception of a small mixed car business in Texas, mills say that sales outside of their immediate territory are at a minimum.

Illinois and Iowa are still in price command of the corn products situation in the principal Southern markets. As far as Eastern business is concerned Southwestern mills have made few if any shipments to New York City or other Eastern markets. Trade in sections north of Kansas City is being filled by Iowa and Illinois mills. Interior Kansas mills are not sending anything north of Kansas City, while the Kansas City manufacturers report their bids to jobbers in Northern states as being from 10 to 20c per 100 pounds out of line.

A bearish factor entering in Southern business and which is affecting Southern trade adversely is the importation of Argentine corn. A number of corn mills in the South have brought in the coarse cereal from the South American republic at about 7c under domestic prices. Corn mills in Texas are grinding Argentine corn to some extent, and are offering the finished product under the quotations of mills grinding domestic corn. This has been a bearish factor in New Orleans and other Southern centers and has resulted in buyers taking new supplies of meal and hominy at a slow rate. If prices of corn were reduced to the same level as Argentine, Southwestern mills would be able to transact a heavy trade with Southern jobbers. They are carrying unusually light stocks, but would fill up all holes if lower prices would ensue. Until Argentine raises her prices or domestic quotations are lowered, corn mills are not anticipating any large amount of new business in Southern states.

Arkansas was a fair taker of meal in mixed cars with flour. A number of Southwestern mills report a fair trade to this state of standard meal on a basis of $1.60, Kansas City. Sales of meal elsewhere in the South and Southeast were of unchanged volume. Texas was making some routine purchases.

Chop sales were limited. High temperatures are not conducive of any great amount of business in this corn feed, especially at present high prices. Mills were offering chop in 100 pound sacks, f. o. b. Kansas City, at $1.30.

Hominy is slow sale, due to open weather. Brewers are not taking corn goods in any quantity at present. Quotations on brewers' grits are nominal.

Lower prices were in evidence in both cash and speculative corn markets last week. Cash corn in Kansas City lost from 1 to 4c. The poor cash demand accounted principally for the losses, as receipts decreased. Speculative markets showed losses as a result of the bearish news from Argentine, which still has more than 12,000,000 bushels of corn to export. Liquidation by December longs in Kansas City and in Chicago were also bearish factors.

Following quotation for corn products, basis f. o. b. Kansas City, for shipment within thirty days, either in straight or mixed cars, were reported by Missouri river corn millers last week. Cream corn meal, in small cotton or paper sacks, kiln dried and degerminated, $1.65@1.70 per 100; coarse hominy grits, in 100-lb bags, $1.65@1.70 per 100; brewers' grits, in 100-lb bags, $1.70@1.75 per 100; corn chop in 100-lb burlap bags, natural, $1.32@1.42½ per 100; kiln dried corn chop in 100-lb burlap bags, $1.55@1.65 per 100; corn bran in 100-lb bags, 95c@$1.05 per 100.

IOWA.

Des Moines, Ia., December 15.

A good corn products trade is being transacted by mills throughout Iowa. This is especially true of meal and other table goods. Iowa mills are underquoting Kansas and Missouri in Southern mills, and as a result are doing most of the business there. The movement of corn in the interior is fairly liberal and mills report that they are able to get sufficient corn. Local business of mills is good. Trade to Northern states is only fair. Illinois is taking most of this business, according to reports. Prices of corn goods, delivered Des Moines are as follows. Cream meal, $1.50 per 100 pounds; chop, $1.30 per 100 pounds.

NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, La., December 15.

A good demand for corn products was reported by jobbers and dealers last week. The price went down several cents on account of the importations from Argentine. Meal was selling as low as $3.25 per barrel in cottons and $3.45 in wood. Cream meal was quoted at $3.30 to $3.35 and standard meal at $3.15 to $3.20. Corn flour was quoted at $3.35 $3.40 for both white and yellow and had a good sale to confectioners. The stocks of corn goods here are light but it is expected that dealers will begin to restock about January 1 to 15.

CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati, O., December 15.

Cooler weather has settled in this section, and it had a tendency to stimulate the demand for corn products. This week prices of corn products were a little lower, owing to large receipts of corn. Mills are selling new corn products at about 10 to 15c below the old. The South has been sending in some larger deferred orders, as they are anxious to get in the market before prices go up. The quality of the new corn has picked up considerably. Quotations are: New corn products, chop, $1.45 1.50; meal, $1.50@1.55. Old are quoted as follows: Chop, $1.55@1.0; meal, $1.65@1.70.

TEXAS.

Fort Worth, Tex., December 15.

Neither prices or conditions were changed in the market for corn products in Texas last week. Trade was fairly good. Standard meal packed in cotton 35s is quoted 70c, with halves at 36c. Chop in cotton or burlap bags is held at $34 per ton, basis delivered common point group 1.

SOUTHEAST.

Nashville, Tenn., December 15.

Cooler weather this week has greatly improved the quality of corn. Corn has a slightly easier tone, and local stocks are showing increase. There is a good demand for corn products. Quotations f. o. b. Nashville: Best bolted meal, $1.70 per 96-lb bag; pearl meal and grits, $1.80 to $1.90 per 96-lb bag.

NEW YORK.

New York, N. Y., December 15.

Trade in corn goods was very quiet during the week, with prices on some goods showing an easier tendency. Current quotations are: Meal, kiln-dried export, $3.65 in barrels; fine yellow, $1.50@1.55; coarse, $1.45@1.50; hominy, $3.85; granulated yellow, $3.85; corn flour, $1.85. Brewers' goods—Meal, $1.78; grits, $1.79; flakes, $2.10.

OKLAHOMA.

Oklahoma City, December 15.

Business in corn products is reported good. Following quotations were named last week on corn goods delivered Oklahoma points in either straight or mixed cars: White bolted meal, 35@38 cents per 17½ lb sack. Chops, in new burlap bags, $1.45@1.60 per cwt. A few days of sunshine last week resulted in fairly good receipts of wagon corn at elevators, though there was no change in prices.

New 600 Barrel Mill in Texas.

The Pioneer Flour Mills Co., San Antonio, Texas, has awarded machinery contract for a new 600-barrel mill. Work on building for new plant will be started in the near future. It is planned to have mill ready for operation before beginning of the new crop movement. It will be of modern fireproof construction and will grind Texas hard wheat altogether.

The Ziliak & Schafer Milling Co., Haubstadt, Ind., has awarded contract to J. F. Berger, Ft. Branch., Ind., for the construction of a reinforced concrete elevator, consisting of a battery of eight tanks. Work will start immediately.

OKLAHOMA.

Oklahoma City, December 15.

Conditions are unchanged from a week ago in regard to the flour situation in this state. Complaints are still coming in from millers, though it is admitted that flour business is equally as good as in December last year.

Demand for mill feed is improved over a week ago, and prices are more satisfactory.

Oklahoma Market Prices.

Flour—Hard wheat patent, $4.50@4.70; hard wheat straight, $4.30@4.40; soft wheat patent, $4.70; extra fancy soft, $4.10@5.60.

Mill Feed—Straight bran, $1.15@1.20; mill run, $1.25@1.30; brown shorts, $1.40; white shorts, $1.50.

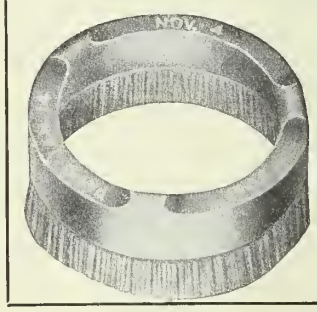
OKLAHOMA NOTES.

B. C. Housel, an old resident of Oklahoma City, is now connected with the Plansifter Milling Co. He will be assistant to C. U. Connellee, manager.

Fred Honea, for several years secretary and treasurer of the Oklahoma City Mill & Elevator Co., Oklahoma City, Okla., has resigned to accept the assistant managership of the Morton Milling Co., Dallas, Texas.

Millers of Oklahoma regret to lose from their midst Mr. H. K. Schafer, who leaves the Canadian Mill, El Reno, January 1, to take the management of the Maney Milling Co., Omaha. For a number of years, Mr. Schafer has been an untiring worker toward building up the milling industry of this state, and whenever the occasion demanded his services to help secure equitable milling conditions, he always manifested the highest ability and integrity.

BEST CLOTH CLEANER



Peterson's Patent Cloth Cleaner

Will clean the cloth in your sieve bolting machines to the very extreme edge of sieve frames which enables bolter to work to full capacity.

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GUSTAV GEIS, Proprietor

Boilers, Smoke Stacks, Breechings, Tanks of all Kinds, Water Towers Smoke Connections
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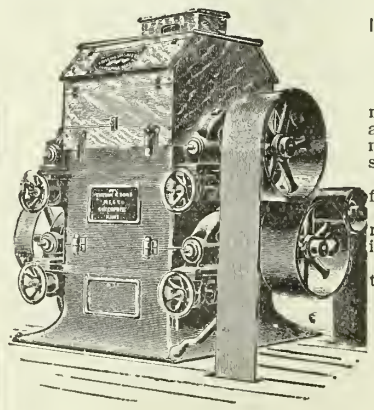
THE EHRSAM Big Capacity Corn and Feed Mill



IS THE BEST AND BIGGEST PAYING INVESTMENT EVERY GRAIN MAN CAN MAKE.

The Ehrsam Two and Three-High Mill is made of the finest materials for strength and durability. Frame is all cast iron—and most convenient arrangement for ease and speed in removing rolls.

Grinds coarse or fine meal, barley, graham flour, linseed meal, corn chop, etc.

You know of the results and profits derived through the operation of a Feed Mill in connection with your Elevator.

Now let us tell you about the benefits obtained through use of the EHRSAM. Write,

THE J. B. EHRSAM & SONS MANUFACTURING CO.

2 Factory St., Enterprise, Kansas.

"SEND US YOUR ROLLS."

NEBRASKA.

Omaha, Nebr., December 15.

Local flour business of mills over the entire state the past week was reported fairly good, but sales to Eastern markets are at a minimum, with no improvement anticipated until after the holiday season. Mills generally are maintaining nine to fifteen hour runs, with a few holding to full time operations.

Advances of 20c per barrel were recorded last week, reflecting the firmer tone to wheat. Prevailing quotations in the state range from $4.40 to $4.60, except in the extreme Southwestern section, where mills are asking a range of $4.80 to $5 in local lots.

Omaha mills report a light carlot business with bakers. Sales are irregular and represent an odd car here and there. Bakers are especially slow purchasers before the holiday season. Omaha mills are quoting patents at $3.90 to $4 bulk. Grocery trade is buying at a range of $4.20 to $4.40.

Nebraska mills report a steady trade to states West. Colorado is taking in good volume, while shipments to the Pacific coast displayed some improvement. There is some contracting for late January shipment to Pacific coast points at ruling values.

Export trade is light. Cables are infrequent and generally about 1s out of line on better grades of flour. Some clear is being worked, but generally at a very low margin. Mills believe that with another reduction in ocean freights, some straight flour can be sold for export.

Mill feed sales practically take care of output of mills. Local trade is fair, with a slightly improved demand over last week. Shipments to Southwestern points continue good. Nothing is being done in bran or shorts East of the Mississippi river. Bran is quoted f. o. b. Omaha by interior mills at 97c to $1. Shorts are held at $1.17 to $1.20.

NEBRASKA NOTES.

The Farmers Elevator Co. has been incorporated in Nebraska City, Neb. Capital stock, $10,000. Incorporators are Patrick Roddy and others.

The deal for the sale of the Elgin Mills, Elgin, Nebr., was completed last week, the mill going into the hands of J. A. Donohoe of O'Neil, Nebr. The transfer of the two properties will be made on March 1, 1914. Pending this, H. Vanderheiden, former owner, will operate the plant. The new proprietor will run the mill as heretofore when he takes possession.

The Nebraska state crop report issued December 1, makes the winter wheat yield 60,488,472 bushels, with an average in the state of 20.01 bushels per acre. This compares with a total of 45,580,356 bushels in 1912. Total production of corn is 90,299,366 bushels against 164,376,786 a year ago. The oats yield was 52,222,066 bushels; in 1912, 46,975,346. Average yield per acre was 25.86 bushels.

The Rock Island railroad has purchased the Cavers elevator in Omaha, formerly the property of the Cavers Elevator Co., the deal being closed last week. Consideration was $70,000. The failure of the corn crop in the Southwest this year was one of the principal reasons for the purchase. The Rock Island reaches the corn belt of Iowa and is carrying much coarse grain to the Southwest. The ownership of the Cavers elevator will direct much tonnage to its lines. Soon after the purchase of the elevator, it was leased by J. A. Cavers, who sold the property. The building has a capacity of more than 100,000 bushels.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia, Pa., December 15.

It is surprising how the trade keeps buying flour for 90 days shipment. Outside of the larger cities trade is fine, with mills quoting the lowest figures getting the bulk of the orders.

A great many factories, mines and coke ovens are on short time until after the holidays, but the owners report that they are booking orders. Money is hard to collect, more so than usual during the holiday season, but the business men seem to be in better humor than the last month or so.

Philadelphia Market Prices.

Prices in full and mixed cars, flour and feed, f. o. b. Philadelphia:

Spring Wheat Patent Flour (basis wood)—$4.50@4.85; straight, $4.20@4.65; clear, $4@4.20; low grade in jute, $2.95@3.10; winter patent (basis wood), $4.40@4.85; straight, $4.10@4.40; clear, $3.75@4; extra, $3@3.65.

Kansas Patent—(basis 98-lb cotton or 140 lb. jute)—$4.45@4.65; straight, $4.10@4.45; clear, $3.75@3.90.

Feed—Spring red dog, 100 lb. sacks, $28.50@29; flour middlings, $26@27; standard middlings, $25@25.50; bran, $24.25@24.75; winter middlings, $26@26.50; brand, $25@26; Kansas middlings, $30@30.50; bran, $26@27.

Western Rye Flour (sacks), $3.40@3.50; Pennsylvania rye flour, wood, $3.50@3.60; buckwheat flour in 100 lb. sacks, per 100 pounds, $3.10@3.65.

PENNSYLVANIA NOTES.

Edmund F. Clarks, of Sharon, Pa., died last week. Mr. Clarke operated The Clarke Flour Mills for a great many years.

Chas. Stolz, of Meadville, Pa., has gone into bankruptcy. Liabilities are $76,227; assets, $15,112. Mr. Stolz has been in the flour and feed business for over 30 years.

The liabilities of the brokerage firm of Wm. L. Bear & Co., of Newcastle, and other Pennsylvania towns, is $750,000. Their assets are less than $10,000. A receiver has been appointed.

Charges have been made by the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. that certain parties have been using their influence to have sea-going boats refuse to load grain in Philadelphia, claiming that a member of the exchange here was one of the party. A committee was appointed to investigate, but no evidence has been brought forward to support the claim, and the matter has been dropped until some definite evidence is produced.

TUESDAY'S GRAIN MARKETS.

The following are the closing prices for grain on the Boards of Trade of the principal Western markets on Tuesday, December 16:

Kansas City Grain Prices.

Wheat—Dec. 82⅝; May 87½; July 84⅜. Cash—No. 2 hard, 85@88; No. 3 hard, 87; No. 4 hard, 83½@85; No. 2 red, 92; No. 3 red, none; No. 4 red, none.

Corn—Dec. 67½; May 71⅜; Sept. 69. Cash—No. 2, 67⅜; No. 3, 67@67½; No. 4, 65; No. 2 white, 70; No. 3 white, 68@68½; No. 2 yellow, 68¼@69; No. 3 yellow, 67½@67¾; No. 4 yellow, 66.

Oats—Dec. 39¼; May 43⅜. Cash—No. 2 white, none; No. 3 white, 40¼@40½; No. 4 white, none.

St. Louis Market Prices.

Wheat—Dec. 90; May 92¾; July 87⅞. Cash—No. 2 red, 96@96½; No. 3 red, 95; No. 4 red, none; No. 2 hard, 88½@93½; No. 3 hard, 87½@92½; No. 4 hard, none.

Corn—Dec. 69⅞; May 71⅞; July 71¼. Cash—No. 2, 70@71; No. 3, 68@71; No. 4, 62½@63; No. 2 yellow, 71; No. 3 yellow, 69¾@70; No. 2 white, 71; No. 3 white, 68@70.

Oats—Dec. 39¼; May 43¼. Cash—No. 2, 40½@41; No. 3, 40; No. 4, 39; No. 2 white, 42; No. 3 white, 40½@41; No. 4 white, 39½@40½. Standard, 41½.

Minneapolis Grain Prices.

Wheat—Dec. 84⅜; May 87⅝; July 89⅛. Cash—No. 1 Northern, 85⅝@87⅜; No. 2 Northern, 83⅝@85⅜.

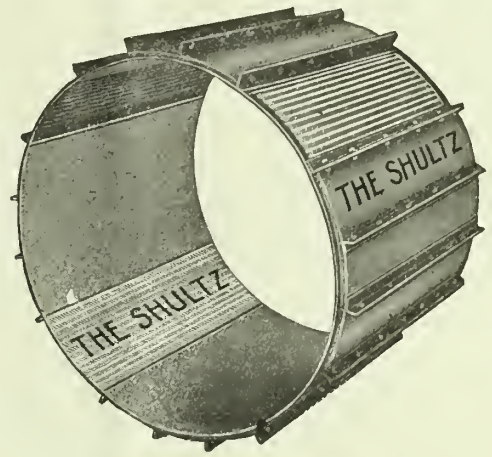
Chicago Grain Prices.

Wheat—Dec. 88⅞; May 92¼; July 89. Cash—No. 2 red, 96¼@97¼; No. 3 red, 93½@95¾; No. 2 hard, 90¼; No. 3 hard, 89½@90½; No. 1 Northern, 91¾@92¾; No. 2 Northern, 89½@90½; No. 3 Northern, 89@90; No. 2 spring, 89@90¾; No. 3 spring, 88½@90¾.

Corn—Dec. 70¼; May 70⅛; July 69½. Cash—No. 2, none; No. 3, 68; No. 4, 58½@62¾; No. 2 white, 70; No. 3 white, 64½; No. 4 white, 60@64; No. 2 yellow, 70@72; No. 3 yellow, 65@67; No. 4 yellow, none.

Oats—Dec. 39¾; May 42¼; July 42½. Cash—No. 2 white, 41½; No. 3 white, 40@40¾; No. 4 white, 39¾@40¼. Standard, 41.

HIGH GRADE MILLER WANTED—A hard winter wheat mill of 1,500 barrels actual capacity wants a head miller. The mill is modern and up-to-date with an experimental mill and laboratory, with competent chemist, as part of equipment. In your application state age, nationality, whether married or single, outline entire milling experience, naming mills, period of service, reasons for changing, give character references as well, state salary expected and when could come. Address Milling and Grain News, Box 211, Kansas City, Mo.



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THE SHULTZ PATENT COMPOSITION SCOURING CASE

will do away with all wheat cleaning troubles and will do it better with one scouring than from two to three on other cases.

We have proved this to hundreds of millers and can prove it to you.

REMEMBER: WE FIT EVERY SCOURER MADE.

BEWARE OF IMITATORS.

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Profits in Milling Depend on Maximum Flour Quality

The Highest Point in Flour Production attained by the ***Perfect Flour Maturing System***

Flour when matured shows a mellowed gluten of increased expansibility, loses its yellow vegetable coloring matter and attains its highest baking efficiency. **Matured Flour** produces a loaf of greater volume, finer texture and better color. It is a natural product, in a condition to render its fullest bread value to the consumer.

The active agent of the **Perfect Flour Maturing System** is a stable, finished product easily controlled, regular in its treatment, does not stain the fibre or discolor the impurities of a low grade flour, nor does it impart a gray, blue, or dead color, nor a rancid odor to flour.

The **Perfect Flour Maturing System** is fully protected by patents in the United States and all the other principal flour producing countries of the world. It is in successful operation in a number of these countries.

Our licenses, at our cost, with our attorneys, will be defended and protected against any or all suits or actions that may be brought against them involving their right to the use of the System or Appliances.

WE INVITE INQUIRIES AND CORRESPONDENCE FROM INTERESTED MILLERS

Industrial Appliance Co.

140 West Van Buren Street,

Chicago, Ill.

NEW YORK.

New York, December 15.

While the usual small routine business was put through on flour in this market during the past week, the trade in general still adheres to the rather disinterested stand they have taken during the past several weeks. Mills were rather firm as to prices during the week, although there were quite a few exceptions, where Northwestern mills were willing to shade prices materially. With export business in wheat practically nil and domestic demand quiet, the trade can see no reason why a setback of some proportion should not be in order.

Stocks in New York have been piling up rather heavily during the past several weeks, but this is accounted for by the fact that a large number of mills forced all flour they could forward to catch the last lake boats and this naturally resulted in an accumulation.

Spring patents were held at $4.20 to $4.50 in sacks for either prompt or 90 days' shipment, which range is rather wide. Some few sales were effected at the lower price but which merely represented immediate wants. The trade in quite a few instances were willing to make offers at $4.15 and $4.20 jute on some standard brands.

Kansas flour, except in the case of the sales of some spot stuff, was without interest. Prices were held on a parity with spring and even higher for mill shipment. Spot stuff, however, which was held here, was disposed of as low as $4 jute.

Spring wheat clears were still in fairly good demand at lower prices. Some standard brands were sold as low as $3.70 jute. Kansas clear was in rather slow demand and there was also a tendency to reduce prices. Offerings were rather freer than they have been for some time in the past, which naturally reflects a somewhat lessening demand. Prices were $3.60 to $3.85 in sacks.

Winter wheat flour also showed a decided lack of demand, with prices firmer.

Mill feed was in fairly good demand and prices were slightly higher. City bran in bulk was held at $23.50 at mill.

New York Market Prices.

All prices quoted are the prices at which the trade could purchase, and include brokers' commissions, or receivers' profits and charges:

Spring Wheat Flour—Patents in bbls, $4.50@4.75; straights, in bbls, $4.35@4.45; clears in bbls, $4@4.25; low grades, in sacks, $3@3.30.

Winter Wheat Flour—Patents in bbls, $4.80@4.90; straights, in bbls, $4.25@4.50; clears in bbls, $3.85@3.95; low grades, in sacks, $3.15@3.50.

Kansas Flour—Patents, in sacks, $4.35@4.60; straights, in sacks, $4.15@4.35; clears, in sacks, $3.60@3.85; low grades or low clears, $3.25@3.50.

Mill Feed—Bran, coarse Western spring, in 100-lb sacks, to arrive $24.50; standard middlings, $26; flour middlings, $28.50; red dog, to arrive, $29; oil meal, $31@31.50; city feed, bulk bran, $23.50, 100-lb sacks, $25; middlings, $23@30; red dog flour, $3.15

NEW YORK NOTES.

V. G. Pickett, sales manager Everett Aughenbaugh & Co., Waseca, Minn., spent last week in New York City.

H. S. Stebbins, manager Red Wing Milling Co., Red Wing, Minn., was a visitor on the New York Produce Exchange during the past week.

The New York Flour Club will hold an informal dinner next Friday evening, December 19. Committee in charge has arranged for a very novel entertainment.

BUFFALO

Buffalo, N. Y., December 15.

Outlook for better business in flour, which seemed bright last week, is clouded again with the gloom of dullness, and most local mills will probably shut down for a week or two during the holidays. Market and millers are as far apart as ever. Bakers refuse to make purchases until there is a drop in prices. They may still be chasing the idea that the tariff will eventually send wheat products to the bottom of the market. How long they will continue to labor under this misapprehension is hard to determine.

In spite of the dullness in flour Buffalo mills have kept busy, running 88 per cent capacity.

Market is much firmer for mill feeds with spot offerings light. Other feeds are quiet and easy.

Buffalo Market Prices.

Flour—Fancy, blended, patent, $5@5.50; best spring, patent, $5@5.50; bakers' patent, $4.75; clear spring, $3.75; low grade spring, $3.50; winter, family patent, $5@5.75; rye flour, $3.75@4.75; winter pastry, $450@5.25. Rye flour, $3.75@4.25.

Feed—Spring bran, $23; standard middlings, $23.50; flour middlings, $27.50; red dog, $28; cornmeal, $32.50; hominy feed, $28; oil meal, $29.50@30; gluten feed, $29.25.

BUFFALO NOTES.

Yeggmen entered the office of the Syracuse Milling Co., Syracuse, N. Y., Wednesday night and blew the safe, which at the time, contained nothing of value.

Cyrus C. Lewis, a local grain merchant, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in district court last Saturday. Liabilities were placed at $31,484.49, with assets of $5,000.

An explosion of grain dust is believed to have caused a $3,000 fire in the flour and feed store of B. E. Weaver, Buffalo, last Saturday. Mr. Weaver was drying grain in a cupola in the top of his store.

Indestructible!

A giant piece of steel is part of the 68-ton frame of a Wabash steel car.

On the frame is riveted the solid steel side-plates, steel roof and steel floor; forming a car of ***indestructible strength!***

WABASH

STEEL TRAINS

to St. Louis

are real factors of safety and luxury.

Leave Kansas City,	10:00 a. m.	1:00 p. m.	9:00 p. m.	11:30 p. m.
Arrive St. Louis,	6:15 p. m.	10:50 p. m.	7:00 a. m.	7:49 a. m.

TICKETS: 903 Main Street and Union Station.

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Just try the

Wydler Bolting Cloth

and you will be convinced.

Sole Importer for U. S. and Canada.

R. J. HOWE, 611-621 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, La., December 15.

Low prices on spring wheat flour caused a decided advance in the demand for the product of Minneapolis mills. It was the opinion of jobbers that spring wheat mills make a cleanup on business passing, as buyers seemed to show a marked preference for it over hard and soft winter brands. This was on account of the low quotations of high patents from the Northwest, prices going as low as $4.20 to $4.35 for well known stencils. There was a quickened demand for lower grades of Kansas for the export trade to Central and South America, and Oklahoma mills came in for their share. The country trade was true to extra fancies as a rule, but some confectioners took Kansas straights and clears by preference.

Kansas mills were inclined to raise quotations on Monday and fixed values at $4.30 to $4.40 for 98 per cent patents. Oklahoma millers made prices of $4.20 for high patents. All Kansas mills' sales were for immediate shipment, as deferred delivery prices were up 5 to 10c per barrel.

Minneapolis mills furnished the feature of the market in their low offerings. Jobbers reported city trade for patents and straights at $4.20 per barrel.

Mill feed was a little more active. Quotations on bran were unchanged from last week and the same was true of shorts.

New Orleans Market Prices.

Following are ruling prices in flour, quarter and half barrels, f. o. b. New Orleans, carloads:

Minnesota and Dakota Hard Spring—Patents, wood packages, $4.75@4.90; 98-lb cotton and jute, $4.35@4.50.

Kansas Hard Wheat—Patents, wood packages, $4.60@4.80; 98-lb cotton and jute, $4.20@4.30; straight, 98-lb packages, $4@4.10.

Soft Winter Wheat—Patents, wood packages, $4.60@4.80; 98-lb cotton and jute, $4.40@4.60; straights, 98-lb wood packages, $4.25@4.40; straights, 98-lb wood, cotton and jute, $4@4.25.

Buckwheat grain is bringing 70@80c a bushel at mill door in interior Pennsylvania.

E. S. Conklin, proprietor of the Marcellus Milling Co., Marcellus, Mich., was visiting Chicago friends the latter part of the week.

A visitor the past week was Walter Marshall of Montreal, Canada, the guest of Walter B. Scott of Fort Worth. He is just back from a trip to China and Japan where he has been investigating the grain trade and systems of marketing in those countries.

Mayor Blanchard of Purcell, Okla., has started a campaign to have certain buildings owned by the town, converted into an alfalfa mill. The townspeople are firm believers in municipal ownership and as there is need of an alfalfa mill, they plan to make use of a number of buildings.

Inquiries by the Texas Grain Dealers' Association showed the existence of green bugs in wheat and oats near Celina and Sherman, Tex. H. B. Dorsey, acting secretary of the association, reported the presence of the pests to the Department of Agriculture. J. E. Pennington, representing the Department, and E. A. Miller the state, arrived in Fort Worth and after a conference with association officers went on to Grayson county to investigate, and if possible, stamp out the green bugs.

ALFALFA DEPARTMENT.

A featureless alfalfa products market was in evidence throughout the past week, buyers being in no mood to take on any supplies with the warm weather continuing. Sales were confined to small lots altogether at steady quotations Volume of business effected was about the same as in the preceding week.

The warm weather which has prevailed for more than a month is the principal deterring factor in alfalfa. Similar to all other commercial feeds, the high temperatures have allowed of great economy in feeding and nature is atoning to a more or less degree for the shortage in feed production last summer. Feeding operations of live stock handlers were curtailed to some extent by the drouth of last summer and now those that have any live stock on feed are using a minimum of commercial feeds. Pasturage has been excellent during the warm period and there has been little need of any more substantial feed.

Receipts of alfalfa meal in Kansas City last week decreased somewnat during the past week, owing to the stormy weather in Colorado, the principal source of supply of this market for the past 60 days. However, the lighter receipts did not affect the market to any extent. Supplies in the hands of jobbers are more than sufficient to take care of the small sales being made, and with the exception of a slightly healthier tone, no changes were apparent. Nebraska and Kansas are sending some meal to this market.

Dealers in Kansas City still assert that most mixers are awaiting a cold spell before they make any purchases of meal. The light demand for mixed feeds results in small consumption of meal. Sales of No. 1 meal were made last week, f. o. b. Kansas City, at $20 per ton in 100-pound sacks. Quotations on choice grades were as high as $22.50, but the supply of this class was extremely limited. Few real choice cars were to be had in this market and quotations were hardly established. Sales were made as low as $21.50.

Principal demand for meal was in nearby territory. Southern mixers were taking sparingly from this market, saying that their needs were small. Bids from the East were out of line and the movement to the Atlantic seaboard was light.

Mixed feed manufacturers report slow trade in alfalfa mixtures. Nothing is being done for late shipment. All new business, which is of very small volume, is for prompt delivery. Nothing is being taken by small feed handlers except for their immediate needs. This is especially true of the central states and nearby territory trade. The South is making fair purchases, but not up to the volume generally taken at this time of the year.

Alfalfa grain molasses feeds are generally held at a range of $25.50 to $26.50, although a few mixers were offering concessions of 50c to secure business. But little was accomplished at the lower figure. Other mixed feeds were unchanged in value.

Although arrivals of alfalfa hay in Kansas City last week were about one-half of the preceding week's offerings, no price changes took place. Quality of the hay coming is common. Top sale for week was made at $18. Bulk of cars was sold at $16.50, representing No. 1 hay. Receipts dropped off sharply after the middle of the week. Total supply was 141 cars, or 139 less than in the previous week. A good clearance was effected at the close, the demand taking all of the light supplies. Shipping demand was light.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Range of prices of sales on the Kansas City market during the past week were as follows:

Alfalfa Meal—Choice, nominally $22 @23; No. 1, $19.50@21.50; No. 2, $17.50@18.50.

Alfalfa Molasses Feeds—No. 1, $22@22.50; No. 2, $21@21.50; standard, $20.

Alfalfa Grain Molasses Feeds—$25@26.50; alfalfa grain dry mix, $26.50@27.50.

Alfalfa Hay — Fancy, $18@18.50; choice, $17@17.50; No. 1, $15.50@16.50; No. 2, $12.50@13.75; No. 3, $10.50@12; standard, $14@15.

ILLINOIS.

Chicago, Ill., December 15.

Open weather conditions in Chicago are very much against the liberal consumption of alfalfa products, and there is little hope of improvement until the arrival of cold weather. Demand is light, trade dull and prices unchanged. Stocks on hand are not large. Choice pea green alfalfa hay is offered at $20 per ton in carlots delivered. Other grades of hay, price governing quality, are quoted as low as $15. The best grade of alfalfa grain molasses feed is priced at $24 and alfalfa molasses feed at $21.

NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, La., December 15.

Demand for alfalfa and products, especially for mixed goods, was active last week. Prices were low. Dealers were inclined to stock up on meal, particularly on the lower grades. Choice was hard to get and prices declined but little. Brown and other off-color meals are having a good sale for mixed feeds. Pea green alfalfa meal was quoted at $25 to $26 per ton. Brown meals was offered as low as $22 to $23, and the mix from them at $24 to $25 for molasses mixed feeds.

CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati, O., December 15.

The cooler weather has put more snap into the market for alfalfa products, and prices moved up all the way from 25 to 75c. Southern points have been buying rather freely, as they look for firmer prices to prevail within the next few weeks. Grain mixed alfalfa feed seems to be the product wanted both locally, as well as from outside points, and some good orders were put through. Receipts have been light on mixed feeds. Quotations are: Grain mixed alfalfa feed, $27.25@27.75; mixed feed, $27.50@28; molasses feed, $22.50@23.

SOUTHEAST.

Nashville, Tenn., December 15.

Alfalfa and alfalfa products continue strong in this market, with moderate demand. There is some better feeling in the feed situation on account of the cooler weather. Best No. 1 alfalfa is scarce, and price is strong around $23 per ton. High grade alfalfa molasses and dry feed sell at $30 to $32 per ton.

ALFALFA LEAVES.

The alfalfa mill at Hardin, Mont., is rapidly nearing completion. It is planned to have the mill in operation within thirty days.

Scottsbluff, Neb., has not yet abandoned hope of securing an alfalfa mill. Several companies have been interested in establishing a mill at the point, but nothing definite has been accomplished thus far. It is believed, however, that the farmers will organize a co-operative company and erect a mill. They have a large surplus of alfalfa hay, which is not finding any ready outlet at present.

Promoters of the Western Alfalfa Co., recently incorporated in Nebraska, appeared before the executive committee of the Council Bluffs Commercial Club, Council Bluffs, Ia., and applied for assistance from the club in locating an alfalfa feed mill in the town. The incorporators who are principally Omaha capitalists, ask the club to interest local capital in the project and aid in securing a location. The capital stock of the new company is $75,000, of which $25,000 is now paid.

The Kansas City Hay Dealers Association elected the following officers for the ensuing year: B. F. Tyler, president; John North, vice-president; F. W. Taylor, treasurer; G. Peters, secretary. The new board of directors consists of W. H. North, Thomas Ennis, R. C. Bell, B. E. Drought, Bert Sheldon, F. W. Taylor and L. E. Eades.

Purity Milling Co.

Manufacturers of Flour and Alfalfa Mixed Feeds---

Mixed Car Shipments

Flour,
Corn Meal,
Alfalfa Meal,
Purity Horse Feeds,
Purity Dairy Feeds,
Alfalfa Molasses Mixed Feed.

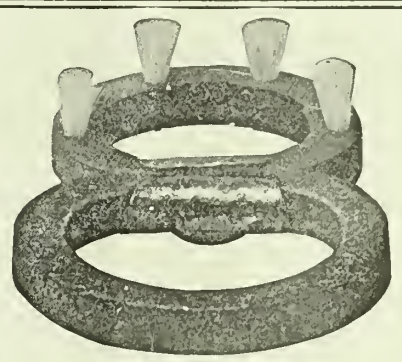
Manhattan. Kansas

The 1913 Alfalfa Crop Is Eleven Per Cent Short of last year's crop, and 3 per cent shorter even than two years ago when alfalfa reached the highest price ever known in Kansas City.

So Place Your Alfalfa Meal Orders Now

We'll take care of you. We have the hay and the mill to turn out "the meal that's all food." Write us for quotations.

The Otto Weiss Alfalfa Stock Food Co.,
Wichita, Kansas
Largest, oldest and best Alfalfa Plant in the United States.



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are the Last Word in this line of milling endeavor. *Practical* in every sense. *Efficient* and *Reliable*. Will not injure the sieve frames. Made in two types.

"A" for Silk. "B" for Wire.

Address for information,

LEONARD CARMICHAEL MFG.,
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We Can Convince

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THAT SHULTZ BELTING

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Agencies and Branches the World Over.

WANT ADS.

CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT.

Cost of Advertising Under this Heading Is 50 Cents Per Insertion for One Inch or Fraction Thereof.

POSITION WANTED.

WANTED — Position as traveling salesman with good Missouri, Kansas or Oklahoma mill; Arkansas territory preferred. Have had twenty years' experience in business. Can give best of references. Address Box 444, Morrillton, Ark.

WANTED—Position by a good reliable miller. Have had 10 years' experience in both large and small mills. Work guaranteed O. K. Can come at once. References as to character and ability furnished upon application. Address Chess D. Cassler, Canton, Kans.

WANTED—An experienced head miller with 40 years of successful milling experience and in mills from 150 to 3,000 barrels' capacity, on both hard and soft wheats, and with various systems, solicits correspondence with reliable milling firm requiring the services of an expert head miller, one who can produce the highest quality and quantity of goods with satisfactory yields. High-class results obtained by scientific washing and treating of wheats. Am not a millwright or a bookkeeper—an expert miller, that's all. Progressive ideas, liberal views. Enjoy a good cigar or a pipe of perique. Have good executive ability. Have managed successfully white, black, Indian, Spanish, Mexican and Portuguese labor. Would consider good salaried position in Argentine or Australia. A-1 references. HEAD MILLER, Room 641 Chamber of Commerce, Los Angeles, Cal.

WANTED—Position by practical miller of lifetime experience in both wheat and corn mills. Can give best of references as to character and ability. Have held last position for thirteen years. Any firm wanting an all-around miller can get one by stating terms and addressing J. F. Gormley, Milford, Nebr. Can come at once.

WANTED—Position as head miller in mill of 100 barrels and up. Have had charge of mills from 150 to 2,000 barrels. Can furnish very best of references. Can keep mill in good repair, have my own tools. Married. Can come at once. Wish a situation where there are good schools. Address Milling and Grain News, Box 203, Kansas City, Mo.

WANTED—Position as head or second miller, by a young man. Ten years experience on spring and winter wheat. Can keep a mill in good repair. Desire a position that will be permanent. Address Milling and Grain News, Box 208, Kansas City, Mo.

WANTED—Position as head miller by a man who has had more than five years' experience in winter wheat milling, both hard and soft, in Kansas, Oklahoma and Missouri. Can give excellent references. For further information address Milling and Grain News, Box 210, Kansas City, Mo.

MILLS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One 50 barrel mill, located about four blocks from railroad station. Building has three floors, 10 acres of ground, good concrete dam, plenty of water. For further particulars address Cedar Milling Co., Cedar, Kansas. Price, $5,800 if taken at once.

FOR SALE.

Two good water power mills, both situated in good rich sections of Giles county. One about five miles north of Pulaski, known as the Tinnon Mills; 25 barrels of flour, with corn mills. Vina Mills, four miles east of Prospect, on L. & N. R. R.; fine country; 50 barrels; Wolf Flour Mills, with corn mills; a good gin and saw mill in connection. Good dwelling and store houses; a fine place to live and make money. If interested, write me at Pulaski, Tenn.

B. F. McGREW.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A good 50-barrel mill in town of about 150 population. Main building about 28x36. Three-story warehouse, 24x40; one-story engine room, 16x16; four double stands Ehrsam rolls, 6x12; six-section Wolf Separator; Wolf Purifier. This mill is located in finest wheat section of Kansas, Southwest Marion county. For further information and terms, address Milling and Grain News, Box 207, Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE OR RENT—A 100-bbl, up-to-date water and steam mill. Cheap power. Plenty wheat at mill door. Good chance for right man to organize a local company. Address, Flour Mills, Alma, Kansas

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—One complete 125-barrel Barnard & Leas milling outfit practically new. Also all kinds of mill machinery and fittings. If you are looking for a bargain address Southwestern Flour & Grain Co., Springfield, Mo.

WANTED—Two flour dressers; round reels 32-inch diameter, eight feet long; Allis or Nordyke. Confer with Canadian Mill & Elevator Co., El Reno, Ok.

NEW AND USED BURLAP BAGS FOR SALE—We have 7,000 42-inch and 33,000 46-inch 7½-oz. new burlap bags on hand. Also 3,000 46-inch and 2,500 42-inch used bags, slightly stained by water. All are for sale and at prices to move them. Address Kansas City, Missouri, Boat Line Co., Midland Building, Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE—One 5-section sifter for scalping and grading four breaks and germ stock, or five breaks, 100 barrels capacity, price $100; two double stands, Diamond Iron Works Roller Mills, 9x18 inch, full size—one stand smooth, one stand corrugated for third and fourth break, price $100 each. Benson Roller Mills, Benson, Minn.

I SELL MILLS, BUSINESS PLACES, FACTORIES AND REAL ESTATE—My terms are reasonable. I have a large list of properties and find many cash buyers. No matter where located if you want to buy, sell or trade any kind of property or business write me. Established 1881.

FRANK P. CLEVELAND,
1558 Adams Express Bldg.,
Chicago, Ill.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—Miller to take charge about January 1 of modern plant, manufacturing mixed feeds, all kinds of feeds, corn meal and handling grain; one that is thoroughly competent to handle both mechanical and milling end. Electrically driven, capacity ten cars daily. Drinking men need not apply. State whether married or single; give past experiences and references, salary expected and when could come. Address Westbrook Grain & Commission Co., Pine Bluff, Ark.

Uniform Sales Contract Books and Confirmation of Sales

Order No. ..... Date.....19.....

Higgins Mill and Elevator Company
HIGGINS, TEXAS

Sold to .....

The following articles and upon the terms and conditions named below:

Ship to .....

At.....

Ship via .....

Terms.....Sight Payment Arrival Draft, Bill of Lading attached

Through.....

No of Bags	Size P'kage	BRAND	WEIGHT	PRICE

Flour in 24-lb. sacks 5 cents per cwt. higher.

These goods are sold at price, on terms, and time of shipment specified above, and **are not subject to change or countermand without the written consent of both parties.** Should either party refuse to fulfill their part of this transaction the other party shall buy or sell as the case may be, charging loss to the defaulting party.

No verbal conditions or modifications are valid.

This order is subject to confirmation by Higgins Mill & Elevator Co., at their office in Higgins, Texas.

It is agreed that all differences shall be referred to an Arbitration Committee consisting of one man chosen by each party, and in case an agreement cannot be reached by the two, they are to choose a third man—and their decision to be final. The cost to be assessed to the losing party.

No orders taken for shipment exceeding 30 days.

..... Salesman

..... Buyer

(Form shown is reduced in size to fit this space).

Milling and Grain News is prepared to furnish Sales Contract Books and Confirmation Blanks, printed with names and addresses of mills using them.

Books with order blanks in duplicate are made to insert in red leather covers. Each book contains blanks in triplicate for 50 orders, one for the mill, one for the customer and one for the salesman.

The books are 4x7 inches in size, just right for asalesman's pocket.

This Sales Contract and Confirmation Blank is the one adopted by the Southwestern Miller's League and is in general use bv mills in the Southwest.

A written signed order is very necessary to success in selling methods and it will pay to use these forms.

PRICES ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Form 12.

Red Leather Cover, for Books..... 35c, Postpaid
Ten Books in Triplicate.....$3.75 for 10, Postpaid

(Printed with Name and Address of Mill.)

Twenty Books in Triplicate.....$5.25 for 20, Postpaid
Confirmation Blanks, with Name and Address of Mill; in duplicate.....
.....500 for $2.00; 1,000 for $3.00; 2,000 for $5.50, Postpaid

Form 13.

Milling and Grain News

Volume Twenty-Three. KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1913. Number Four.

NEW PHASES OF FEED LABELS

Millers Are Working Towards Uniformity in Southwestern States—Confusion Being Dispelled.

Missouri regulations regarding "bran and screenings," promulgated by F. H. Fricke, Commissioner of the Food and Drug Department, are similar to the rulings of the Department of Agriculture. Mr. Fricke writes that he will hold the following labels in accordance with the laws of Missouri:

The designation "bran with screenings" must correctly describe a mixture of bran with less than 50 per cent screenings.

The label "bran with mill run of screenings" must be on a mixture containing bran with the whole mill run of screenings.

The designation "bran with screenings not exceeding mill run" correctly describes a mixture of bran with a part of the mill run of screenings, provided such portion is representative of the screenings, and is not an inferior portion.

To help along the cause of uniformity, L. McLennan of the Oklahoma Feed Control, has advised Secretary Topping of the Southern Kansas Millers' Club, that a label satisfactory to Kansas millers and the Kansas Feed Control would meet with his approval. However, Mr. McLennan will require the maximum percentage of screenings to be shown on the tag attached to all feeds shipped into the state.

A concerted effort is being made by Southwestern millers to secure a uniform tag in all Southwestern states.

Few states in the Northwest are taking exception to the government ruling. In consequence spring wheat millers will label mill feeds, without giving the percentage of screenings. In line with this a leading spring wheat mill has sent out a circular letter to its customers which says in part: "To comply with the requirements of the federal board of food and drug inspection, and various state laws, the branding of the following four feeds sold for delivery after Jan. 1, 1914, will be:

"'Wheat bran with ground screenings not exceeding mill run.'

"'Wheat standard middlings with ground screenings not exceeding mill run.'

"'Wheat flour midlings with ground screenings not exceeding mill run.'

"'Wheat mixed feed with ground screenings not exceeding mill run.'"

As far as Texas is concerned W. L. Boyett, Commissioner of the Feed Control, has already formed new regulations on bran and screenings. Mr. Boyett compels shipments entering Texas to be labeled "Bran with screenings not exceeding — per cent mill run."

An untoward hardship resulting from the "bran and screenings" ruling is the liability to a tax per ton in those states where such a tax is only levied on mixed feeds. Bran, as formerly labeled, was regarded as a pure feed and therefore not taxed. However, the state feed officials are now considering bran and screenings a mixed feed and are placing it in the list of feeds that must have an official feeding stuffs tax tag attached to it. Nebraska, for instance, requires a 10-cent per ton tax on all mixed feeds. Bran was formerly exempt, but will be liable under the new ruling. All mill feeds manufactured outside of the state and sold in Nebraska must also bear this tax tag. Ohio is also an instance of this.

A number of states that do not require any registration for bran have changed their views under the new ruling. North Dakota is in this class. The new label, bran and screenings, will necessitate registration under the provisitions of the North Dakota law regarding mixed feeds.

Although concurring with the Department of Agriculture in the basic ruling that bran containing screenings must be labeled "bran and screenings," most state feed control officials are making an exception to this ruling in that the percentage of screenings must also be on the label. A number of states have adopted the federal ruling intact, but a majority have made exceptions to it.

Several Kansas City mills are continuing the manufacture of "bran," extracting all of the screenings from the wheat before the first break. In this way they do not come under the provisions of the new ruling and are exempted from paying any tax required for mixed feeds. Some of the mills are disposing of their screenings unground, but generally they are manufacturing a separate preparation of the screenings and sold as ground screenings. This is being found to be profitable, for it eliminates any difficulties which the miller may meet under the new ruling. One miller said that he generally secures a premium of several cents per 100 pounds for pure bran and with the price secured for the ground screenings he is fully repaid for the trouble in eliminating all screenings.

LAST RUN OF 1913.

Successful Year Closes With Meeting of The Grinders.

Mill No. 1, of The Grinders increased production for the year by an extra run Saturday evening at the Railroad Club, Kansas City. An extra run requires a large crew of workers and Head Miller Lucius started the mill with nearly all the Kansas City employes on hand and with the following from outside the city ready to help with the extra work:—L. W. Rivers, the International Mill and Elevator Co., Sterling, Kans; Henry Klug, Magnolia Mills, Warrensburg, Mo.; W. H. Thompson, the Bowersock Mills and Power Co., Lewrence, Kans.; G. D. Oberschelp, Leavenworth, Kans.; J. R. Johnston, the Thomas Page Milling Co., Topeka, Kans.; J. M. Hunt, Pleasant Hill, Mo.; C. O. Chamberlain, the Willis-Norton Mills, Topeka, Kans.; Charles L. Roos, Hunter Milling Co., Wellington, Kans.; W. E. Ruckman, the Mose H. Land Milling Co., Marshall, Mo.; D. H. Runion, the Bowersock Mills and Power Co., Lawrence, Kans.; H. S. Page, The Cain Mill Co., Atchison, Kans.; and J. R. Chapman, Leavenworth, Kans.

After the supper, which is always served at meetings of The Grinders there was the acceptance of numerous applications for membership. The total pay roll of Mill No. 1 is now 125. A number of talks on good milling, oiling and sweeping methods were made by some of the crew and others said they were better workers than talkers and allowed Wallace McGowan, of the Nickel Plate, to do their talking for them. Mr. McGowan, who is silver tongued as well as nickel plated, had a surprise as well as an oration. He referred to the 1913 Convention of the F. O. M. A., at Kansas City and placed a large part of the credit where it belonged, with Hugo Roos, who had as Chief Oiler, kept the machinery in motion which resulted in a successful convention and machinery exposition. On behalf of The Grinders, Mr. McGowan presented their Oiler with a handsome gold watch, suitably engraved which was accepted with a few words of appreciation.

Memphis Rate Case Postponed.

The Kansas City-Memphis rate case hearing, which was to be held in Kansas City on December 20, was cancelled indefinitely on petition of Kansas City Board of Trade, which had not collected all evidence it wanted to produce. The present rate to Memphis is 14c on flour. Kansas City is asking a reduction to 9 ½c.

On request of railroads, the hearing was set for December 20, but a counter request filed by H. G. Wilson for the Kansas City Board of Trade asked for a later date. The Commission ordered the hearing cancelled, but set no date. The Kansas City Board of Trade will probably be ready to present evidence late in January or the first week in Feburary.

The statement that Kansas City has abandoned the proposed rated reduction is not true, for local interests intend to push it until the Commission has rendered a decision.

Quite a representation of millers from the interior came to Kansas City for the hearing, having received no word of its postponment. Among them were: J. B. Burgner, Secretary of the Nebraska Millers' Protective Association; W. H. Marshall, Secretary of the Southwest Missouri Millers' Club; C. V. Topping, Secretary of the Southwestern Millers' League; Chauncy Abbott, Jr., of the Wells Abbott-Nieman Co., Schuyler, Neb.

Illinois—Coast Grain Rate Advanced.

Washington, December 22.

Increases of from ½ to 1½c in grain rates from Illinois points to markets of consumption on Atlantic Seaboard were allowed the railroads by the Interstate Commerce Commission today, December 22. Proposed increases in rates on certain by-products of grain from Mississippi River crossings, both East and West not allowed, roads attempted to make rates on by-products, principally gluten and mixed feed, higher than the rates on grain by one cent per 100 pounds. The railroads' argument that withdrawing reshipping rate and confining by-products to a local tariff, the latter cannot be milled in transit under rules in Central Freight association territory is a statement, the Commission says is not borne out by record. Testimony shows mixed feed can be maunfactured under transit at Chicago and Peoria. The statement was no justification for increase. Many instances, says the Commission where grain products are of less value than the grain.

THE THIRD JUBILEE MEETING

Southwestern Missouri Millers Celebrate Club's Growth in Springfield—L. S. Meyer, President.

Twenty-eight millers were present at the third annual convention of the Southwestern Missouri Millers' Club in Springfield, Mo., December 16 and 17. The meeting reflected the wonderful growth of the club, since its inception three years ago. Numerous papers were presented on such topics as Crop Government, Terms, Premiums, Guaranteeing Prices, Crop Conditions, etc., all of which elicited unusual interest and active debate.

The principal session of the convention was held on the second day. Mr. Marshall, secretary of the organization, made a report concerning the outcome of the hearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission on unfair milling-in-transit rates, discriminatory to the Southwestern Missouri miller.

The discussion the first day was principally on crop improvement. The subject was aired at length and was concluded with an address by F. S. White editor of the Ozark Countryman, who spoke on Wheat Culture and Crop Rotation at the banquet served on the evening of the sixteenth in the Springfield Business Men's Club. Mr. White presented his topic in an able manner. Keen interest was displayed in the discussion of crop and soil improvement, as this has been a subject the club has argued for some time past.

H. S. Cowgill, retiring President of the Club, spoke on "Advertising, Its Benefits and Abuses." "Financial Problems" were discussed by L. S. Meyer of Springfield.

It was decided that as a substitute for call gatherings every 30 or 40 days, annual and semi-annual meetings would be held on fixed dates In the meantime the executive committee will meet once a month, and in this manner keep up with the general situation over the entire territory.

The election of officers was held on the concluding day. L. S. Meyer, Springfield, was appointed President, to succeed H. S. Cowgill, retiring; Ney Patterson, Monett, Vice-President; J. A. Gregory, Aurora, Treasurer; W. H. Marshall, secretary.

The Executive Committee is composed of W. B. Dunwoody, Joplin, Chairman; H. S. Cowgill, Carthage; C. H. Howard, Aurora; A. J. Eisenmayer, Springfield, and J. W. Vance, Pierce City.

Those in attendance at the meeting included: W. B. Dunwoody, Joplin; J. A. Gregory, Aurora; C. H. Howard, Aurora; H. S. Cowgill, Carthage; Ivan Link, Springfield; L. S. Meyer, Springfield; Herman Meyer, Springfield; A. J. Eisenmayer, Springfield; William Raubinger, Everton; G. W. Thurman, Republic; R. W. Fullerton, Neosho; W. C. Elrod, Fairplay; C. M. Pease, West Plains; U. G. Davis, Koshkonong; M. L. Weygandt, Ash Grove; W. Tunnell, Rogersville; Frank T. O'Neal, Mt. Vernon; F. E. Eichler, St. Louis; E. C. Bellamy, Mammoth Spring, Ark.; W. M. Pearman, Mountain Grove; Ney Patterson, Monett; M. L. Van Meter, Clinton; J. F. Hays, Clever; J. B. Foster, Marshfield; J. A. Tindle, Ozark; George T. Breazeale, Ozark; W. H. Bradford, Marionville; J. B. Hulse, Seligman, and W. H. Marshall, Joplin.

Milling and Grain News

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AT
209-210 POSTAL TELEGRAPH BUILDING.

WILLIAM B. BURNS, PUBLISHER.

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When writing our advertisers, please tell them that you saw their advertisement in Milling and Grain News.

STAFF CORRESPONDENTS—Milling and Grain News has regular staff correspondents at the following market centers Chicago, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Milwaukee, New York, Denver, San Francisco, New Orleans, Omaha, Des Moines, Detroit, Nashville, Memphis, Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Birmingham, Ala., Fort Worth, Oklahoma City, Little Rock, Washington and Cleveland.

SPECIAL ARTICLES—We invite contributions of short articles of interest and value regarding the milling and grain business, and will pay liberally for them, if available. Unused manuscript returned promptly.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One year, in advance	$2.00
Six months, in advance	1.00
Foreign countries, except Canada, per year	3.00
Single copies	.10

Will be sent to subscribers until ordered stopped by notification to publishers.

"Quality Talk" Gets Attention at Home and Abroad—'Tis a Foundation Stone of Business.

The article in Milling and Grain News of November 11, in which C. A. Smith of Cleveland, Ohio, was quoted concerning the decline in export flour trade from the United States to the United Kingdom, has brought out comments from a number of different sources. The following quotation is from Mr. Smith's letter:

"The great trouble is the English miller improved the quality of his flour, while we either stood still or gradually gave them straights for patents, or nearly so."

The only statement which Milling and Grain News made regarding the subject matter in that issue was that "His comments will ring true to exporting millers."

We believe exporting millers will agree that too much export flour has been shipped abroad of a quality determined by the price paid for it, rather than by the regular standards of the mills making the shipments. As to the comparative quality of American and British flour, there are very few in this country who are in a position to qualify as competent judges of relative values. Believing that Mr. Smith was so qualified, because of his experience abroad as well as here, we published his statement as received.

"Milling" of Liverpool makes almost the same comment and is confirmed by a well known South of England miller, not mentioned by name, who says that British millers had displaced foreign flour by keeping the quality of their products up to the highest standard. While American millers are being urged to maintain their standards or improve them, the British millers are receiving the same advice. It really appears that there is something to this "quality talk", does it not? Millers all know it is important but their ever ready and very reasonable answer is that they must meet conditions as they find them in competitive markets or not do any business.

The well known flour importers, Pillman & Phillips, of London, have sent out a circular letter which was handed to Milling and Grain News by one of the Kansas City mills. It refers to the editorial article in Milling and Grain News as follows:

"One of our representatives draws our attention to an article on the subject of the possibilities of the American flour export trade with the United Kingdom which appeared in the Milling and Grain News, published in Kansas City, in which it is stated: 'The great trouble is the English miller improved the quality of his flour while we either stood still or gradually gave them straights for patents, or nearly so.'

"Our representative, who is a practical miller, writes:

"'My opinion is, if American millers adopted washing their wheats, or a process of dampening to toughen the skin before the rolls, they would overcome the abrasion and making of bran powder, that ultimately causes the variation in their flours, that is often complained of. It would insure an improvement in color, and a great increase of sales in England. Before English millers adopted the laundry process they could not touch American flour for quality. It has been their salvation and certainly would be a success in milling in America.'"

It is rather surprising and amusing to have a practical miller of either England or the United States recommend a "process of dampening to toughen the bran before the rolls." There is no mill of any consequence or standing for quality that is not fully equipped with tempering devices and machines from among the large number provided by mill builders in the United States. Wheat is dampened, dried, scoured, cleaned, dusted, peeled and washed. It is true that the "laundry process" is not used to the same extent in the United States as in the United Kingdom, but there is not the same necessity for the washing of wheat because the wheat secured by British mills comes from countries that use primitive threshing methods and the wheat is not as clean as the wheat American millers buy either direct from farmers or second hands.

Milling and Grain News, with the information at hand, does not believe that the English miller, with the exception of the washing process, has made any more progress in milling and quality than the American mills. As for our statements as made, that interpretation should not be placed upon our article for it is the statement of Mr. Smith, who is perfectly capable of taking the stand in his own defense, if necessary.

We doubt if the general adoption of the "laundry process" would be the salvation of milling in America, but it would doubtless help in many cases, especially where there is smutty wheat to be considered or very foul wheat. We will reiterate that Quality is essential to success in milling and it is evident the English millers recognize its importance. Competitive conditions have forced many American millers to wake up, improve their milling systems and make Quality one of the foundation stones and first and foremost in their business ambitions and endeavors.

A FEW days of respite from stress of business care and responsibility; a holiday for workers of all classes; a period of joy and mirth for the little children and many of the adults, is the Christmas season of every year.

It was Tom Moore who penned the lines "As we journey through life, let us live by the way." True living may be doing the things best which all find for each to do each day. But the journey and the living will be all the better for more of the spirit embodied in the century-old echo from Bethlehem.

"Peace on Earth,
Good Will to Men."

An application of the Christmas spirit, is best made by business men who may read a trade journal at Christmas Time, by forgetting business for the short holiday each will best enjoy about the home fireside, with his own home folks or his friends.

Milling and Grain News notes with pleasure and gratification the many expressions of thoughtfulness and consideration already received from its large clientage. We would like to reciprocate to each personally with a hearty, sincere greeting by wishing each a

Very Merry Christmas
And Happy New Year.

With Colder Weather, Holiday Dullness Will Be Soon Forgotten by Millers.

Unseasonable weather conditions have contributed more than any other factor to the usual dull holiday period in milling and flour trade. Some real winter weather, with snow and frost, will stimulate both flour and the feed demand.

Flour and bread form the cheapest foods to be had with equal life sustaining power. More food is necessary in cold weather than in warm. A period of cold wintry weather will revive business from the ultimate large consumer—the workman with dinner pail and his family—back through the bakers or retailers to the jobbers and millers. It is an endless chain which responds quickly to a pull at one end and is soon noticed at the other. At some points in the chain statistics show there are very small stocks. Inquiries soon develop into orders and shipments and there can not be much discussion over prices when the flour platforms in groceries are low an dthe jobber's warehouse looks deserted. Flour is wanted quickly with little time for debate about price or terms.

Feed demand jumps quickly in cold weather and conditions are right for a big general demand for all kinds of feeding stuffs when winter commences in earnest. An unusual and unprecedented pasturage has been available in late fall and early winter. Scarcity of corn and other coarse grain and the usual roughage is more acute in some sections than ever before. Snow and sleet will prevent more extensive use of the pasturage of wheat and rye fields, as well as corn fodder, and farmers and dairymen will turn quickly to the use of mill feed and other feeds. The winter of 1911-12 is recalled as it started with a mild December and continued without severe weather until some time in January. The blizzards and heavy snows lasted for six or seven weeks and any one with feed to sell found a ready and high priced demand. A repetition is probable this year under existing conditions.

Enforce the Anti-Trust Law in All Forms of Violation.

An important decision, which will doubtless establish a precedent for future court proceedings, was rendered by the United States Court of Appeals last week. The court said that in referring to labor unions "that it was no longer debatable that the Anti-Trust law is applicable to such combinations as are alleged in the complaint and that the act made no distinction between classes of combinations or individuals.

A verdict was affirmed giving a judgment against a hatters' organization in favor of manufacturers against whom they had maintained a boycott. A profit was turned into a loss, because of the boycott. In concluding the opinion the court said:

"None disputes the proposition that many labor unions are lawful. All must admit that they are lawful not

only, but highly beneficial when legally and fairly conducted, but like all other combinations irrespective of their objects and purposes, they must obey the law."

In the class with labor unions that declare and maintain a boycott should be placed co-operative organizations of farmers which, by the use of the so-called "penalty" clause or mutual agreement, have been able to destroy or embarrass the business of competing grain dealers or millers. If it is unlawful for buyers to combine and agree upon prices to be paid, according to this interpretation of the court's ruling, it is illegal to agree not to sell except at a certain fixed price or not to sell to a certain competitor without paying a penalty to the organization.

With more such decisions there will be an end to some unlawful trust organization which attorney generals have apparently missed in their search for combination in restraint of trade.

Thos. McFeely Co. recently had a telegram from Portland, Ore., for prices on machines. Later on, two prominent Japanese came into the office and said they had seen the granulating machines working at The Dalles, Ore., and also in the Crown Mills at Portland, Ore. They placed orders for what they called "sample machines," to be sent to their ship by express.

F. O. M. A. 1914 Meeting in Buffalo.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the Fraternity of Operative Millers of America in Chicago on December 15, Buffalo was unanimously chosen as the convention city for 1914. The meeting will take place the first week in June. Nine of the ten members of the committee were in attendance, J. T. Briggs of Pittsfield, Ill., being detained owing to illness.

A general exchange of views was given in regard to increasing the membership of the F. O. M. A. The organization is planning to induce mill owners to realize to a greater extent the value of the organization in its endeavor to maintain a high standard in the art and science of milling. President Frank J. Becker said that the employer would profit if he would pay the expenses of his head miller incurred in attending the conventions.

The advisability of holding another machinery exposition was considered and it was decided to place the exposition feature in the hands of manufacturers of milling machinery and supplies. The meeting adjourned following the appointment of various committees by President Becker.

The desire of many farmers to have wheat fields for pasture, together with the fact that many were so disappointed over the corn crop failure that they planted much corn land to wheat, accounts for the increased area.

Record-Breaking Winter Wheat Area.

The area sown to winter wheat this year is the largest on record, according to a report issued by the National Department of Agriculture on December 17. The total area is 36,506,000 acres, an increase of more than 4,000,000 acres over the acreage sown a year ago. However, a revision of the figures on last year's area, making it 33,618,000 acres, makes this year's increase only 2,888,000 acres, or 8.6 per cent. Present condition of winter wheat is 97.2, the highest since 1902, compared with 93.2 a year ago, 86.6 in 1911 and a ten-year December average of 89.2.

Area sown to rye is 2,702,000 acres, 259,000 acres more than was reported a year ago, though 29,000 acres less than a revision of last year's figures announced in the report. Condition of crop is 95.3.

The greatest increase in the winter wheat area is in Kansas, which has 1,250,000 acres more than a year ago. Oklahoma has 780,000 acres more; Nebraska 70,000 more; Missouri 245,000 acres more; Illinois, 340,000 acres in excess of a year ago; Indiana, an increase of 304,000; Ohio, 156,000 more; Texas, an acreage of 1,139,000 compared with 758,000 a year ago; Pennsylvania, 1,339,000 acres, practically the same as in 1912.

The condition in Kansas is 100; Texas, 102; Oklahoma, 103; Nebraska, 86.

Thos. McFeely Co. has an order for five large middlings finishers and three large bran finishers for quick export shipment.

Youngest Miller-Owner in Nebraska.

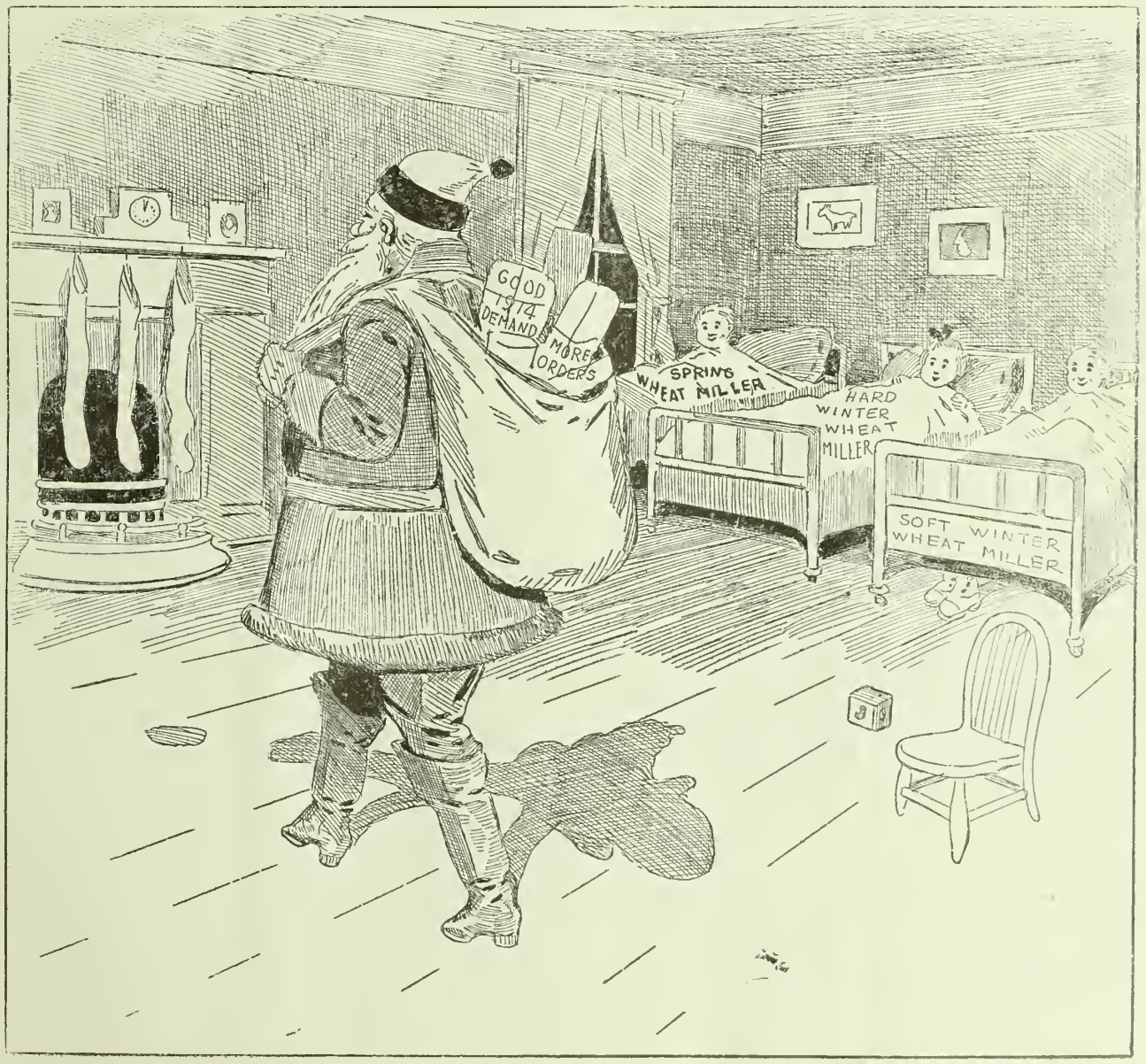
Nebraska has the distinction of having the youngest sole owner, head miller and manager of an up-to-date mill reside within its boundaries in the person of Thomas D. Taylor of the Sargent Milling Co., Sargent, Neb. Mr. Taylor is just 24 years old, yet his milling career has been long and varied. A year ago he came into possession of the 100-barrel mill at Sargent, and has successfully operated the plant in the past twelvemonth.

Excepting pack, oil and sweep, Mr. Taylor holds every position in the mill. As sales-manager he disposes of approximately 50 barrels of flour daily, together with the feed production of his mill. The yearly sales of the company run in excess of $18,000, which, considering capital invested, is a good showing.

Mr. Taylor has progressive ideas regarding milling. He firmly believes in milling organizations and is a member of the Nebraska Millers' Protective Association. Mr. Taylor is the youngest contender thus far in being the sole owner, miller and manager of a 100-barrel mill at the age of 24.

Army Flour Wanted in Kansas City.

Depot Quartermaster W. R. Grove of the United States Army, 308 Gumbel building, Kansas City, Mo., will receive sealed bids until Tuesday, December 23, for 76,048 pounds of Kansas hard wheat "issue" flour for Galveston and Texas City, Tex., and 33,810 pounds of "issue" flour for Fort McIntosh, Tex. Delivery must be made before Jan. 3, 1914.



Will Santa Claus Remember the Millers?

KANSAS CITY AND THE SOUTHWEST.

Nothing new developed in the flour trade of Kansas City and Southwestern mills during the past week. Prices were practically maintained throughout the week. Volume of new business was small and confined to established buyers. Orders secured last week were for prompt shipment, few sales being effected for more than 30-days' delivery. A common basis for 95 per cent straight flour, Kansas City, is $3.65, jute. Some interior mills are offering under this figure.

Kansas City mills continue to run a little better than half time. Output last week was 32,400 barrels, compared with 34,700 barrels in the preceding week and 36,100 barrels in the corresponding week a year ago.

The light demand for flour was met with liberal offerings on the part of interior mills. Several small mills in Kansas were offering patents to local jobbers at $3.60 in cotton delivered, but found no takers. Stocks of flour are reported heavy in their warehouses and in consequence they are willing to cut prices in order to get rid of some of their surplus stock.

A good percentage of the trade last week was for mixed cars of flour and feed. This is especially true of sales to nearby states and tributary territory to Kansas City. Sales to Southern markets were light and consisted of immediate needs of jobbers.

One reason assigned by a local miller as to the light Southern and Southeastern business is the poor consuming demand. Stocks of flour in the South and Southeast, particularly in the larger markets, are heavier for this season than the past three or four years. The colored trade in the South, which is generally a large consumer of flour, is not buying heavily. A good crop of yams and other necessities has tended to decrease consumption of flour. Heavy stocks in hands of jobbers who did not make any exceptionally heavy purchases at the beginning of the new crop year, in fact who bought less flour than usual, indicate that flour consumption has been light. However, lower temperatures will better this condition.

Eastern business was reduced to a minimum last week. Spring wheat patents are being offered in New York City on the same basis as hard winter wheat 95 per cent flour. Bids of jobbers are about 25c too low, and the breach does not promise to decrease unless the wheat market develops a stronger tone. Flour buyers generally are anticipating action in wheat after the holidays. Although it is true that there is a disinclination to make any purchases preceding the holiday season, the flour market needs some change in the spring or winter wheat situation to result in heavy purchases by Eastern jobbers. With stocks light, New York connections declare dealers in the East will make purchases for immediate needs, unless the wheat position changes.

Export movement is light. The few cables received are more than 1s out of line on patent and straight, while the difference on clear is not so great. However, foreigners are bidding too low to secure fancy clear. There does not seem to be any European inquiry for low grade clear as mills have large supplies of this grade on hand.

Domestic market for ordinary run of clear flour is light, but fancy clears are finding fair sale. Bakers who generally absorb most of the low grade clear are stocked up and will not take on any more until the new year. Prices are somewhat weak on low grade clear. Some interior mills are offering second clear as low as $2.70 in jutes Kansas City.

The following quotations are derived from sales made last week by interior Kansas and Nebraska mills as reported by Kansas City buyers and commission men, and are basis jute net f. o. b. Missouri river, in round lots or single car loads; 95 per cent straight for December-January shipment, $3.50@3.75 per barrel; high patents, 20@25c higher than 95 per cent; first clear, $2.80@3.20 per barrel, according to quality and grades; second clear, $2.80@3.

MILL FEED.

No improvement was noted in the mill feed market last week, the lower temperatures and almost general snows over the Southwest having not had time to take effect. However, reports from interior Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri and Oklahoma indicate that the snows have put an end to pasturing of cattle and other live stock. With pasturing impossible, a larger consumption of mill feeds will ensue in the next week. This is expected to influence the mill feed demand favorably.

Bran was offered at a range of 99c to $1.03, delivered Kansas City. Local mills were disposing of most of their output at $1.02 to established trade. Mills are refusing to sell at a lower figure, being inclined to accumulate stocks.

Most sales of bran last week were in split cars, reflecting the light needs of dealers. In Southern territory mills are out of line, soft wheat offerings being at lower figures. In Northern and Eastern states Northwestern mills were offering at considerably under Southwestern mills. Business was limited to nearby territory East of the Mississippi river.

St. Louis jobbers were offering bran in Kansas City under prices quoted by local jobbers, while St. Louis usually is about nine cents higher.

Shorts are beginning to weaken. Liberal offerings are being made by interior mills, and the demand is light. Sales last week were made as low as $1.18, while top was $1.26.

Fancy white middlings are scarce and quotable at $1.34 to $1.39. Outpnt of this feed was disposed of in mixed cars principally. There was little demand for middlings of any grade in straight cars. Red dog flour is held as $1.40 per 100 pounds.

The following prices were paid by brokers and commission men at close of last week for mill feed from interior Missouri river mills basis 100 lb burlap sacks net f. o. b. Missouri river: Bran, 99c@$1.03 per 100 lbs; shorts, $1.18@1.26; fancy white middlings, $1.34@1.39, but supply very scarce; red dog, $1.46.

CONCENTRATED FEEDS.

A slightly improved demand for cottonseed meal and linseed meal was noted last week. Prices were held practically steady. Shipments out of Kansas City were on a parity with receipts. Demand was liimited to Southwestern territory. Few sales were made to Iowa or other Northern states. Kansas was taking in largest volume. Cottonseed meal was held at receipts. Demand was limited to $31.75 to $32, Kansas City. Linseed meal is quoted at a range of $29.50 to $30.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Quotations by Missouri river mills for prompt shipment to Eastern or Middle states in carlots or mixed cars to regular trade, basis f. o. b. Kansas City, are as follows:

Flour—Hard winter wheat patents, 98s cotton or jute, $4.10@4.25 per bbl; hard winter wheat straights, 98s cotton or jute, $3.90@4.05; first clears, $3@3.50; soft wheat patent, 98-lb cotton or jute, $4.60@4.90; per bbl; straight, $4.40@4.60; first clears, jute $3.30@3.50; ordinary shorts, $1.25; white shorts, $1.30; corn meal, 35c per 17½-lb sack.

Cereal Goods—Rye flour in small sacks, $1.65@1.75 per 100; in 98s and 140s, $1.60@1.75; rye graham (pumpernickle) in small cotton sacks, $1.55@1.65 per 100; in 98s and 140s, $1.50@1.60; graham flour in small sacks, $2@2.10 per 100; whole wheat flour, in small sacks, $2.10@2.20 per 100; 98s and 140s, $2.05@2.15; rolled oats, in wood, 180 lbs, $5.40 per bbl.

Mill Feed—Bran, in 100-lb sacks, in carlots, $1.02@1.06; red dog, in 100-lb sacks, carlots, $1.45; ordinary shorts, $1.25@1.30.

Linseed Meal—Carlots, per ton, $29.50.

Cotton Seed Meal—Carlots, per ton, $31.50; ton lots, $32.

Southwestern Market Prices.

Following are prices of flour and other mill products quoted by Southwestern mills for straight or mixed cars, basis f. o. b. buyers' station: Flour in 24-lb sacks, 5c per cwt., higher.

Kansas—Hard wheat patent, $4.20@4.60 per bbl; hard wheat, straight, $4@4.40; bran, $1.03@1.15 per 100, mill run, $1.30; brown shorts, $1.20@$1.25; white shorts, $1.30; corn meal, 40c per 17½-lb sack.

Oklahoma—Soft wheat patent, $4.70@$4.90 per bbl; hard wheat patent, $4.30@4.50; bran, $1.10; mill run bran $1.20; corn meal, 35@40c per 17½-lb sack.

Arkansas—Soft wheat, high patent, $4.70@5.10; per bbl; hard wheat patent, $4.30@4.60; corn meal, 17½-lb sacks, 40c; bran,$1.20@1.25 per 100, basis L. R. rate points.

Texas—Soft wheat flour, extra patent, $4.90@5.10 per bbl; hard wheat flour, high patent, $4.65@4.90 per bbl; straight, $4.45@4.70; bran, $1.30 per 100; shorts, $1.55; corn meal, 70c per 35-lb sack.

THE SOUTHWESTERN GRAIN SITUATION.

The freezing temperatures of last week, which set in over most of the Southwestern winter wheat belt, were preceded by a snow that offered some protection to the growing plants. However, in most instances the lower temperatures were not severe enough to do any damage. The sudden decline might have done some damage, but reports from mills indicate the light snow covering offering protection from the drop of 15 to 20 degrees.

To what extent is wheat being fed in the Southwest? Reports from various sections differ greatly. According to W. H. Marshall, reports regarding the volume of wheat being fed this year are exaggerated. He says: "A miller located in one of the heaviest wheat producing countries in Southwestern Missouri laid by a large stock of corn, hoping to supply the feeding demand and save wheat for milling. He was actuated in doing this by the country-wide clamor that much wheat would be fed. This miller offered corn at 10c per bushel under the price he was bidding for the wheat. Much of the corn is still in his hands for he found no takers. After investigation, this miller found that the open winter had curtailed demand for feed; there were so many silos constructed last summer that a further curtailment is expected; the light crop of corn produced will approach very near meeting the demands of feeders, because of the fact that cattle and hogs are not plentiful; there are large quantities of wheat being fed, but not a bushel more than in normal years. This is true of the entire state of Missouri.

In view of the low figures on wheat production by Coburn for Kansas, a number of millers in the Southwest have wondered why the National Department of Agriculture did not make any attempt to revise their final estimate as given out last week. The opinion prevails that Coburn's estimate of 71,000,000 bushels is rather low, but on the other hand, the government has a too high estimate in 86,000,000 bushels. Grain interests were looking for a revision, based on the wide difference between the national Department and Coburn, of the government estimate.

Extraordinarily mild weather prevailed over the winter wheat belt early in the week. The weather was mild enough to keep winter wheat gowing in the first part of the week, but freezing temperatures later stopped the growth in most sections.

The carlot movement of wheat into Kansas City continues fairly heavy. Receipts last week totaled 266 cars, compared with 220 in the preceding week, 617 a year ago and 119 two years ago. Elevator stocks of wheat aggregate 7,929,108 bushels, a decrease of 69,426 during the week. The stocks compare with 5,080,946 bushels a year ago.

Galveston received several cargoes of Argentine corn last week. One shipment totaled more than 96,000 bushels.

Kansas City receipts of corn last week were 835 cars, compared with 589 in the preceding week, 350 a year ago and 392 two years ago. Stocks of corn increased more than 73,000 bushels as a result of the heavier movement. Elevator holdings are 571,295 bushels, compared with 46,215 a year ago.

SOUTHWESTERN NOTES.

The Cunningham Commission Co., Little Rock, Ark., will rebuild its grain elevator on the old site as soon as the fire loss is settled.

Frank Ridgeway, of the Chanute Milling Co., Chanute, Kas., was recently taken suddenly ill, but his condition has improved. He was unable to be at the mill for several days.

Frank J. Becker of the Texas Star Flour Mills Co., and president of the F. O. M. A., passed through Kansas City last week from an executive meeting of the Operative Millers.

The St. John, Kas., mill of the Kansas Milling Co., has started the manufacture of a new brand of flour named Hesperian. It represents a high patent flour for family consumption.

The Glasgow Milling Co., Glasgow, Mo., in reply to an inquiry of a Kansas City grain dealer, writes that there is absolutely no wheat in farmers' hands in that section and very little in the country elevators.

George H. Hibbs, of the Solomon Valley Milling Co., Osborne, Kas., accompanied by his family, will visit in Michigan during the holidays. Mr. Hibbs said wheat prospects in Osborne county have never been better, as the fields have been saturated by the recent heavy rains.

A loss estimated at $60,000 occurred in Shreveport, La., last week when the warehouse of Robinson Bros., hay and grain dealers, was completey destroyed by fire. Fifteen cars

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loaded with feedstuffs were also burned. Cause of fire is unknown. Loss is only partly covered by insurance.

The annual election of the Kansas City Board of Trade will be held on January 6, 1914. The nominating committee will announce their selections several days before the election date. With the exception of the second vice-president, who automatically becomes first vice-president, the names of the new nominees have not been divulged.

C. E. Horsman of the Alma Milling Co., Alma, Mo., was in Kansas City on Friday of last week. Mr. Horsman says that the corn crop around Alma was much in excess of what farmers expected to harvest and that there will be a surplus over their needs this year. The movement of new corn has not started yet. "Flour trade has been fair with us," said Mr. Horsman. "New orders have absorbed half time run output. Mill feed trade is good at strong prices."

Although more than $35,000 has been subscribed by Hudson business men towards rebuilding the plant of the Stafford County Flour Mills Co., Hudson, Kas., there remains about $10,000 yet to be secured before the mill can be rebuilt. Several mill builders have furnished estimates of the probable cost of the new plant, capacity to be 200 barrels, and the lowest bid was $40,000. A meeting of the stockholders of the company will be held in the near future, when plans will be devised for raising the additional $10,000.

C. O. Drayton, president, and about 20 members of the Farmers' Equity Union, were visitors on the Kansas City Board of Trade last week. The national organization held its annual meeting in Kansas City, Kas., last week, at which eight states were represented. Sessions were held on two days and the organization of cooperative grain elevator companies by farmers was discussed. The convention planned to organize about 50 of such elevator companies in the Southwest territory adjoining Kansas City. The co-operative handling of other products of the farm is also being promoted by the organization.

The Hutchinson Board of Trade has just closed a successful and prosperous year, and at the annual meeting of the organization in its new quarters last week new officers were elected for the ensuing year. William Kelly, of the Wm. Kelly Milling Co., was reappointed president; J. R. Baker, of the Rock Milling & Elevator Co., was chosen vice-president; H. M. Talcott, secretary, and F. E. Hipple, of the Hutchinson Terminal Elevator Co., treasurer. Two new memberships were approved, including John Stephens of the Larabee Flour Mills Co., and R. A. Northrup. The Appeals Committee is composed of F. D. Larabee, L. B. Young and F. E. Hipple; Arbitration Committee, J. W. Burns, George Noll and George Gano.

On charges of uncommercial conduct brought by Forbes Bros., Topeka, Kas., C. V. Fisher of the C. V. Fisher Grain Co., was suspended last week from privileges as a member of the Kansas City Board of Trade for a period of 15 days. This decision was made by the board of directors after an investigation. Forbes Bros. alleged that the Fisher Grain Co. had shipped them a car of No. 4 corn representing it to be No. 2. However, Fisher made settlement with the buyer for the discrepancy previous to the filing of the complaint. The directors of the Board are making efforts to stop the practice of shipping inferior grades of grain than orders specify. Several complaints have come from the country similar to the one against the Fisher company.

OKLAHOMA.

Oklahoma City, December 22.

Flour business continues extremely quiet, according to reports from millers of Oklahoma. No improvement is looked for until the new year.

Demand for mill feed is fair with prices unchanged from a week ago. Most of the surplus bran and shorts is being sold within the state.

Oklahoma Market Prices.

Flour—Hard wheat patent, $4.50@4.70; hard wheat straight, $4.30@4.40; soft wheat patent, $4.70; extra fancy soft, $5.10@5.60.

Mill Feed—Straight bran, $1.15@1.20; mill run, $1.25@1.30; brown shorts, $1.40; white shorts, $1.50.

OKLAHOMA NOTES.

Frank Foltz, until recently manager of the Blackwell Mill & Elevator Co., Blackwell, Okla., was a visitor in Oklahoma City last week.

F. L. McNutt, of the Acme Milling Co., Oklahoma City, left Friday for Harriman, Tenn., where he will spend the holidays. Before returning, he expects to call on some of the Southern flour buyers.

E. Anderson, who has been manager of the Alva Roller Mills, Alva, Okla., for the past two years, succeeds L. L. Peters as secretary and treasurer of the Alva company, who has resigned to enter business for himself in Evansville, Ind.

Washburn-Crosby Enlarge in Mont.

Enlargement of its Montana capacity is planned by the Washburn-Crosby Co. of Minneapolis, according to an announcement given out by Vice President John Washburn, following a trip through Montana. The Royal mill at Great Falls will be increased from 800 barrels to 1,000 while the Kalispell mill at Kalispell, will be increased to 800 barrels. Other increases will be made in the current year.

Plans for expansion are principally to make ready for the transportation route changes that will result following the opening of the Panama canal. When new export trade routes are developed through the opening of the canal in 1915, Montana will be favored.

The increasing flour business to the Orient is another factor inducing the Washburn-Crosby Co. to add to its capacity in Montana. Shipments of flour to Japan and China are increasing. On December 30 a cargo of 2,500 barrels was sent to Kobe, Japan. Mr. Washburn said regarding new plans: "Our company proposes to be ready to handle the demand for flour for shipment through the Panama canal from the Western part of the United States to the markets of the East and even to the Orient, because of the reduced transportation charges, which the canal will make a certainty. Another field we are paying close attention to is the trade in the Orient. With the trade the company is developing in the Far East and that which it proposes to cultivate in the Southeastern section of the United States through the avenue of the Panama canal, the Montana plants will be enlarged to take care of this greater demand, which will ensue."

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OHIO

Cincinnati, Ohio, December 22.

Only insignificant changes are noted in the market for soft winter wheat brands, although the market had a slightly firmer undertone, which is attributed mainly to the strong attitude of millers rather than to any improvement in the demand. Volume of business is light. Nevertheless, mill agents display more confidence, claiming that millers are making limited offerings for forward shipment, and generally at 5@10c higher.

There is no animation in the market for Kansas trade brands, with no changes of importance. The breach between buyers and sellers continues wide, making it difficult to secure a flat quotation. Genuine choice straights have been in light receipt, and occasionally a good sale is accomplished.

Business in spring wheat flour is devoid of spirit. It is about as good as generally at the end of the year when practically everyone concerned is inclined to move very slowly. Rye flour is holding up.

Mill feed has not changed materially during the week, but the slight improvement in the flour market and the strengthening conditions in cash wheat apparently have had very little effect on the demand for feed. The only movement to any extent is to the Southern market, while the local buyers are inclined to wait until the first of the year.

Cincinnati Market Prices.

Flour—Quotations are as follows: Winter patent, $4.25@4.45; fancy, $3.90@@4.10; family, $3.20@3.50; extra, $3@3.15; low grade, $2.75@2.95; hard wheat patent, $4.50@4.85; fancy, $3.85@4.25; family, $3.50@3.75; Northwestern blended rye flour, $3.75@3.90; city pure, $4.10@4.20; city blended, $3.80@4.10.

Mill Feed—Quotations are as follows: Bran, $23.50@24.50; mixed feed, $25@25.50; middlings, coarse, $26@27; middlings, fine, $27.50@28.

OHIO NOTES.

Shipments of flour this week were 20,101 barrels, compared with 10,172 barrels last week, and 17,129 barrels the corresponding week a year ago. Receipts this week were 21,254 barrels, compared with 21,889 last week, and 19,627 a year ago.

Because of the congestion of the lines of the Big Four railway company of Cincinnati, entering the city, the officials of the road last week requested the Chamber of Commerce to make Sharon, O., just outside of the city, an inspection point for unloading grain and grain products consigned to members of the Chamber of Commerce. The Chamber took up the matter and found objection to the point, and they suggested that the grain and grain products be brought to Ivorydale and there formally inspected and turned over to the consignee. The railroad officials agreed to this.

R. E. Gifford, of Thos. McFeely Co., lately made a trip to Virginia, where he took orders from several prominent millers for the granulating middling mills and middling finishers, two of these being repeat orders from parties who said the granulating middlings mill was the best machine they ever saw.

The Ellsworth Flouring Mill, which is now standing idle, will probably be purchased by a co-operative organization composed of the business men of Ellsworth and the nearby farmers. The present owner is not in a position to operate the mill. Something definite is planned in an early meeting.

IOWA

Des Moines, Ia., December 22.

The winding up of 1913 is witnessing a very dull trade in flour throughout Iowa, with interior markets not affected to such an extent as the larger towns. Sales last week represented extreme needs of buyers, with the result that purchases were probably smaller than for several weeks. The dull tone in the market is even being felt by the consumer, who it seems is taking less flour than usual.

Iowa jobbers will enter the new year with lighter stocks than for the past three years. Interior markets especially have only small accumulations of flour, which will need immediate replenishment soon after the new year. It is felt that with snow on the ground between now and January 1, the first few weeks of 1914 will witness unusually heavy buying. Even if present mild weather continues, buying will be in a larger than usual volume.

Kansas and Minnesota mills are on a parity as regards flour prices in Iowa. Quotations range from $4.40 to $4.80 for patents in various sections of the state. Des Moines dealers are buying at the lower figure, while the Northwestern section is paying $4.80 for Kansas patents in straight cars.

Most orders placed during the past week were for prompt shipment. Here and there a jobber bullishly inclined made purchases at ruling prices for late January shipment, but general run of dealers anticipate lower prices and do not care to do any replenishing until later.

Nebraska mills are doing a fair single car business in the state. Nebraska mill agents in Des Moines and other large points report a fair volume of trade at $4.30 to $4.40 for patents. Most sales are accomplished at the lower figure. Mills in the Cornhusker state are also transacting a good trade in mixed cars, as they are quoting lower prices on mill feed than Kansas.

Spring wheat and Kansas mills secured about an equal amount of trade. Salesmen reported a preference in the Southwestern portion of the state for hard winter wheat flour, owing to the lower prices. Northwestern mills are asking about 20c higher in the Southwestern section of Iowa, while hard winter wheat mills are at a similar disadvantage in the Northwestern section.

Local Iowa mills are running an average of 12 to 15 hours daily. A slight curtailment in the output was noted during the past week. Mills are accumulating some stocks of flour in preparation for the early new year business, but generally new sales absorb most of half time run. Prices are on a basis of $4.50 for patents in sacks delivered to any point in the state, with the exception of a few outlying counties. Iowa millers are doing a fair business in mixed cars of flour, mill feed and corn meal to states North and Northwest.

Mill feed is dull, although maintaining a strong tone. Local demand is taking most of output. It is felt with the present small production of feed that the first cold spell will witness a shortage of mill feed and a resultant sharp advance in prices. In view of this mills are storing their surplus. Bran is being held at $22 per ton by local mills in mixed cars, while jobbers are buying at 50c to $1 per ton less. Standard middlings are held at $24.50. Fancy white middlings are scarce. Quotations range from $26 to $27.50.

C. R. Shields has purchased the elevator at Glenwood, Ia.

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Southwestern Representatives,
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ILLINOIS.

Chicago, Ill., December 22.

The past week has shown a slight reduction in the demand for flour, due to approaching holidays. Jobbers and flour dealers report stocks on hand as abnormally light, and wishing to have them as low as possible when inventory time arrives. Values are steady and bookings by local and country mills light. Business passing is almost wholly on domestic account and chiefly prompt. While bookings are sufficient to take care of the output of mills until the first of the new year, shipping directions on flour already booked, are received only in moderate volume, and from the viewpoint of all connected with the flour trade, business is not satisfactory.

A feature of the market is the scarcity of durum flour which is in good demand and quotations exceedingly high.

Demand for first clear is about the same as a week ago at steady values. The market on second clear is dull and sales are light, even at concessions.

Amount of flour coming in from the Southwest is about the same as last week. Southwestern cut straight is offered at the basis of $3.80 jute, Chicago, and 95 per cent flour at $4 jute.

Rye flour is being shipped into this market in more liberal quantities than for some time past. Demand is steady at basis of $2.90 to $3 jute for standard patent white rye. Dark rye is being offered at 20c less.

There is a slight improvement in demand for mill feed and present values are from 25 to 50c higher per ton than a week ago.

Chicago Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Special brands (basis wood), $5.10 per bbl; standard patents, basis jute, $4@4.15; straight, $3.70@3.85; first clears, $3.25@3.40; second clears, $2.60@2.80; low grades, $2.60@2.70.

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $4.10@4.20; straight, $3.90@4; fancy clears, $3.30@3.50; standard clears, $3.20@3.30; low grades, $3@3.10.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $4@4.10; straight, $3.85@3.95; fancy clears, $3.30@3.50; low grade, $3.15@3.35; Michigan, 10c higher; patent, $4.20@4.35; straight, $4.05@4.15.

Mill Feed (100-lb sacks)—Spring wheat bran, $21.50; standard middlings, $24.25; red dog, $27.50@28.

Rye Flour (in bulk)—White, $2.90@3; dark, $2.70@2.80, jute.

Coast Flour — Patent, $4.65@4.80 straight, $4.40@4.70.

ILLINOIS NOTES.

C. J. Fairchild, Secretary of The New Century Co., Chicago, spent several days in Minneapolis, his former home, the latter part of the week.

George S. Jackson, connected with Gill & Fisher, Baltimore, Maryland, was elected president of the American Exporters' Association at a special meeting held at the Board of Trade in Chicago recently, and Frank E. Marshall of Philadelphia, was re-elected secretary.

A bill which provides for the federal supervision of grain inspectors will be introduced in Congress in the near future. The members of the Grain Dealers' National Association, while in session at Chicago, conferred with the members of Congress relative to this bill. A few of the members favor state supervision, appointments to be made by the governor of the state, but the greater part of the membership were in favor of grain inspection under federal supervision.

SOUTHEAST.

Nashville, Tenn., December 22.

Flour business has been holding up unusually well in southeastern territory, and has been larger than expected for the holiday season. Output of the mills has probably shown some increase, instead of decrease as is usually noted at this season. The market ruled strong at the opening of the week, with local mills making an advance of 10c per barrel on account of the strength shown in wheat, but was not so strong at the end of the week. Southern buyers have been placing some larger orders, contracts being booked for a few lots of 1,000 to 2,000 barrels.

The export trade has ruled quiet. Western flour has ruled stronger to 10c to 15c higher, but commission men report a dull demand, and say they cannot see how the advance can hold under conditions in this territory. The warm weather has curtailed demand for feed, and some accumulation is reported with prices easy and unchanged.

Southeastern Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (basis wood)—Best standard patent, $4.85 per barrel; high patent, $4.45; half patent, $4.25; choice, $3.85; in cotton bags, 15 cents per barrel lower.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (basis jute) — Best patent, $4.15@4.25 per bbl.

Spring Wheat Flour (basis 140-lb jute) — Best patent, $4.60@4.70 per bbl.

Mill Feed—(100-lb burlap)—Bran, $25 per ton; middlings and shorts, $28@30 per ton; hominy feed, $27.25.

SOUTHEASTERN NOTES.

J. W. and H. R. Reams will rebuild the flour mill recently destroyed by fire at Lowland, Tenn.

E. M. Kelly, president, and J. B. McLemore, secretary of the Southeastern Millers' Association, attended a meeting of corn millers of the South held in Chattanooga, Friday.

The Model Mills at Johnson City, Tenn., will soon have new equipment installed, and John D. Miller, millwright, announces that the plant will be ready for operation before the first of the year.

Phil J. Weisenberger has put into successful operation a new mill at Midway, Ky., with daily capacity of 75 barrels. The building is of reinforced concrete, and equipment is modern.

MINNESOTA.

Minneapolis, Minn., December 22.

Prices stood unchanged in the Minneapolis market as to flour and patents are quoted from $3.85 to $4.35 per barrel in wood in round lots f. o. b. Minneapolis, with few takers. Offerings were plenty all through the week, but bids were not such as to tempt millers. Word was passed about that Eastern stocks are low and such may be the case, but it did not stimulate orders. Shipping directions were not satisfactory, but the belief is general that trade will be much more active after the holidays. Flour output for the week was reduced to 334,750 barrels.

Considerable activity was evident in mill feed with general inquiry, fair sales and prompt release on old orders. The heavy feeds were in greatest demand, but all grades were sold. Shipments aggregated 1,849 tons. A steady market with prices firm was the characteristic of the ground feed situation. Indications are that the trade will improve very soon.

Wheat receipts for the past week were 3,212,000 bushels, which is on par with the records for the best week of the earlier season. The grain is of splendid quality and of the 17,500,000 bushels in storage in this city, more than 13,000,000 bushels are contract grades. A premium of 2c was bid for cash wheat several times during the week and even the formerly despised velvet chaff commanded this premium.

Minneapolis Market Prices.

Minnesota Spring Wheat Flour—First patent, $4.05@4.35; second patent, $3.85@4.05; first clear, $2.80@3.60; second clear, $2.60@2.80.

Millstuffs—Bran in 100-lb sacks, $20.50@21; standard middlings, in 100-lb sacks, $20.50@21; red dog, in 140-lb sacks, $24@25.

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TEXAS.

Ft. Worth, Tex., December 22.

Millers unite in reporting flour trade quiet, with daylight runs in a few instances. Most mills are running on full time and accumulating stocks for the rush orders, that will come after the first of the year. As merchants have to pay taxes on the stocks they may have on hand there is a general tendency to run all kinds of merchandise stocks to the lowest ebb by the end of the year and flour gets the same treatment as other goods. Therefore, the lull in trade towards the end of the year is the anticipated and not the unexpected custom. Prices were unchanged.

Texas Market Prices.

Soft Wheat Flour—Standard high patent, $4.90 per barrel in 48 to 98-lb cotton sacks, basis delivered group 1 points; extra special, $5.40; splits or seconds, $4.40.

Hard Winter Wheat—High patent, $4.80 per bbl in cotton; extra specials, $5.30; 10c additional is charged for flour in 24-lb cotton sacks and 20c higher in wood.

Mill Feed—Mill run bran in 100-lb burlap or cotton bags, $26 per ton, basis delivered Texas common points.

Thos. McFeely Co. is in receipt of a rush order from the Wasco Warehouse Milling Co., The Dalles, Ore., for two special granulating middlings mills, making a total of 21 granulating machines for them. The company reports the capacity of the first half of the mill now up to 1,400 barrels per day.

Thomas Carter and others are considering plans to erect a flour mill at Ooltewah, Tenn.

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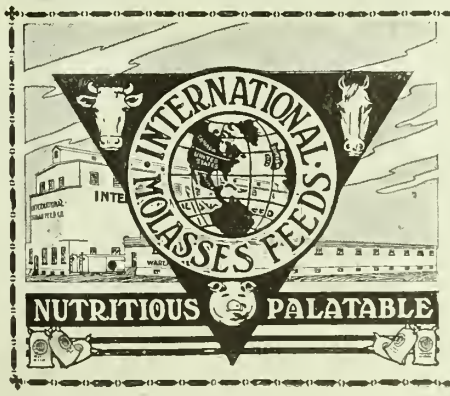

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CORN PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT.

A declining business was done in corn goods during the past week by Kansas City and Missouri river corn mills. Sales were limited to established trade altogether, and these buyers took sparingly except where stocks were unusually light. However, business was of the same volume as a year ago. Reflecting the lower cash corn markets, prices of corn products were lowered about 5c per hundred pounds, although old crop corn meal and other goods were selling at unchanged figures. There is a difference of as much as 15c between quotations on new crop and old crop goods.

The declines of cash corn in Kansas City were welcomed by millers for if the declines are not recovered soon after the new year, business with Southern jobbers will take on new life. Dealers in Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas and other Southern and Southeastern states have withheld from the market as much as possible, awaiting lower quotations. With small declines taking place and stocks in jobbers' hands at the lowest point of the year, buying will be of fairly heavy volume soon after the holidays. Consumption of corn goods in the South is expected to increase as the winter advances and stocks in dealers' hands will move into consuming channels at a faster rate than at present.

Millers consider the outlook for the new year a good one. A factor viewed with a large degree of hopefulness is the light stocks in all large consuming centers. The high prices of corn in the past four months has limited purchases of jobbers to immediate wants and none comparatively have stocks to run them for more than 30 days. This combined with the fact that corn is now 10c cheaper than a month ago and that prices are now on a practically stable basis, leads millers to believe that contracting will be fairly heavy in the first month of 1914.

One factor that might cause corn prices to upturn is the unusually light marketing in Iowa, Illinois and the other principal producing states. Corn prices have declined so sharply during December that country owners in the states of large production have almost ceased marketing corn.

A slight improvement in the demand for hominy grits was noted last week. Several sales to Southern markets were effected at $1.85 in 100 pound sacks f. o. b. Kansas City. The demand for this product was principally from Louisiana and Texas, the latter state especially taking liberally.

Brewers' grits also displayed some improvement. Local brewers were not taking in any volume, but the outside demand was fair. Sales were made around $1.80, Kansas City. Several of the local mills report stocks of brewers' goods at a minimum, saying demand last week took all on hand.

Accumulation of table goods in Kansas City is heavy. Interior mills are also piling up supplies in warehouses as usual at this time of the year. Stocks by the new year in millers' hands are expected to be heavier than for several preceding years. This is due to the light stocks in jobbers warehouses and the good demand expected to ensue in January, 1914.

Sales of chop in Kansas City are relatively not as liberal as those of corn. This condition is not expected to continue much longer, for with lower temperatures in view, consumption of chop will increase. Prices of chop were reduced about two cents per 100 pounds during the past week. Sales, basis Kansas City, were made around $1.31 per 100 pounds in sacks.

Following quotations for corn products, basis f. o. b. Kansas City, for shipment within thirty days, either in straight or mixed cars, were reported by Missouri river corn millers last week. Cream corn meal, in small cotton or paper sacks, kiln dried and degerminated, $1.60@1.70 per 100; coarse hominy grits, in 100-lb bags, $1.65@1.80 per 100; brewers' grits, in 100-lb bags, $1.70@1.80 per 100; corn chop in 100-lb burlap bags, natural, $1.30@1.38 per 100; kiln dried corn chop in 100-lb burlap bags, $1.55@1.65 per 100; corn bran in 100-lb bags, 95c@$1.05 per 100.

IOWA.

Des Moines, Ia., December 22.

Iowa corn mills report a good business in table goods to both local and Southern markets. Prices are unchanged over a week ago, although there is a strong tendency in the market. Southern markets are not buying in large lots, due more or less to the apathy in carry stocks. Chop sales were light. Quotations on meal ranged from $1.45 to $1.50 per 100 pounds, basis mill. Chop is being offered at $1.29 per 100 pounds.

SOUTHEAST.

Nashville, Tenn., December 22.

Corn movement is fairly satisfactory. There is a fair demand for corn products. Best bolted meal is quoted $1.80 per 96-lb bag, and pearl meal and grits at $1.90 to $2.

TEXAS.

Ft. Worth, Texas, December 22.

Corn products trade was fairly active all of last week and orders show an equally fair prospect for the current week. Prices were unchanged. Standard meal packed in cotton 35s is quoted 70c, with halves at 36c. Chop in cotton or burlap bags is held at $34 per ton, basis delivered common point group 1.

NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, La., December 22.

Quotations for corn goods were unchanged from the week previous, although there was an inclination on the part of certain mills to increase prices. Illinois and Indiana had the edge on the local and country business and were underselling Nebraska fully 10c to 15c per barrel. Prices on Argentine corn demoralized the corn market in this locality, for the importers of the South American crop were quoting carload lots of Argentine corn at 75c per bushel in sacks. The best quotations for Western corn were 76@77c sacked, or 74@74½c in bulk. The first Argentine shipload to arrive here is due next week and the low prices have put Western maize out of the running. Louisiana corn shippers are meeting the competition. Some Argentine bran was imported, but it was ruled by the Treasury department that a duty of $2 per ton should be collected, so this will prevent any further importations of that commodity. The following were ruling values for corn goods, basis 98-lb cotton sacks, f. o. b. New Orleans carload lots: Cream meal, $3.45@3.50 per barrel; grits, $3.50@3.60 per barrel; standard meal, $3.35@3.45 per barrel; corn flour, $3.40@3.50 per barrel.

OKLAHOMA.

Oklahoma City, Okla., December 22.

Reports indicate a fair demand for corn goods with no change in prices. Following quotations are named on straight or mixed cars, delivered Oklahoma points: White bolted meal, 35@38 cents per 17½-pound cotton sack; pure corn chop, $1.45@1.60 per hundred.

NEW YORK.

New York, N. Y., December 22.

Corn goods held steady during the week without any improvement in the demand. Current quotations are: Meal, kiln-dried export, $3.65 in barrels; fine yellow, $1.50@1.55; coarse, $1.45@1.50; hominy, $3.75; granulated yellow, $3.80; corn flour, $1.85; Brewers' goods—Meal, $1.78; grits, $1.79; flakes, $2.10.

OHIO.

Cincinnati, O., December 22.

There was a sharp break in corn this week, owing to heavy receipts. Corn millers took advantage of the break and bought freely. New corn is of good quality now, owing to the dry, cool weather that is prevailing here, and the millers are grinding products on a more extensive scale. Total receipts of corn this week aggregated 522 cars. An occasional car of old corn arrives here, and it is sold in a hurry. Meal and chop prices were lowered 5c. Quotations are: Chop, $1.40@1.50; meal, $1.55@1.60.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia, Pa., December 22.

This has been a fair week for bookings of flour from all sections for shipment within the next 60 days. Some few cars were booked up to June shipment. The larger part of the buying was in the rural districts by bakers, jobbers and general stores.

Philadelphia Market Prices.

Prices in full and mixed cars, flour and feed, f. o. b. Philadelphia:

Spring Wheat Patent Flour (basis wood)—$4.50@4.65; straight, $4.20@4.40; clear, $4@4.20; low grade in jute, $2.95@3.05; winter patent (basis wood), $4.40@4.85; straight, $4.10@4.25; clear, $3.75@4; extra, $3.40@3.65.

Kansas Patent—(basis 98 lb cotton or 140 lb jute)—$4.45@4.65; straight, $4.10@4.45; clear, $3.75@3.90.

Feed—Spring red dog, 100 lb sacks, $28.50; flour middlings, $26; standard middlings, $24@25; bran, $24.75@25.50; winter middlings, $26@26.50; bran, $25; Kansas middlings, $30@30.50; bran, $26.

Western Rye Flour (sacks)—$3.40@3.50; Pennsylvania rye flour, wood, $3.50@3.60; buckwheat flour in 100 lb sacks, per 100 pounds, $3@4.

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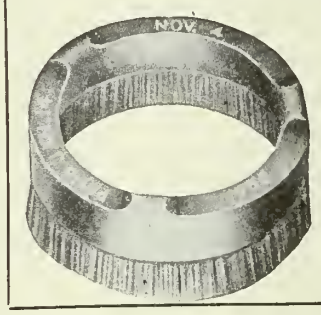

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NEBRASKA.

Omaha, Neb., December 22.

Flour trade reflects the usual holiday season dullness. Quotations are without any material change. Omaha mills continue to quote $4.20 to retailers, with a basis of $4 f. o. b. mill for outside trade. The territory between Fremont and Omaha is also quoting $4.20 for patents in sacks at mill.

Eastern and export business was at a minimum last week. Bids from the East were about 15 to 25c out of line on 95 per cent flour. Shipments to Altantic seaboard last week were principally on old contracts. Where new sales were made, amount was principally for a single car. Cables were infrequent and more than 1s out of line.

Local trade of mills is good and absorbs about a 12-hour run. General quotations North of the Platte range from $4.40 to $4.60. Millers South of the Platte are asking about the same range, with a few quoting as high as $4.80.

Mill feed quotations are unchanged. Jobbers are paying $19.40 to $20 for bran, delivered Omaha. Shorts are held at $23 to $24, same basis. Offerings are free, but demand is light.

South Platte Millers Annual Meeting.

The South Platte Millers' Club will hold its annual meeting in Lincoln, Neb., on January 8, 1914. The tenth anniversary of the club's inception will be celebrated. State Food Commissioner Harman will be present to discuss questions relative to laws governing mill products. A banquet will be held in the evening at the Hotel Lincoln.

NEBRASKA NOTES.

More than 6,000 bushels of wheat were burned in the fire which totally destroyed the Updike elevator in Friend, Neb.

Thorndike & Reed have completed improvements in their mill at Randolph, Neb. The elevator adjoining the mill was enlarged.

The heavy rains of the past few weeks have swollen the streams furnishing power to the Nebraska mills to their normal volume. Several mills in the state using water power exclusively have been compelled to reduce operations. Not until lately have the mills been able to run full time on water.

The Ravenna Mills, Ravenna, Neb., are installing a 60 horsepower electric motor to be used in emergencies. At present the mill is operated by water power, but during the past summer the drouth was so severed that the mill was compelled to shut down, due to low water. In such emergencies in the future it is planned to use the auxiliary power. A contract has been entered into by the Ravenna Mills with the Ravenna Electric Light, Heat & Power Co. whereby the latter will furnish power to the mill when the water runs low. Gas engines were formerly used, but they have not proven altogether satisfactory.

The biggest corn day in the history of the Omaha Grain Exchange occurred on December 15, when approximately 476 cars were received. Previous to that time the largest single day's receipts of corn were in February, 1912, when 450 cars arrived. The movement of new crop corn set in much earlier this year than usual and daily receipts have been liberal for some time. Most of the corn received in Omaha is coming from points outside the state, which is reverse of the movement a year ago. Frank P. Manchester, secretary of the Omaha exchange, says the market is drawing wheat, corn and oats from a constantly widening territory in the West. Last year Omaha fell back to the third largest primary corn market, but all signs indicate that she will occupy second place again.

TUESDAY'S GRAIN MARKETS.

The following are the closing prices for grain on the Boards of Trade of the principal Western markets on Tuesday, December 23:

Kansas City Grain Prices.

Wheat—Dec., 82½; May, 85⅞; July, 82¾. Cash—No. 2 hard, 83@84; No. 3 hard, 83@87; No. 4 hard, 79; No. 2 red, 90½; No. 3 red, none; No. 4 red, none.

Corn—Dec., 67⅜; May, 71½; July, 70½; Sept., 68⅝. Cash—No. 2, 67½; No. 3, 65½@66; No. 4, 61@62; No. 2 white, 71; No. 3 white, 67; No. 2 yellow, 68 at 68½; No. 3 yellow, 66 at 66½; No. 4 yellow, none.

Oats—Dec., 39¼; May, 42⅝. Cash—No. 2 white, none; No. 3 white, 40; No. 4 white, none.

St. Louis Grain Prices.

Wheat—Dec., 88; May, 91⅛; July, 85¾. Cash—No. 2 red, 95½@96½; No. 3 red, 93 at 94; No. 4 red, none; No. 2 hard, 86@93½; No. 3 hard, 85½@86; No. 4 hard, none.

Corn—Dec., 68¾; May, 71⅝; July, 70¾. Cash—No. 2, 68; No. 3, 65½@66½; No. 4, 59½@61½; No. 2 yellow, 68@69; No. 3 yellow, 66@67; No. 2 white, 68@69; No. 3 white, 66½.

Oats—Dec., 40¼; May, 42⅜. Cash—No. 2, 40; No. 3, 39@39½; No. 4, none; No. 2 white, 41½@42; No. 3 white, 39¾@40½; No. 4 white, 39½; standard, 41@41½.

Minneapolis Grain Prices.

Wheat—Dec., 83½; May, 87⅛; July, 88½. Cash—No. 1 northern, 84⅝@86⅜; No. 2 northern, 82⅝@84⅜.

Chicago Grain Prices.

Wheat—Dec., 87½; May, 90⅜; July, 87¼. Cash—No. 2 red, 94½@95½; No. 3 red, 92½@93½; No. 2 hard, 88½@89½; No. 3 hard, 88@88½; No. 1 northern, 90@91; No. 2 northern, 89@90; No. 3 northern, 88@89; No. 2 spring, 89@90; No. 3 spring, 89.

Corn—Dec., 69½; May, 69½; July, 69. Cash—No. 2, none; No. 3, 64¼@66; No. 4, 54@61; No. 2 white, none; No. 3 white, 65@66; No. 4 white, 58@61; No. 2 yellow, 69¾; No. 3 yellow, 64@66; No. 4 yellow, 56@61½.

Oats—Dec., 39; May, 41½; July, 41. Cash—No. 2 white, 43; No. 3 white, 39¼@40¼; No. 4 white, 38½@39¼; standard, 40¼@41.

The Beall Improvement Co., Decatur, Ill., has mailed catalog 10, illustrating its flour and corn mill machinery. The book is handsomely bound in heavy brown covers with embossed printing in two colors. The illustrations are exceptionally fine. The well known Beall corn products machinery is given the leading position, followed by a full line of elevator and flour mill machinery and supplies.

Lake Grain Shipments Increase.

Shipments of grain through Superior, Wis., during the lake season of 1913 showed an increase of more than 6,000,000 bushels over 1912. The movement totaled 67,619,170 bushels, compared with 61,579,843 bushels in 1913. Part of increase was due to decision of Interstate Commerce Commission at beginning of lake movement, removing the discrimination in favor of Minneapolis.

Shipments of domestic wheat from Superior down the lakes totaled 33,770,438 bushels, or more than half of the entire grain movement. Bonded wheat from Canada totaled only 4,298,402 bushels; domestic oats, 6,812,982 bushels; bonded oats, 553,799; domestic corn, 479,143 bushels. Other grains were moved in increased volume. Besides the grain moved, grain stored in boats is approximately 1,000,000 bushels in excess of a year ago. However, this will not be moved until the 1914 lake season opens.

The New Century Co., now located at 39th and Wallace Streets, Chicago, has recently leased more commodious and modern office quarters at 39th Street and Union Avenue. The new premises are being remodeled and an up-to-date laboratory being installed, which will be under the supervision of a competent analytical chemist. The building will be ready for occupancy about January 1. The company has also arranged for additional warehouse capacity, and this together with its present warehouse, and the space which is now occupied by offices, which will be turned into a large warehouse, will give them a storage capacity of 40,000 barrels of flour. The rapidly increasing volume of business being done by this company, necessitated securing additional space both for offices and the storage of flour.

Ambrose Miller, of the Limeport, Pa., Flour Mills, caught his hand in the roller machinery and it was severed.

The Dayton Milling Co., Towando, Pa., was recently damaged by fire to the extent of $2,000.

RAILROAD CLAIMS COLLECTED

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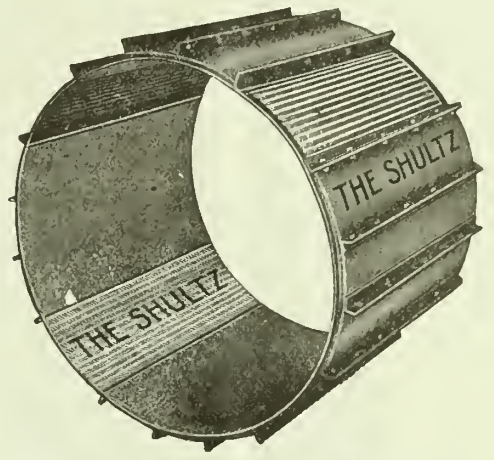

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THE SHULTZ PATENT COMPOSITION SCOURING CASE

will do away with all wheat cleaning troubles and will do it better with one scouring than from two to three on other cases.

We have proved this to hundreds of millers and can prove it to you.

REMEMBER: WE FIT EVERY SCOURER MADE.

BEWARE OF IMITATORS.

THE C. A. SHULTZ MFG. CO. PORTLAND, OREGON

Profits in Milling Depend on Maximum Flour Quality

The Highest Point in Flour Production attained by the ***Perfect Flour Maturing System***

Flour when matured shows a mellowed gluten of increased expansibility, loses its yellow vegetable coloring matter and attains its highest baking efficiency. Matured Flour produces a loaf of greater volume, finer texture and better color. It is a natural product, in a condition to render its fullest bread value to the consumer.

The active agent of the Perfect Flour Maturing System is a stable, finished product easily controlled, regular in its treatment, does not stain the fibre or discolor the impurities of a low grade flour, nor does it impart a gray, blue, or dead color, nor a rancid odor to flour.

The Perfect Flour Maturing System is fully protected by patents in the United States and all the other principal flour producing countries of the world. It is in successful operation in a number of these countries.

Our licenses, at our cost, with our attorneys, will be defended and protected against any or all suits or actions that may be brought against them involving their right to the use of the System or Appliances.

WE INVITE INQUIRIES AND CORRESPONDENCE FROM INTERESTED MILLERS

Industrial Appliance Co.

140 West Van Buren Street,

Chicago, Ill.

NEW YORK.

New York, December 22.

Encouraged by the extremely sluggish wheat market, followed by the rather active decline on Thursday, the New York flour trade practically lost all interest in new purchases. The past week was in all probability the dullest experienced during the month. The action of wheat has only served to strengthen buyers in their stand for lower prices. Unless a break of some proportion takes place, it is doubtful if even a moderate quantity of business will be done until after the first of the year and inasmuch as the trade has sufficient supplies to carry them for the next 60 days, the waiting policy will be adhered to.

Spring patents were held at $4.15 to $4.40 in jute and there was no marked tendency to make concessions. What little business was transacted on spring patent was put over at $4.15 to $4.20 in sacks and practically all represented immediate shipment. The trade was so disinterested that offers at $4.15 jute were decidedly scarce. A low point of $4 for spring patents is still looked for.

There was no marked improvement to note in Kansas flour. Prices on 95 per cent straights were held at $4.10 to $4.35 in sacks, this being practically on the same basis as spring patents. Until such time as Kansas straight returns to a lower level, there will be very little possibility of any active business being done on same.

Spring wheat clears, which have been fairly active, seemed to have suffered also during the week, owing to the general dullness which pervaded the market. Some odd cars were sold here and there, btu no special interest was in evidence Fancy brands were held at $4 to $4.25 in wood. Kansas clears were decidedly slow and offerings were again rather free during the week, with a disposition on the part of mills to shade prices in order to move same. Values were held at $3.60 to $3.85 in sacks.

Lack of demand also characterized the market for winter wheat flour, although mills were rather firm in their ideas. Prices were held at $4.25 to $4.40 in wood for straights.

Prices on mill feed were firmly held during the week with bran showing somewhat of an advance over previous quotations. A fair demand was in evidence. City bran in bulk was held at $24.50 at mill.

New York Market Prices.

All prices quoted are the prices at which the trade could purchase, and include brokers' commissions, or receivers' profits and charges:

Spring Wheat Flour—Patents in bbls, $4.45@4.70; straights, in bbls, $4.35@4.40; clears in bbls, $4@4.25; low grades, in sacks, $3@3.30.

Winter Wheat Flour—Patents in bbls, $4.80@@4.90; straights, in bbls, $4.25@4.40; clears in bbls, $3.80@3.90; low grades, in sacks, $3.15@3.50.

Kansas Flour—Patents, in sacks, $4.35@4.60; straights, in sacks, $4.10@4.35; clears, in sacks, $3.60@3.85; low grades or low clears, $3.25@3.50.

Mill Feed—Bran, coarse Western spring, in 100-lb sacks, to arrive, $25; standard middlings, $26; flour middlings, $28.50; red dog, to arrive, $29; oil meal, $31@31.50; city feed, bulk bran, $24.50, 100-lb sacks, $26; middlings, $24@30; red dog flour, $3.15.

NEW YORK NOTES.

H. F. Freeman left last week for a visit to his home in the South during the holidays.

W. G. Gooding, president The Big Diamond Mills Co., Minneapolis, Minn., was a visitor in New York City last week.

BUFFALO

Buffalo, N. Y., December 22.

The flour market is quiet and steady with no signs of improvement. Some of the local mills shut down this week for two or three weeks. Several more mills will close before the holidays for a couple of weeks. The market here is now in condition for a movement one way or the other very soon. Export trade in flour is quiet and dull.

Mill feeds are scarce and the price is strong. Other feeds are turning fairly active.

Buffalo Market Prices.

Flour—Fancy blended patent, $5@$5.50; best spring, patent, $5@$5.50; bakers' patent, $4.75; clear spring, $3.75; low grade spring, $3.50; winter family, $5@$5.75; winter pastry, $4.50@$5.25; rye flour, $3.75@$4.25.

Feed—spring bran, $23; standard $27.50; red dog, $28; corn meal, $31; hominy, $28; oil meal, $29@29.50; gluten feed, $29.25.

Thos. McFeely Co. is sending out a fine art calendar for 1914. Millers not receiving same will be served as long as they last by sending name and full address.

Husted Mill Makes Settlement.

The Husted Milling Co., whose plant in Buffalo was almost totally destroyed by fire on June 4, last, caused, as it is thought, from an explosion of grain dust, deposited $93,000 last week with the Commonwealth Trust Co. of Buffalo to meet the claims of employes injured in the explosion and the claims of the estates of those workmen who lost their lives in the accident. The milling company offered settlement, although no suits had been filed for damages, and it was not in any manner certain that the company was even liable. At an inquest held in city court here some time ago a great deal of evidence was taken and it was decided that there was no criminal negligence on the part of the mill management. For its action in the matter the Husted Milling Co. is given high praise. The company waived all questions of liability at law and sought a settlement out of court.

Thos. McFeely Co. reports quite a run of orders for granulating middlings mills, bran finishers and middlings finishers from mill furnishers.

Indestructible!

A giant piece of steel is part of the 68-ton frame of a Wabash steel car.

On the frame is riveted the solid steel side-plates, steel roof and steel floor; forming a car of ***indestructible strength!***

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STEEL TRAINS

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are real factors of safety and luxury.

Leave Kansas City,	10:00 a. m.	1:00 p. m.	9:00 p. m.	11:30 p. m.
Arrive St. Louis,	6:15 p. m.	10:50 p. m.	7:00 a. m.	7:49 a. m

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J. J. SHINE, Western Passenger Agent, Kansas City

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Just try the

Wydler Bolting Cloth

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R. J. HOWE, 611-621 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, La., December 22.

Holiday dullness prevailed to a general extent in the local flour trade last week. Demand was not up to the standard from the city, but there was a hopeful tone to inquiries from country districts, especially from Southern Mississippi and Louisiana trucking regions. Prices remained unchanged for December delivery except in soft winter wheat flour, but there was a marked tendency on the part of mills in all grades to advance values for January-February shipment from 5 to 10c. In some cases millers wanted 15c advance over present ruling quotations. Stocks are light and except in isolated instances there seems little inclination to replenish until after January 1.

Kansas flour held its own better last week than for several weeks. Values varied little, the city trade insisting on quotations of the previous week, i. e., $4.15@4.25 per barrel for high patents in 98s. On this basis a few carloads were placed to fill up holes in stocks. There was also some demand for straights and clears.

Minneapolis millers were anxious sellers at the low figures of last week, but didn't do much. Country spring wheat mills cut quotations 5c a barrel in wood to get December orders, and on this there was a pretty good response from small jobbers. January-February values were firmly advanced 10@15c.

Soft winter wheat flour was up as a rule 10c a barrel. This was accounted for by the stiffness in cash wheat values. Demand was fair for holiday trade, considering the general uncertainty in the sugar districts. Confectioners and small country jobbers were purchasers.

Mill feed was up 1@2c per 100-lbs, and there was some demand on account of continued cooler weather. Kansas bran was freely offered at $1.23@@1.25 per 100 and had a fair sale. Soft winter wheat bran was quoted at $1.25@1.26. Shorts had a good sale to dairy trade at $1.40@1.45 per 100-lbs. Strong efforts are being made to build up a dairy country in Southern Louisiana and Mississippi and it is believed this will result in material gains for the sales of bran and shorts.

New Orleans Market Prices.

Following are ruling prices in flour, quarter and half barrels, f. o. b. New Orleans, carloads:

Minnesota and Dakota Hard Spring—Patents, wood packages, $4.75@4.90; 98-lb cotton and jute, $4.35@4.50.

Kansas Hard Wheat—Patents, wood packages, $4.60@4.80; 98-lb cotton and jute, $4.20@4.30; straight, 98-lb packages, $4@4.10.

Soft Winter Wheat—Patents, wood packages, $4.60@4.80; 98-lb cotton and jute, $4.40@4.60; straights, 98-lb wood packages, $4.25@4.40; straights, 98-lb wood, cotton and jute, $4@4.25.

The old fashioned Christmas dinner of the New York Flour Club was held last Friday evening. About 150 of the members and their friends were present and a most delightful evening was spent. Tables were arranged to accommodate eight or ten persons and each table was presided over by a member of the club, who acted as official carver. A large Christmas tree, gorgeously decorated, graced one end of the dining hall and every arrangement possible was made to give the affair a genial, happy Christmas spirit.

A handsome brass desk calendar stand was received from the Albert Dickinson Co. of Chicago as a holiday greeting last week. Its beauty and utility will be appreciated by the firm's customers who receive it.

ALFALFA DEPARTMENT.

A strong undertone is in evidence in the alfalfa products market, although prices were practically unchanged during the past week. Demand displayed a slight improvement, but new orders on the whole were rather light. Sales were principally from local trade.

Demand for meal in Kansas City was rather light, due in part to the lower quotations of Omaha dealers. In the Southwest, Nebraska millers were able to quote lower prices than Kansas City, curtailing sales to this section by local jobbers. However, in the East and Southeast Kansas City dealers were able to underbid Nebraska and secured most of the passing trade in these sections.

Sales of meal by Kansas City dealers were principally to Missouri, Kansas, Illinois and Iowa. Nebraska meal is only of fair quality and dealers in these states were generally seeking the better grades. However, the poor demand for mixed feeds was keeping the demand for meal down. Only a few cars were shipped out of Kansas City.

The slightly improved tendency in the market was due to the predictions of lower temperatures over the country generally. Stocks of alfalfa feeds are light in all sections, but feed dealers show no disposition to replenish. With colder weather in view, buying will take on new life.

Eastern demand for alfalfa meal was of a routine character. Several cars were shipped from Kansas City to Pennsylvania, while the New England states were only taking sparingly. The mild temperatures in the East are also affecting the demand for feeds.

Meal prices were practically unchanged last week. The strong tone in the market did not materialize in any quotable advance, but dealers were refusing to make concessions altogether. Choice alfalfa meal was quoted nominally at $22 to $23. Receipts of this grade were extremely light and all supplies were absorbed. Easterners are taking most of the choice grades of meal. New England states show a decided preference for the higher grades and refuse to take any off-color meal.

No. 1 meal was in good supply, but generally the receipts graded a poor No. 1. Concessions were asked by nearby mixers, but prices were not shaded. Top sale of No. 1 meal last week was made at $21.50. Poorer kinds of this grade sold as low as $19. Off grade meal was in liberal supply. A poor demand prevailed, the trade for the low grade stuff being stocked up. Sales were made at a range of $17.50 to $18.50.

Mixed feed dealers continue to accumulate stocks on short time operations. Demand for mixed alfalfa feeds was light during the past week. Sales represented holes in stocks of dealers. Nothing was done for more than single carlots. All orders were for prompt shipment. Prices were maintained throughout the week, with a somewhat better tone in the market at the close.

Grain dry mixed feeds and molasses mixed in equal demand. Eastern buyers preferred the grain dry mixed feeds, but nearby dealers were taking the alfalfa molasses mixed. Southern business was light. Green pastures in Louisiana, Alabama and Texas are not conducive of improved trade.

Receipts of alfalfa hay in Kansas City were the lightest since the last week in June, but prices were only steady. The lack of demand on account of the open weather resulted in the small supply having little effect on prices. Most sales of hay were made around $16.50. Demand came from the usual sources. Nothing new developed in the Southwestern inquiry. A good clearance of the small receipts was made at steady quotations. Receipts of alfalfa hay for week aggregated 103 cars.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Range of prices of sales on the Kansas City market during the past week were as follows:

Alfalfa Meal—Choice, nominally $22 @23.50; No. 1, $19 @21.50; No. 2, $17.50@18.50.

Alfalfa Molasses Feeds—No. 1, $22@22.50; No. 2, $21@21.50; Standard, $20.

Alfalfa Grain Molasses Feeds—$25@26.50; alfalfa grain dry mixed, $26.50@27.50.

Alfalfa Hay—Fancy, $18@18.50; choice, $17@17.50; No. 1, $15.50@16.50; No. 2, $12.50@13.75; No. 3, $10.50@12; Standard, $14@15.

ALFALFA LEAVES.

Notwithstanding the drouth of the past summer and the resultant short supply of hay, the Shelton Alfalfa Milling Co., Shelton, Neb., has shipped more than 100 cars of alfalfa meal this fall and there is still sufficient hay available for grinding near Kearnney to run the mill until the new crop.

ILLINOIS.

Chicago, Ill., December 22.

No new features have developed in the alfalfa products market during the past week. The continuation of warm weather has worked quite a handicap in the demand and consumption of these products, making trade dull. Alfalfa hay of the choice pea green variety, is offered at $20. per ton in carlots delivered. Lower grades, quality governing quotation, are priced from three to five dollars per ton less. Alfalfa grain molasses feed, is quoted at $24 per ton in 100 pound sacks in carlots f. o. b. Chicago. Alfalfa molasses feed is worth $21.

SOUTHEAST.

Nashville, Tenn., December 22.

No material change is noted in the market for alfalfa and products. Values continue firm, and supply moderate. No. 1 alfalfa is quoted around $23 per ton, and wholesalers sell best alfalfa dry feed and molasses at $30 to $32 per ton.

OHIO.

Cincinnati, O., December 22.

There is a good outside demand for all classes of alfalfa products owing to cold weather that has settled here. Southern points have been sending in some good orders, and the trade is busy. Locally there is not much snap to the market, as the trade here has been buying in small lots only, or for immediate uses. Grain mixed alfalfa feeds seems to be the class of product wanted, and it is selling at an advance of 50c over last week. Quotations are grain mixed alfalfa feed, $27.50@28; mixed feed, $27@27.50; molasses feed, $23@23.50.

NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, La., December 22.

Prices for alfalfa hay and alfalfa products were advanced last week from 25@75c a ton on all grades. This was due to some cooler weather caused a much increased demand, which put snap into the trade and Jobbers reported that little re-stocking is being done and they do not expect any volume of business until after the first of the year. Dealers generally believe there will be a break in values and they say they do not intend to repeat the mistake of last season when many of them were caught with heavy stocks bought on a falling market. Ruling prices in carload lots, f.o. b., New Orleans were: choice pea green alfalfa hay, $21@$21.50 per ton; No. 1 hay, $20 to $20.75; prime hay, $18@$19; molasses mixed feed $25@$26 per ton; choice alfalfa meal $22@$23; No. 1 meal, $21@$22 and prime $18.50@19.50.

The following agricultural patents were issued this week to Minnesota and Dakota inventors, as reported by Williamson & Merchant, patent attorneys, 925-933 Metropolitan Life Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.: Olaf Anderson, Erskine, Minn., bag holder; Benjamin A. O'Neill, Minneapolis, Minn., pulverizing mill; Menne Van Vroost, Herreid, S. D., beet harvester.

Purity Milling Co.

Manufacturers of Flour and Alfalfa Mixed Feeds---

Mixed Car Shipments

Flour,
Corn Meal,
Alfalfa Meal,
Purity Horse Feeds,
Purity Dairy Feeds,
Alfalfa Molasses Mixed Feed.

Manhattan. Kansas

The 1913 Alfalfa Crop Is Eleven Per Cent Short

of last year's crop, and 3 per cent shorter even than two years ago when alfalfa reached the highest price ever known in Kansas City.

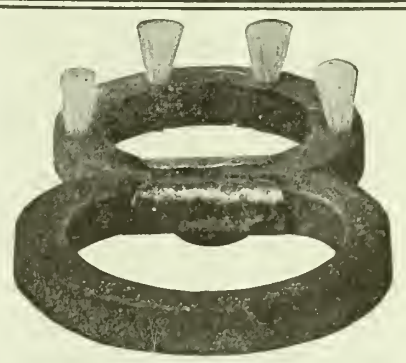
So Place Your Alfalfa Meal Orders Now

We'll take care of you. We have the hay and the mill to turn out "the meal that's all food." Write us for quotations.

The Otto Weiss Alfalfa Stock Food Co.,

Wichita, Kansas

Largest, oldest and best Alfalfa Plant in the United States.



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POSITION WANTED.

WANTED — Position as traveling salesman with good Missouri, Kansas or Oklahoma mill; Arkansas territory preferred. Have had twenty years' experience in business. Can give best of references. Address Box 444, Morrillton, Ark.

WANTED—Position by a good reliable miller. Have had 10 years' experience in both large and small mills. Work guaranteed O. K. Can come at once. References as to character and ability furnished upon application. Address Chess D. Cassler, Canton, Kans.

WANTED—An experienced head miller with 40 years of successful milling experience and in mills from 150 to 3,000 barrels' capacity, on both hard and soft wheats, and with various systems, solicits correspondence with reliable milling firm requiring the services of an expert head miller, one who can produce the highest quality and quantity of goods with satisfactory yields. High-class results obtained by scientific washing and treating of wheats. Am not a millwright or a bookkeeper—an expert miller, that's all. Progressive ideas, liberal views. Enjoy a good cigar or a pipe of perique. Have good executive ability. Have managed successfully white, black, Indian, Spanish, Mexican and Portuguese labor. Would consider good salaried position in Argentine or Australia. A-1 references. HEAD MILLER, Room 641 Chamber of Commerce, Los Angeles, Cal.

WANTED—Position as head miller in mill of 100 barrels and up. Have had charge of mills from 150 to 2,000 barrels. Can furnish very best of references. Can keep mill in good repair, have my own tools. Married. Can come at once. Wish a situation where there are good schools. Address Milling and Grain News, Box 203, Kansas City, Mo.

WANTED—Position as head or second miller, by a young man. Ten years experience on spring and winter wheat. Can keep a mill in good repair. Desire a position that will be permanent. Address Milling and Grain News, Box 208, Kansas City, Mo.

MILLS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One 50 barrel mill, located about four blocks from railroad station. Building has three floors, 10 acres of ground, good concrete dam, plenty of water. For further particulars address Cedar Milling Co., Cedar, Kansas. Price, $5,800 if taken at once.

FOR SALE.

Two good water power mills, both situated in good rich sections of Giles county. One about five miles north of Pulaski, known as the Tinnon Mills; 25 barrels of flour, with corn mills. Vina Mills, four miles east of Prospect, on L. & N. R. R.; fine country; 50 barrels; Wolf Flour Mills, with corn mills; a good gin and saw mill in connection. Good dwelling and store houses; a fine place to live and make money. If interested, write me at Pulaski, Tenn.

B. F. McGREW.

FOR SALE OR RENT—A 100-bbl, up-to-date water and steam mill. Cheap power. Plenty wheat at mill door. Good chance for right man to organize a local company. Address, Flour Mills, Alma, Kansas

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—Two flour dressers; round reels 32-inch diameter, eight feet long; Allis or Nordyke. Confer with Canadian Mill & Elevator Co., El Reno, Ok.

FOR SALE—One 5-section sifter for scalping and grading four breaks and germ stock, or five breaks, 100 barrels capacity, price $100; two double stands, Diamond Iron Works Roller Mills, 9x18 inch, full size—one stand smooth, one stand corrugated for third and fourth break, price $100 each. Benson Roller Mills, Benson, Minn.

CASH BUYERS WAITING FOR GOOD BARGAINS AND GOOD BARGAINS FOR SALE. If you want to buy, sell or trade any kind of property write me. I bring buyers and sellers together. Established 1881. Terms free. FRANK P. CLEVELAND, 1558 Adams Express Bldg., Chicago, Ill

FOR SALE—One complete 125-barrel Barnard & Leas milling outfit practically new. Also all kinds of mill machinery and fittings. If you are looking for a bargain address Southwestern Flour & Grain Co., Springfield, Mo.

NEW AND USED BURLAP BAGS FOR SALE—We have 7,000 42-inch and 33,000 46-inch 7½-oz. new burlap bags on hand. Also 3,000 46-inch and 2,500 42-inch used bags, slightly stained by water. All are for sale and at prices to move them. Address Kansas City, Missouri, Boat Line Co., Midland Building, Kansas City, Mo.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—Miller to take charge about January 1 of modern plant, manufacturing mixed feeds, all kinds of feeds, corn meal and handling grain; one that is thoroughly competent to handle both mechanical and milling end. Electrically driven, capacity ten cars daily. Drinking men need not apply. State whether married or single; give past experiences and references, salary expected and when could come. Address Westbrook Grain & Commission Co., Pine Bluff, Ark.

HIGH GRADE MILLER WANTED —A hard winter wheat mill of 1,500 barrels actual capacity wants a head miller. The mill is modern and up-to-date with an experimental mill and laboratory, with competent chemist, as part of equipment. In your application state age, nationality, whether married or single, outline entire milling experience, naming mills, period of service, reasons for changing, give character references as well, state salary expected and when could come. Address Milling and Grain News, Box 211, Kansas City, Mo.

The Marion Center, Pa., Flour Mill has been rebuilt and is now running.

The grain men of Erie, Pa., and Buffalo, N. Y., are planning to build a large elevator at Erie.

Winter wheat conditions in Nebraska are nearly perfect and have improved considerably since the government report was issued showing a condition of 88 per cent. Since the heavy rains of several weeks ago the weather has been mild and the plant has been growing rapidly. Frost damage is not anticipated.

Uniform Sales Contract Books and Confirmation of Sales

Order No. ..... Date.....19.....

Higgins Mill and Elevator Company
HIGGINS, TEXAS

Sold to .....

The following articles and upon the terms and conditions named below:

Ship to .....

At.....

Ship via .....

Terms.....Sight Payment Arrival Draft, Bill of Lading attached

Through.....

No of Bags	Size P'kage	BRAND	WEIGHT	PRICE

Flour in 24-lb. sacks 5 cents per cwt. higher.

These goods are sold at price, on terms, and time of shipment specified above, and are not subject to change or countermand without the written consent of both parties. Should either party refuse to fulfill their part of this transaction the other party shall buy or sell as the case may be, charging loss to the defaulting party.

No verbal conditions or modifications are valid.

This order is subject to confirmation by Higgins Mill & Elevator Co., at their office in Higgins, Texas.

It is agreed that all differences shall be referred to an Arbitration Committee consisting of one man chosen by each party, and in case an agreement cannot be reached by the two, they are to choose a third man—and their decision to be final. The cost to be assessed to the losing party.

No orders taken for shipment exceeding 30 days.

..... Salesman

..... Buyer

(Form shown is reduced in size to fit this space).

Milling and Grain News is prepared to furnish Sales Contract Books and Confirmation Blanks, printed with names and addresses of mills using them.

Books with order blanks in duplicate are made to insert in red leather covers. Each book contains blanks in triplicate for 50 orders, one for the mill, one for the customer and one for the salesman.

The books are 4x7 inches in size, just right for asalesman's pocket.

This Sales Contract and Confirmation Blank is the one adopted by the Southwestern Miller's League and is in general use bv mills in the Southwest.

A written signed order is very necessary to success in selling methods and it will pay to use these forms.

PRICES ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Form 12.

Red Leather Cover, for Books..... 35c, Postpaid
Ten Books in Triplicate..... $3.75 for 10, Postpaid

(Printed with Name and Address of Mill.)

Twenty Books in Triplicate..... $5.25 for 20, Postpaid
Confirmation Blanks, with Name and Address of Mill; in duplicate.....
.....500 for $2.00; 1,000 for $3.00; 2,000 for $5.50, Postpaid

Form 13.

Milling and Grain News

Volume Twenty-three. KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1913. Number Five.

Summary of Events, Interesting and Important, of 1913

JANUARY.

David S. Shellabarger, president Shellabarger Mill & Elevator Co., Salina, Kas., dies in Red Bluff, Cal., on the third.

Public Utilities Commission of Kansas amends its joint rate ruling, making effective a rate on flour one-half cent higher than on wheat.

Robert J. Thresher is elected president of the Kansas City Board of Trade.

F. K. Lane of California is appointed member of Interstate Commerce Commission.

Wichita Board of Trade secures favorable opinion from the Interstate Commerce Commission in petition asking for joint rates on grain and grain products from Union Pacific points in Kansas to Texas.

Iowa millers hold annual meeting in Des Moines and discuss interstate milling-in-transit rules.

Decision of F. O. M. A. executive committee to meet in Kansas City is announced.

The United Flour Milling Co., Wilkes Barre, Pa., fails, with liabilities of $50,000 in excess of assets.

Kansas Milling Co., Wichita, purchases the "Mill on the Trail" at St. John, Kas.

The decision in the bleached flour case, one of the most important rendered in favor of the milling industry, was announced on January 23. The lower court was reversed. Practically every point of importance which millers contested for was sustained by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

Southern Kansas Millers' Club on January 22 voted for the elimination of the tax tag feature of Kansas feeding stuffs law.

FEBRUARY.

J. W. Acroyd, prominent in the flour jobbing trade of Chicago and newly elected president of the Chicago Flour Men's Club, dies.

Millers offer a substitute to 76-A of the milling-in-transit rules and the end of the vexed question is in sight.

William Van Alstyne, large flour receiver in New York City since 1876, dies at age of 78.

Attorney General files suit to restrain Chicago Board of Trade from issuing "call" on prices on grain to arrive.

Kansas Grain Dealers meet in Kansas City in annual convention.

The sale of two large mills, the Eagle mill to the Lindsborg Milling & Elevator Co., Lindsborg, Kas., and the Bernheimer mill in Clinton, Mo., to the Larabee interests, brings attention to the increase in mill groups.

Interstate Feed Dealers Association is organized in Kansas City for purpose of eliminating illegitimate feed dealer.

By a complete reversal of its former decision, the Interstate Commerce Commission rendered a favorable opinion in the milling-in-transit case. Practically everything asked for by millers was granted.

Congress passes net weight law, which requires the plain labeling of food packages with net weight and contents.

Trans-continental railroads file advanced rates with Interstate Commerce Commission, making effective an increase of 10 cents in the California flour rates from Southwestern points. Discrimination of 17 cents in favor of wheat is made by new tariffs.

The first of the bran seizures, which resulted in the "bran and screenings" ruling was made in the Southeast. Southeastern millers go on record as opposing an addition to the bran label, which would show that the product contained screenings.

Corporation tax law is passed in Kansas.

MARCH.

Suit to dissolve the so-called "corn products trust" was filed by the attorney general against the Corn Products Refining Co., of New Jersey.

A. J. Hunt, of the Kansas Flour Mills Co., is re-elected president of the Millers National Federation.

Interstate Commerce Commission holds that lining and padding in cars is private rather than public equipment and in consequence refuses petition of Southwestern Missouri Millers Club for reparation for lining and padding cars for flour shipments.

Demurrage and storage charges on flour are increased in New Orleans.

A mammoth loaf of bread is baked from more than 80 samples of hard winter wheat flour and is sent on exhibit to various Eastern markets.

Frank M. Bunch, an ex-president of the Chicago Board of Trade, was expelled from that body on charges of uncommercial conduct.

Kansas Agricultural College announces short course in wheat and flour testing.

Milling-in-transit rules are submitted to Interstate Commerce Commission.

Annual meeting of Southwestern Millers League is held in Kansas City. New milling-in-transit rates are thoroughly discussed and various additions proposed.

APRIL.

First announcement of tariff changes on wheat and flour, making a reduction of duty on wheat from 25c to 10c per bushel and placing flour on free list.

Plant of Bowen Milling Co., Independence, Kas., burns with loss of $21,000.

Census report issued by United States bureau ranking Minnesota as the most important milling state, New York second, and Kansas third.

Petition of Southwestern millers for a re-hearing of the car cooperage case is denied.

H. H. Sudendorf, one of the organizers of the Western Star Mill Co., Salina, Kas., dies at age of 80.

Proposed advance in flour rates from Southwestern points to Pacific coast, is suspended, pending hearing.

Millers National Federation begins campaign for equitable wheat and flour tariffs.

Oklahoma millers ask that arbitration committee be appointed by Southwestern Millers League consisting of two millers and one lawyer to be known as the contract enforcement committee, whose duty shall be to investigate and enforce all signed contracts of members.

Eleventh annual meeting of directors of Federation held in Chicago. The new Underwood tariff bill discussed and millers favor equal treatment of wheat and flour.

United States millers fear withdrawal of Brazilian preference extended on flour.

Southwestern railroads decide to put in effect same milling-in-transit rules as in the Northwest.

Nebraska legislature passes anti-discrimination law and an amended pure food law, which requires the place of manufacture to appear on a food package.

On charge of manipulating September corn deal in Kansas City, A. L. Harroun was suspended for ten days from Kansas City Board of Trade.

MAY.

Kansas railroads ask for increase in minimum carload weight on flour from 24,000 pounds to 60,000.

Milling-in-bond clause of new tariff is opposed by interior millers .

Train load of export flour shipped by fast freight by Southwestern Milling Co., Kansas City.

Government files bleached flour writ asking United Sates Supreme Court to review decision of circuit court of appeals.

Tariff bill passes House with flour on free list and wheat at 10c per bushel.

Brazil withdraws flour preference extended to United States.

Department of Agriculture defines graham flour as unbolted wheat meal made from sound, fully matured, air-dried wheat.

The Hunter Milling Co., Wellington, Kas., and the Blackwell Milling & Elevator Co., Blackwell, Okla., are found guilty of violating the Sherman anti-trust law on a technical charge.

Supreme Court grants writ of government in bleached flour case and re-hearing will be tried in Supreme court.

Definite announcement is made that Senate places wheat on free list with flour.

At ninth annual meeting of Ohio Millers State Association, resolution is passed favoring a duty on wheat and flour.

Joseph Delos Larabee, Hutchinson, Kas., one of the pioneer millers in the Southwest, dies at age of 80.

JUNE.

Eighteenth annual convention of F. O. M. A. convenes in Kansas City with record-breaking attendance. Frank J. Becker elected president.

Southwestern millers discuss practicability of flour shipments by water over the Kansas City Missouri River Navigation Co.

Kansas Public Utilities Commission denies petition of Kansas railroads for increase of minimum carload weight on grain products.

Senate free-lists flour and wheat, with countervailing duty of 10c per bushel on wheat and 10 per cent ad valorem on flour.

Harry Rankin, formerly owner of the Bulte Mills, Kansas City, and prominent insurance man, dies in Goshen, N. Y.

F. H. Tanner is elected new secretary of Ohio Millers State Association.

Texas millers seek trade extension in Central and South America and join trade boosting expeditions to these countries.

At annual meeting of Southern Kansas Millers' Club, Carl B. Warkentin of Newton is elected president.

Government files suit against Quaker Oats Co., in alleged violation of the Sherman anti-trust law.

Texas millers present Frank Kell of Wichita Mill & Elevator Co., Wichita Falls, with a handsome silver service.

The London Flour Trade Association calls attention of United States millers to delay in export flour shipments.

Soft Winter Wheat Millers Club is organized in Indianapolis, Ind., for the purpose of furthering the interests of the soft wheat millers of the United States.

Fire completely destroys plant of Pond Creek Mill & Elevator Co., Pond Creek, Okla., causing loss to extent of $95,000.

A dust explosion in the plant of the Husted Milling Co., Buffalo, N. Y., causes complete destruction of plant and severe loss of life.

JULY.

State Food Commissioner of Idaho reverses former position and announces that millers in Idaho may bleach flour.

Tariff bill, with countervailing clause on wheat and flour, is debated by members of Congress.

Kansas court upholds 50-mile per day law, which allows a shipper damages upon failure of any railroad in state to receive and transport shipments not less than 50 miles per day.

Little is accomplished at hearing of proposed increase in flour from Southwestern points to Pacific coast and a continuance is given.

Receivers are appointed for Topeka Milling Co., Topeka, Kans.

The Howard Mills Co., Wichita, Kas., closes its business and is leased to Pond Creek Milling & Elevator Co.

AUGUST.

New grade of wheat called Red Turkey Hard Wheat is established as new official standard of wheat by Kansas Grain Grading Commission.

H. A. Sawyer disposes of interest in the Kimball-Sawyer Milling Co., Kansas City, and takes position of sales-manager of Monarch Milling Co., Hutchinson, Kas.

A conference of millers and ocean carriers regarding the differential between wheat and flour rates is held in New York City.

Kansas City flour packers go on strike. Trouble is settled amicably.

Fifth annual meeting of National Alfalfa Millers Association elects Otto Weiss, Wichita, Kas., as president.

Kansas millers favor the importation of Argentine corn to this country so that a minimum of wheat will be ground for live stock.

United States Department of Agriculture announces new tentative federal corn grades.

Several Minneapolis mills announce voluntary increase in wages of employes.

(Continue on page 9.)

Milling and Grain News

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SPECIAL ARTICLES—We invite contributions of short articles of interest and value regarding the milling and grain business, and will pay liberally for them, if available. Unused manuscript returned promptly.

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The Change From the Old to New Year.

The year of 1913, soon to close, has been an eventful one in the milling industry. There have been changes and readjustments made, which promise to effect milling conditions very materially, although it is very difficult to set down causes and effects of national importance in an annual review and in the natural sequence of events as they have occurred.

Foremost among the national questions, also international in its scope, was the completion of the tariff bill by the Democratic administration. After four continuous terms, the Republican policy of high or protective tariffs was displaced by the free trade doctrine of the Democrats. Many millers in the United States had for years feared the menace of free Canadian wheat and flour. The whole milling trade was therefore aroused to the need of aggressive action, when it was proposed to place a duty on wheat but allow flour to enter free. Millers in organizations and as individuals demanded a parity of tariff imposts. A successful campaign at Washington secured favorable action in the Senate and the tariff law is generally satisfactory to millers, although the operation of its provisions depends upon the action of Canada and Argentine in relation to their own tariffs on wheat or wheat products. It is recognized that the United States and Canada are and will become the foremost competitors for the flour trade of Europe and the West Indies. This competitive field may also include the United States should Canada remove her own tariff on flour and actively enter the markets on this side. The greatest benefit which is expected from free wheat is expected to be in preventing manipulation in the large markets and lessening the handicap of excessive wheat premiums to American millers.

Wheat and Corn Markets and Crops.

The course of the wheat market has been remarkable in 1913 by the absence of any fluctuation of consequence. The active options at Kansas City have ranged steadily within the 80 to 90 cent limit all the year. The high point was 89 for May wheat in January and the low was 77¾ in July. Compared with the rapid fluctuations of other recent years, this record is noteworthy for, with the exception of July, the change in any month has hardly been more than two or three cents a bushel. If steady markets tend to make good milling conditions and satisfactory profits, as many millers claim, the past year has certainly been favorable. The harvesting of wheat in the United States resulted in the largest crop ever recorded, well distributed over the country. It has placed millers in a position to operate steadily, as a rule, and until recently, premiums for cash wheat have not been a handicap, except in sections which are surrounded by unusual conditions.

A record breaking period of hot weather, with a deficiency of moisture, curtailed the corn crop to the lowest production since 1903 and the third smallest crop ever raised in the United States. The market prices reflect the changing conditions for the low point was 46¾ in January and 76 the high point in August for the active option on the Kansas City Board of Trade. Corn has been higher in price than wheat at many country points and it has moved out of the regular channels of distribution for several months. Corn has been imported from Argentine and shipments of corn from South Dakota and Minnesota to Kansas and Oklahoma form an interesting contrast of unusual conditions in the grain trade.

These climatic conditions favored a big acreage of wheat in the winter wheat states and farmers have sown the largest acreage of winter wheat, which is universally in good condition. The prospects for a bumper wheat crop in 1914 are certainly excellent at the end of the year.

Important Decisions During the Year.

In January, the bleached flour case suddenly emerged from its quiet resting place in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. The millers won every point contested. The decision reversed the findings of the lower court and remanded the case back for a new trial. The procedure followed, however, has been to appeal certain law points to the United States Supreme Court and arguments before the final tribunal are expected early in 1914. There has been no interference with the manufacture and sale of bleached flour, pending the final decision and millers have increased the use of aging processes during the year.

The more reasonable attitude of present administration has been shown in other ways. The question of labeling bran and screenings was taken up by the Federal Department of Agriculture and has been handled with a spirit of co-operation entirely different from the antagonistic methods of the Wilson-Wiley regime at Washington. While uniformity in different states has not been secured, there have been few differing rulings and the prospect is that they will be modified. The general administration of feeding stuffs laws have increased in complexity and continue troublesome to millers and feed jobbers. Uniformity of state laws still is remote, although highly desirable.

Transportation Matters of Importance

With millers, transportation problems are always to the forefront and 1913 has been no exception. The new milling-in-transit rules reached a culmination in February, although the new rules were not issued until later. Millers won the important points in this controversy, after one of the most difficult and expensive fights for their mutual interests, which have ever been known. The former rules were restored by the reversal of the opinion of the Interstate Commerce Commission. It restored to interior millers the privileges under which the industry had been developed and which were absolutely necessary that it might survive. It was apparent in settling this difficulty that the minimum weights on carloads of flour will gradually be raised and the effort to have this accomplished gradually have so far been successful.

Another railroad question of importance to the Southwest was the proposed increase of the differential between wheat and flour to Pacific Coast points. The case is pending, but millers expect a satisfactory settlement. The tendency of carriers to discriminate against flour in favor of wheat was shown by the action of both ocean and rail lines and this constitutes one of the most important problems which millers face. A united stand on this question must be taken or the industry will be greatly injured by continued advances in flour rates.

1913 a Good Year for Milling.

Flour milling has been generally a prosperous industry in 1913. It is apparent that a period of readjustment has taken place, which has eliminated many concerns and brought about more concentration of milling capacity. There are evils of importance in the trade, which will never be entirely put aside, but it is the candid opinion of Milling and Grain News that these injurious practices are lessened by changed conditions. Milling is now being carried on by merchants as well as manufacturers. Better business methods are gradually being adopted and maintained by more concerns in the trade. This is an evolution rather difficult to detect, but still very apparent to one who follows the trend of events and the tendencies of the period. There are fewer complaints of uncommercial conduct and not much is said of repudiated contracts compared to a few years ago. This may be due to steady market conditions, but we believe in large part to short time sales and quicker shipments of orders. Apparently milling is less speculative in its tendencies and millers are more insistent on figuring a profit for each sale. Adherence to these principles will rehabilitate the industry, which has gone through a trying period of readjustment since the decline of export trade in the last ten years. That this country will continue the most important in flour milling is hardly open to argument. The question of whether it can operate its mills on an export basis or wholly for domestic consumption is the problem of the future which is contingent upon many unknown factors.

A NEW YEAR RESOLUTION.

(In Three Parts.)

¶ 1st. I will make each barrel of flour ***Better*** than the ***Best*** I have ***ever*** made before.

¶ 2nd. I will ***sell*** every barrel of this ***Better*** flour at the ***Best*** price I can get---but ***Every*** sale must net me a ***Profit.***

¶ 3rd. I will not ***Forget*** this ***Resolution*** even if my competitors do annoy with flour not so ***Good*** and prices not quite so ***High.***

¶ So help me ***"Cost of Manufacture"*** and keep away, ***"Fooling Myself"*** and I will make ***Real Money*** in 1914.

SIGNED and SEALED in all SINCERITY.

Every Miller

SUMMARY OF 1913 EVENTS

(Continued from page 7.)

SEPTEMBER.

Millers are refused application for the elimination of the ruling on bran and screenings at hearing held in Washington. Conference holds that the least addition of screenings to bran makes it compulsory that the product should be labeled "bran and screenings."

The long and severe drouth covering a period of several months is finally broken on September 9, when general rains were reported throughout the Southwest.

Wichita Board of Trade abandons its local inspection department by request of Kansas State Grain .Inspector.

The Red Star Mill & Elevator Co. purchases the .Watson mill in Wichita, Kas., making the total capacity of its mills at Wichita in excess of 2,000 barrels.

New Century Flour Co. is reorganized in Chicago with capital stock of $200,000.

P. D. Schriver, Florence, Kas., engages in water right case with Santa Fe railroad.

George T. Smith purchases Dobson mill in Ottawa for use as a demonstration plant.

Theodore H. Waterman, known as "the Albany Miller" in the grain trade, dies.

The Larabee Flour Mills Co., Hutchinson, Kas., introduces a ready shortened self-rising flour.

Railroads withdraw milling-in transit privileges on intrastate shipments of wheat in Missouri.

Contracts are let for new Stanard-Tilton mill of 2,500 barrels capacity in Dallas, Texas.

Directors of Millers National Federation vote not to hold a mass meeting.

John Kelley of Kelley Milling Co., Kansas City, returns from abroad.

Kansas Seed Wheat Club is organized for purpose of furnishing wheat free to impoverished wheat producers in Western Kansas.

OCTOBER.

Re-hearing in flour bleaching case is postponed until January term of Supreme Court.

Alsop Process Co. files suit against a number of mills for alleged infringement of its basic patents covering treatment of flour.

President Wilson signs the Underwood-Wilson tariff bill, which provides for the free entrance of wheat and flour, excepting from countries which tax the entrance of like American products, upon which a countervailing duty of 10c on wheat and 10 per cent on flour is levied.

W. H. Ferguson purchases the H. O. Barber mill in Lincoln, Nebr.

R. J. House is expelled from the Kansas City Board of Trade for adulterating corn chop with sand.

Plant of Southwestern Milling Co., Kansas City, is completely destroyed by fire with loss of $400,000.

Stafford County Flour Mills Co., plant at Hudson, Kas., burns to ground. Loss entailed, $60,000.

Holland syndicate purchases 750 barrel mill in Pendleton, Ore.

Grain Dealers National Association holds annual meeting in New Orleans.

At meeting of Federation directors, the committee on branding of mill feed advocates the adoption of the following form of label: "Wheat bran with screenings not exceeding mill run."

Southwestern Milling Co. decides to rebuild its 3,000 barrel mill in Kansas City, which was destroyed by fire, on a large scale. Pending construction of the new mill, the company leases the Crosby plant in Topeka, Kas.

NOVEMBER.

At meeting of Southwestern feed control officials in Kansas City resolutions are adopted favoring uniform feed laws.

Kansas City Board of Trade advises Governor Hodges that the organization will not discontinue its private inspection and sampling department.

Final hearing on tentative corn grades is held in Washington.

Washburn-Crosby Co., Minneapolis, makes first importation of wheat under drawback clause of the new tariff bill.

At fall meeting of Ohio Millers State Association, resolutions are adopted favoring legislation against the addition of any foreign grain to wheat before it is sold to the miller.

Railroads announce that importations of wheat, corn and other grains through Gulf points will receive the same rate as exports from Southwestern points.

Railroads adopt standard bill of lading.

First cargo of Argentine corn to be imported through Gulf arrives in Galveston in good condition.

Charles Valier, president of the Valier & Spies Milling Co., St. Louis, dies at age of 73.

Federal grand jury in Chicago begins investigation of Quaker Oats Co.

Dust explosion in plant of Quaker Oats Co., Fort Dodge, Ia., causes considerable damage.

Bran and screenings ruling of national Department of Agriculture goes into effect December 1.

John H. Marble, a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, dies.

W. J. Hynes is elected president of the Omaha Grain Exchange.

First cargo of Argentine bran arrives in New York City and duty of $2 per ton is paid by Keusch & Schwartz, importers.

Arizona rate hearing is held in Albuquerque.

John Boyd, jr., an old time flour jobber in New York City, dies.

The Wichita Flour Mills Co., is organized in Wichita, Kas., to erect a 1,000 barrel mill to be completed before new crop. Capital stock is $100,000.

The Armour Grain Co. incorporates in Canada.

DECEMBER.

Witherspoon & Englar of Chicago secure contract to erect new mill building of Southwestern Milling Co., at a cost of more than $100,000.

Department of Treasury makes definite announcement thaat Argentine is not included in the countries which may ship wheat and flour to this country free of duty.

The shortage of feed in the Southwest leads to importation of oats from Canada by Kansas City grain dealer.

The Kansas City Traffic Club is organized.

Southeastern millers resolve for restriction of open sales contracts.

Final estimate of wheat crop by government makes 1913 yield the largest on record—763,380,000 bushels.

Western wheat raisers of Canada ask for free trade with United States at conference with Premier Borden.

The Pioneer Flour Mills Co. will erect a new 600 barrel mill at San Antonio, Tex.

Southwestern Missouri Millers hold successful third annual jubilee meeting.

Memphis rate hearing, in which Kansas City mills attack present rates to Memphis, is postponed.

Executive committee of F. O. M. A. decides to hold next annual convention in Buffalo first week in June.

Washburn-Crosby Co. decides to enlarge its Montana capacity, because of rate changes which will be made after opening of Panama canal.

T. F. Blake resigns as manager of the Maney Milling Co., Omaha, Nebr., to enter into business on his own account. He is succeeded by H. K. Schafer of El Reno.

BRAN IS PEER OF ALL FEEDS.

Department of Agriculture Comes to This Conclusion.

That a ration of bran and corn produces the finest flavored milk is the result of extensive experiments just concluded by the national Department of Agriculture of the effect of different feeds on the flavor of milk. The experiments were conducted to ascertain the correctness of the theory of some dairymen that the feeding of crushed oats to cows would improve the flavor of milk.

Six cows were used in the experiments and the various rations were fed to them. In all, 50 opinions were passed on the various samples of milk. Of these, 16 showed a preference for the milk from the cows fed on crushed oats, 25 preferred that from bran and corn, while nine expressed no choice.

The results, according to a statement issued by the department, show that in these rations not only was there any marked difference in favor of crushed oats as a food to improve flavor, but if anything, the ration containing bran and corn was more successful in producing a fine flavored milk.

Should Register in Oklahoma.

Milling and Grain News has received inquiries from Kansas millers regarding the necessity of foreign corporations appointing a resident agent in Oklahoma and filing a certified copy of their articles of incorporation before they can have legal standing in the state . Any doubt about the necessity of doing this was removed by the receipt of the following opinion in answer to a query. It is written by E. J. Buckley of Philadelphia, a specialist in laws of corporations:

"I advise this correspondent to register in Oklahoma as the law directs. The cost is small and he will avoid all possible complications. The Oklahoma law is not unlike laws which practically every state has passed, requiring foreign incorporations to register so that service can be obtained upon them. The Oklahoma law goes further than most, in Section 3, which provides that where a foreign incorporation fails to register. the Secretary of State, if it becomes necessary to begin suit shall be its state agent for the purpose of serving papers. I do not regard this as constitutional but that does not help this correspondent. If he is doing business as a corporation in Oklahoma, he will find that the cheapest and comfortable course is to register and appoint a state agent. This is particularly so in view of the existence of another law in Oklahoma penalizing foreign corporations $300 per day if business is done within the state without registration. The registration act of 1909 may supersede the penalty law, or it may not. At any rate, the chance of trouble is multiplied. I do not advise, however, appointing as Oklahoma agent any person whom this correspondent does not know something about."

SOUTHWESTERN FLOUR REPORTS

Monarch Milling Co., Hutchinson, Kas.: Flour trade very fair to mixed car trade. Mill is on 18-hour schedule.

Oswego Milling Co., Oswego, Kas.: We have quite a number of contracts on our books, but specifications are coming in very slow. Do not expect many buyers to order out until second week in January. New business is slow. Running mill 10 hours daily.

Halstead Milling & Elevator Co., Halstead, Kas.: Conditions seem more favorable in flour trade. Business at present is fair. Export out of line.

THE SCOPE OF TRADE MARKS

Supreme Court to Define "Unfair Competition in Use of Brands" —Extent of Damages.

Washington, D. C., December 29.

Definite limits will be placed upon competition and more definite rules for competing businesses are to be promulgated by the Supreme Court of the United States. The new administration is following an outlined plan and within the last few weeks the court has directed lower tribunals to send up cases involving unfair competition for decisions which are to be second in importance only to the court's anti-trust rulings.

Instead of national legislation on this subject, the government proposes to have the court make decisions which will be regarded as the law throughout the country. In this manner no handicap of conflicting state laws will interfere for the Supreme court's decisions are above state laws.

Of interest in this sphere will be the patent and trade mark law, which has been causing much confusion of late and is being considered altogether inadequate in its provisions. For a time the national legislators have regarded the trade marks law as comparatively settled, there being but few cases of widespread interest involving patents and unfair competition tried before the Supreme Court.

The gravity of the absence of definite rules in trade marks especially has been brought out in bold relief before the Supreme Court. A case which the Supreme Court has decided to review involves the question of whether a flour mill that unconsciously adopts the same name of a brand of flour as used by another mill must pay damages to the mill first using the name. The point has arisen in the case of an Illinois flour company that developed a trade for a brand of flour in the Southeastern states, only to have a demand made in court that its business be condemned as "unfair competition," because another mill had been using the same name for flour.

A recent decision of the Supreme Court in the case of a shoe company which had unconsciously overstepped on the rights of a competitor in the trade mark of its product made the erring shoe manufacturer, who had been using the trade mark for more than four years, turn over the entire profit from the single brand of shoes to the rival who had right to the trade mark. The sum amounted to approximately half a million dollars.

The shoe firm had been guilty, according to the lower courts, of putting out a shoe with a name resembling that of a competitor's. This was alleged to be unfair. The shoe manufacturer who did not have the first right to the brand admitted the unfairness of the transaction, for the purpose of argument, but contended that the amount of its punishment should be only the amount of business its competitor failed to get by reason of the act. The lower court held that this was not a proper rule for meting out the proper punishment, but that the erring company's entire profits must be taken away. The Supreme Court has decided to review the case and its decision will regulate the damages of the flour mill whose claim to a trade mark was overstepped.

Many business concerns are said to be anxiously awaiting the outcome of the shoe litigation. Carelessness in adopting trade names is said to threaten them with loss of all profits for many years. If the Supreme Court affirms the lower court in that the entire profits must be turned over to the competitor, a rapid change of trade names would follow.

KANSAS CITY AND THE SOUTHWEST.

Flour business was practically at a standstill during the past week as far as new sales were concerned. Most of output of mills was sent out on old contracts and there was some accumulation of stocks by a few of the Kansas City mills. Only a routine business was transacted, with new sales restricted to established trade. The mixed car business was fairly encouraging.

A slight drop in wheat prices weakened the market to a degree, but prices generally were unchanged. Some mills made cuts of 5 to 10c to induce sales, but not very much pressure of this nature was brought to bear upon the market. Straights were held generally at a range of $3.50 to $3.75 in jutes, f. o. b. Kansas City.

Kansas City mills made 33,750 barrels of flour during the past week, compared with 32,400 barrels in the preceding week, 34,700 barrels two weeks ago and 31,400 barrels a year ago. Increase in output was due to freer directions on old contracts.

Flour sales to Eastern markets are light. Established trade is buying straights in light volume on a basis of $4.30, delivered New York City. Spring wheat mills are offering standard patents under these prices, some spot stock of Northwestern mills going as low as $4. In consequence they are in control of the price situation and are offering for May delivery at ruling values, according to reports as received by Kansas City mills from their Eastern connections.

Nearby states form the principal outlet for new sales of flour by Southwestern mills. The mixed car business is the feature of this trade, there being a slight improvement in purchases of flour and feed in the same car.

Notwithstanding various drawbacks in trade, the output of Kansas City mills during 1913 showed a fairly substantial increase over 1912, being 2,510,710, against 2,138,700 a year ago. The destruction of the Southwestern plant two and one-half months before the close of the year reduced the 1913 figures to an appreciable extent.

A feature of the year was the maintenance of Southeastern business even after the decrease in the premium of soft wheat flour from the Central states. Several mills had worked up an established trade and continued to keep it after soft and hard wheat flour values were on a parity.

The following table includes the output of Kansas City mills and the shipments of flour as reported by the railroads for a series of years:

	Output	Shipments
1913	2,510,710	2,038,750
1912	2,138,700	1,827,250
1911	1,869,200	1,515,500
1910	2,226,266	2,177,000
1909	2,427,376	2,205,450
1908	2,577,577	2,337,750
1907	1,974,949	1,820,250
1906	1,989,263	1,386,600
1905	2,053,000	1,516,400

The following quotations are derived from sales made last week by interior Kansas and Nebraska mills as reported by Kansas City buyers and commission men, and are basis jute net f. o. b. Missouri river, in round lots or single car loads; 95 per cent straight for January shipment, $3.50@3.75 per barrel; high patents, 20@25c higher than 95 per cent; first clear, $2.80@3.20 per barrel, according to quality and grades; second clear, $2.80@3.

MILL FEED.

The mill feed situation did not show much improvement during the past week, jobbers in Kansas City reporting somewhat freer offerings of bran and shorts at unchanged values Quite a number of mills in the interior of Kansas and Nebraska were offering bran f. o. b. Kansas City at 99c and $1, while large amounts could bran and shorts at unchanged values. be purchased at $1.01 to $1.02.

The snow covering did not improve the situation, except in scattered sections of Kansas and Nebraska. Where there was a heavy covering of snow mills were inclined to raise prices several cents, but the lower corn quotations in Kansas City sent prices back to the old basis. Generally in the interior mills are asking unchanged values.

Sales of mill feed are confined to nearby territory. Northwestern mills are offering freely in the North Mississippi valley, while Southeastern mills are underbidding hard winter wheat mills in Southeastern states. Southern markets are in control of soft wheat mills.

Bran sales last week to jobbers were made at a range of $1 to $1.02. Shorts were sold as low as $1.17, while fancy white shorts were offered at $1.23. Middlings are not in heavy supply and generally quoted at steady prices.

The following prices were paid by brokers and commission men at close of last week for mill feed from interior Missouri river mills basis 100 lb burlap sacks net f. o. b. Missouri river: Bran, 99c@$1.03 per 100 lbs; shorts, $1.17@1.26; fancy white middlings, $1.34@1.39; but supply very scarce; red dog, $1.46.

CONCENTRATED FEED.

Demand for concentrated feeds displayed some improvement during the week, farmers finding it necessary to use large amounts of cottonseed meal in rations for live stock. Prices were steady with the undertone in the market decidedly upward. Receipts in Kansas City are fairly heavy, but stocks are not accumulating. Demand is taking all. Shipments are principally to the interior of Kansas. Cottonseed meal is held at a range of $31.75 to $32 per ton. Linseed meal is quotable at $29.50 to $30.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Quotations by Misouri river mills for prompt shipment to Eastern or Middle states in carlots or mixed cars to regular trade, basis f. o. b. Kansas City, are as follows:

Flour—Hard winter wheat patents, 98s cotton or jute, $4.10@4.30 per bbl; hard winter wheat straights, 98s cotton or jute, $3.90@4.10; first clears, $3@3.50; soft wheat patent, 98-lb cotton or jute, $4.60@5.00 per bbl; straight, $4.40@4.70; first clears, jute $3.30@3.50; ordinary shorts, $1.25; white shorts, $1.30; corn meal, 35c per 17½-lb sack.

Cereal Goods—Rye flour in small sacks, $1.65@1.75 per 100; in 98s and 140s, $1.60@1.75; rye graham (pumpernickle) in small cotton sacks, $1.55@1.65 per 100; in 98s and 140s, $1.50@1.60; graham flour in small sacks, $2@2.10 per 100; whole wheat flour, in small sacks, $2.10@2.20 per 100; 98s and 140s, $2.05@2.15; rolled oats, in wood, 180 lbs, $5.40 per bbl.

Mill Feed—Bran, in 100-lb sacks, in carlots, $1.02@1.06; red dog, in 100-lb sacks, carlots, $1.45; ordinary shorts, $1.25@1.30.

Linseed Meal—Carlots, per ton, $29.50.

Cotton Seed Meal—Carlots, per ton, $31.50; ton lots, $32.

Southwestern Market Prices.

Following are prices of flour and other mill priducts quoted by Southwestern mills for straight or mixed cars, basis f. o. b. buyers station: Flour in 24-lb sacks, 5c per cwt., higher.

Kansas—Hard wheat patent, $4.20@4.60 per bbl; hard wheat, straight, $4@4.40; bran, $1.03@1.15 per 100, mill run, $1.30; brown shorts, $1.18@1.25; white shorts, $1.35; corn meal, 40c per 17½-lb sack.

Oklahoma—Soft wheat patent, $4.70@4.90 per bbl; hard wheat patent, $4.30@4.60; bran, $1.10; mills run bran $1.20; corn meal, 35@40c per 17½-lb sack.

Arkansas—Soft wheat, high patent, $4.70@5.10; per bbl; hard wheat patent, $4.30@4.70; corn meal, 17½-lb sacks, 40c; bran, $1.20@1.25 per 100, basis L. R. rate points.

Texas—Soft wheat flour, extra patent, $4.90@5.10 per bbl; hard wheat flour, high patent, $4.60@4.90 per bbl; straight, $4.40@4.70; bran, $1.30 per 100; shorts, $1.55; corn meal, 70c per 25-lb sack.

THE SOUTHWESTERN GRAIN SITUATION.

Without an adverse report the winter wheat crop of the Southwest enters the new year with as nearly perfect condition as possible. A blanket of snow covers the entire Southwest, affording sufficient protection to minimize winter-killing. The acreage is the largest on record and the present promise has never been excelled at the close of December in any preceding year.

Kansas City Movement Near Record.

The volume of grain handled in Kansas City during 1913, estimating the closing week, excepting the year 1912 and 1905, was the heaviest in the history of the Kansas City Board of Trade. The grand total of all grains received, including wheat, corn, oats, rye, kafir corn and barley, aggregates 68,508,000 bushels, compared with 70,258,400 bushels in 1912, and 69,599,500 bushels in 1905.

Shipments of all grains aggregate 47,617,000 bushels, against 51,561,000 bushels during 1912.

Of the grain movement into Kansas City wheat receipts formed just one-half, the total incoming movement of the cereal being 34,050,000 bushels, compared with 43,719,000 a year ago, 25,702,600 two years ago and 43,527,700 bushels in 1910.

The past year has been a remarkable one in corn receipts. In the last six months of the year, the corn movement in the Southwest turned around, the receipts from Kansas fading into nothing, while the shipments into the state became heavier and heavier until the principal outlet now for Kansas City arrivals of corn is the Jayhawker state. Corn recipts in Kansas City during the past year, estimating the last six days, total more than 21,687,000 bushels, compared with 19,522,000 bushels in 1912. Not in spite of the drouth, but because of the drouth, the year just closed has proven a record one in corn receipts. The dry areas of the Southwest have been the heaviest buyers of the coarse cereals, and in consequence the movement into Kansas City has proven to be the largest on record. Only one year, 1897, approaches 1913 in corn receipts. In 1897 more than 20,200,000 bushels were received in Kansas City.

That there is 19 per cent of last year's wheat crop remaining in farmers hands in Kansas and 21.2 per cent in Nebraska is the finding of Goffe & Carkener, Kansas City, grain dealers. Kansas is divided into five groups in the report of Goffe & Carkener. The Eastern and Southeastern section has 20 per cent of crop in farmers' hands and mill and elevator stocks totalling 94,000 bushels; Northeast Kansas reserves aggregate 20 per cent of crop and mill and elevator stocks of 63,000 bushels; South and Southwest Kansas has reserves of 13.7 per cent and elevator stocks of 1,318,700 bushels; Western Kansas, including Rush, Ellis, Rook and Phillips counties, has the largest reserves, practically 23.3 per cent of last year's crop and elevator and mill stocks of 1,624,700 bushels; Northwestern Kansas has the smallest percentage of wheat in farmers' hands, just 11.8 per cent with mill and elevator stocks of 58,400 bushels. The average amount in farmers' hands this year, 21.2 per cent, compares with 28.8 per cent of a year ago, 16.8 per cent in 1911 and 23.7 per cent in 1910.

SOUTHWESTERN NOTES.

Demo & Co., has opened a new flour and feed store in Prague, Okla. A general grain business will also be transacted.

Edward Tinley, formerly connected with the Blair Milling Co., Atchison, Kans., has resigned and is now in the employ of the Davis Milling Co., St. Joseph, Mo.

Flour mill of the Lyman Milling Co., Lyman, Wyoming, was completely destroyed by fire on December 20. Loss entailed is in excess of $25,000, partly covered by insurance.

J. B. Nicholson of the Kaw Milling Co., Topeka, Kans., is visiting in Eastern markets. Mr. Nicholson was on the New York Produce Exchange last week visiting his firm's connections.

Albert Faris has resigned as manager of the Ponca City Milling Co., Ponca City, Okla., to become manager of the mill in Chillicothe, Texas. Mr. Faris has already began his new duties.

Robinson Bros., Shreveport, La., are planning to rebuild their warehouse which was completely destroyed by fire last week. A large fireproof warehouse will be erected and a small elevator to store grain and feedstuffs at a cost of $25,000.

D. K. Buzzard will erect a flour mill in Fairland, Okla., in the near future, if present plans do not miscarry. Mr. Buzzard was in Fairland last week and discussed plans with the local commercial club. A site has been chosen and work on the mill building will be started in the near future.

H. K. Schafer of the Maney Milling Co., Omaha, Nebr., and J. W. Maney of the same company were visitors on the New York Produce Exchange recently. Mr. Schafer and Mr. Maney are investigating flour conditions in Eastern markets and are securing data as to stocks of hard winter wheat flour in all principal Eastern centers.

The Jarales Trading Co., has been incorporated in Jarales, Valencia county, New Mexico, with capital stock of $30,000. The company will conduct a general merchandise and flour milling business. Plans are under way for the construction of a mill of moderate capacity. Incorporators are J. D. Cordova, J. M. Garcia and Ignacio B. Garcia.

The Kansas Flour Mills Co., secured award in Kansas City for 76,048 pounds of Kansas hard wheat "issue" flour for $2.06 delivered Gal-

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veston and Texas City, Texas. The Pratt, Kans., mill of the same company was the successful bidder for 33,810 pounds of "issue" flour to be delivered at McIntosh, Texas, for $1.70, f. o. b. mill.

Much enthusiasm and valuable information were brought out at the millers' meeting in Junction City, Kans., on December 17. General conditions were discussed. Millers reported that considerable wheat remains in farmers' hands in the Northern section of the state. Fifteen millers were present. Feed regulations were discussed and a quick settlement of uniformity in tagging feeds seems to be the outlook.

Directors of the Kansas City Board of Trade is making an extensive investigation of charges filed by Chief Grain Inspector Ross of the Kansas State Grain Inspection Department relative to shipments of corn into Kansas below grade specified in orders and accepting payment for higher grade. Mr. Ross is urging all Kansas buyers of corn to make their purchases subject to Kansas state inspection so that all misunderstanding regarding grades will be eliminated. Shipments of corn into the state now average more than 100 cars daily, much of which is coming from Kansas City.

Argentine Is On Free List.

The Argentine minister at Washington notified the United States Department of State that his country had passed a law allowing free entrance of importations of semolina, the only bar against the acceptance of the reciprocal tariffs on wheat and wheat products. This automatically includes Argentine in the list of countries which may send wheat and wheat products to this country free of duty.

Pressure was brought to bear upon the Argentine congress to remove the duty the present tariff law levied on semolina. This had been the only bar to the free importation of Argentine bran, wheat and flour into the United States and mills in the South American republic were eager to have a free market of the United States.

The Hynes Elevator Co. has been incorporated in Omaha, Nebr., with capital stock of $50,000. Incorporators include W. J. Hynes, Theodore Anderson and B. Aldrich.

Interior mills located on the Santa Fe Railway, direct line Kansas City to Galveston, are allowed to use the 18½c proportional rate, using Kansas City wheat to Galveston for export.

C. Westerodt has joined the forces of the Superior and Oak Milling Co., Superior and Oak, Neb., and is now traveling for the two mills. The Superior Milling Co. has made a twenty-year power contract with the Superior Electric Power Co., to furnish power for its new 110 horse power motor on very favorable terms.

Secretary C. V. Topping of the Southwestern Millers' League has been advised definitely by a letter from the Rock Island that they will extend the 14c proportional rate, Kansas City to Memphis, allowing milling-in-transit at interior points to June 30, 1914, at which time it will expire. The Rock Island intended to cancel this rate at interior points and had their tariffs in the hands of the Commission, but owing to trade conditions in the Southwest they agreed to let it stand until harvest. This means quite a good deal to millers along the Rock Island as they use this rate considerably and make Memphis an outlet for their flour and it is practically the only way Oklahoma flour can move.

OKLAHOMA.

Oklahoma City, December 29.

There was not much doing in flour last week. A number of mills reported their intention of being down from Wednesday until Monday, considering it a good time to do whatever repair work was necessary. Prices are unchanged from a week ago.

Demand for mill feed is good, most of it going to points within the state. Quotations are the same as last week.

Weather conditions are considered ideal for the growing wheat, and the Oklahoma outlook for 1914 is the best ever.

Oklahoma Market Prices.

Flour—Hard wheat patent, $4.50@4.70; hard wheat straight, $4.30@4.40; soft wheat patent, $4.70; extra fancy soft, $5.10@5.60.

Mill Feed — Straight bran, $1.15@1.20; mill run, $1.25@1.30; brown shorts, $1.40; white shorts, $1.50.

OKLAHOMA NOTES.

Present prospects are so promising on the 1914 Oklahoma wheat crop that there is talk of several new grain concerns starting up in Oklahoma City.

Millers are advised that the 14c proportional rate from Kansas City to Memphis over the Rock Island with milling-in-transit privileges, will be continued until June 30, 1914.

WICHITA.

Wichita, Kans., December 29.

The past week shows no change in the flour situation. While there seems to be quite a few offers, yet prices are out of line, especially is this true of export. A few sales have been made to New York, but at very little profit. It is expected that after the first of the year there will be a revival of business as stocks seem to be low everywhere. Good patents are bringing around $4.40 to $4.50 delivered Kansas points.

The feed market shows some strength, the stormy weather the past week has caused buyers to take hold, the snow that covers the entire Southwest has caused the farmers to take their stock off the fields and feed at home and hence take up a great deal of the surplus feed on the market. Bran is selling at $1.10 delivered Kansas points in straight cars.

WICHITA NOTES.

R. W. Hoffman of the Hoffman Mills, Enterprise, Kans., was a visitor in Wichita the past week. He reports wheat to be in fine condition, and says business is fairly good for this time of year.

Messrs. Henry Lassen of the Kansas Milling Co., Wichita, H. K. Schafer of the Canadian Mill & Elevator Co., El Reno, Okla., and C. V. Topping of Wichita have just returned home from a trip to Chicago in the interests of railroad rates.

Members of the Wichita Board of Trade are having considerable fun at the expense of Secretary James H. Sherman. Mr. Sherman on going home the other night happened to find an Egg in his hen yard. He placed same in his pocket and intended to give it to his wife for a Christmas present. Well, he forgot all about it until next day when he reached for it. Yes, it was there.

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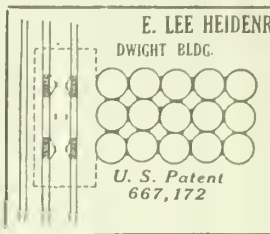
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OHIO

Cincinnati, December 29.

Flour is quiet, jobbers paying more attention as to prospects for new year. Jobbers say that they look for a marked advance in business as soon as the new year is well on its way, as buyers have at last realized that they cannot look for reductions. There was a much better movement of winter brands of flour this week. Market for Kansas trade brands is unchanged, dealings being light and noteworthy features scarce. This is generally the case at the end of the year.

No changes were recorded in spring wheat brands. There is at present only a light volume of business being done.

Colder weather which has settled in this section has tended to bring about a firmer tone in mill feed. Bran principally was in good request, and the market advanced 25c, while mixed feed prices moved up 50c

Cincinnati Market Prices.

Flour—Prices are quoted as follows: Winter patent, $4.25@4.50; fancy, $3.90@4.15; family, $3.20@3.50; extra, $3@3.15; low grade, $2.75@2.90; hard wheat patent, $4.50@4.85; fancy, $3.85@4.25; family, $3.50@3.75; Northwestern blended rye flour, $3.80@3.95; city pure, $4.10@4.20; city blended, $3.85@4.10.

Mill Feed—Prices are quoted as follows: Bran, $23@24.50; mixed feed, $25@26; middlings course, $27@28; middlings fine, $28@29.

CLEVELAND.

Cleveland, O., December 29.

This week the market has had the usual holiday inactivity. Unfortunately the custom of presenting poor acquaintances with a barrel of flour as a Christmas gift has not attained the prominence that it should.

There has been a slight change in soft wheat prices, as farmers have been making freer deliveries of wheat at 3 to 5 cents below prices they held at two or three weeks ago.

Prices on hard wheat flour remain about the same, although one prominent Minneapolis mill made some sales as low as $4, jute, last week.

Cleveland Market Prices.

Kansas Hard Wheat (jute)—75 per cent patents, $4.10@4.40; 95 per cent straight, $4@4.20; clears, $3.40@3.50.

Minnesota and Dakota (jute)—75 per cent patents, $4@4.50; 95 per cent straight, $4@4.10; clears, $3.40@3.50.

Ohio and Indiana Soft Winter (jute)—65 per cent patents, $4.25@4.50; 95 per cent straight, $3.90@4; clears, $3.50@3.60.

Bran (100-lb sacks)—$23 to $24.

OHIO NOTES.

Receipts of flour this week totaled 20,625 barrels compared with 19,276 last week, and 19,726 the corresponding week a year ago. Shipments this week amounted to 18,627 barrels compared with 17,287 barrels last week, and 16,276 barrels a year ago.

S. C. Horn who has been employed as engineer of the Monitor Mills, Scribner, Nebr., for nearly 27 years, has resigned. Oscar Carlson succeeds Mr. Horn and has already taken his new place.

Nebraska is the second state in the country as regards winter wheat acreage, according to the report of the national Department of Agriculture. Kansas leads with an acreage of 8,325,000 Nebraska second with 3,253,000 and Illinois third with 2,629,000.

IOWA

Des Moines, Ia., December 29.

Taking into consideration the season of the year, flour business through the state is of fair volume and buying being fairly well maintained. Flour quotations are on a practically unchanged basis, with patents being quoted at a range of $4.30 to $4.80 by winter and spring wheat mills. Local Iowa mills are asking around $4.30 mill for patents and about 10c more in mixed cars.

Interior trade is buying flour at a range of $4.40 to $4.50 from Iowa mills. These prices are on a parity with Kansas, although Nebraska is asking about 10c less in some sections, particularly the Southwestern counties. Spring wheat mills are holding extreme patents as high as $5 for special brands, but general run of patent flour is bringing around $4.60 to $4.80.

Movement of Kansas flour into the state is light. Des Moines dealers are taking sparingly, except where established brands are wanted. Kansas mill agents say that cotton-sack buyers are absorbing most of Kansas shipments. Bakers are carrying fair stocks, which they will rely on, until the market changes. An advance or a decline would have the effect of making bakers take on needed supplies.

Iowa mills report Wisconsin a fair outlet for mixed cars of flour and feed. A number of mills in the Northern section of the state have developed an established business for their spring wheat brands in Wisconsin and report this class of buyers taking steadily. Sales last week were made at $4.70 to $4.80 for spring wheat patents in mixed cars. Straight car-lot buyers were taking at 10 to 20c less.

Northwestern mill agents report best demand for their brands from the larger points. Those in Des Moines say that there is some hesitancy on part of jobbers who have contracted for supplies to order out in specified time. This trouble is not general over the state, however.

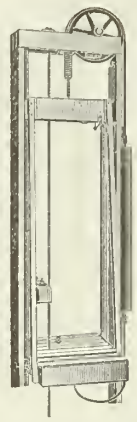
Mill feed trade is improving. Prices were raised from 50c to $1 per ton on bran and shorts, while middlings were steady. Demand for bran increased somewhat during the week, especially from local trade. Spring wheat mills were making heavy shipments to Iowa, underselling Kansas and other Southwestern mills about $2 per ton. In the Southwestern section Nebraska mills are placing some feed, but generally Northwestern and Iowa mills are getting most of the business in the state. Northwestern mills are selling bran at $22.50 per ton in mixed cars. Standard middlings are held at about $2 higher. Fancy white middlings are scarce and quotable at a range of $26 to $27.50.

IOWA NOTES.

Special plans are already being formed for the entertainment of the Farmers' Grain Dealers' Association of Iowa, which will hold its annual convention in Waterloo on February 10 to 13.

The Plymouth Milling Co., LeMars, Ia., shut down its mill last week while a new boiler was being installed in the powed plant. The company reports flour trade as fairly good considering the season of the year.

The movement of corn in Iowa showed a sharp falling off during the past week, accounted for by the poor conditions of roads as a result of snow and rain and the unsatisfactory prices being paid by interior elevator men. There is still much corn yet to be moved, but farmers say they will not sell the coarse cereal at ruling values.



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ILLINOIS.

Chicago, Ill., December 29.

From the standpoint of volume of business and flour values, the Chicago market during the past seven days, has experienced no change. If anything, new sales are lighter than a week ago, and shipping directions on flour are not coming in as freely as they have been. City mills have been running only part time, and this together with the complete shutdown on Christmas day, caused a very material reduction in the week's output.

Sales for the most part are on local account, there being no outside trade to speak of. Taking into consideration the fact that stocks of flour on hand are comparatively light, flour jobbers and brokers are all unanimous in predicting that there will be an awakening in buying power shortly after the first of the year, but not before February, or even later, will there be any marked activity.

Clears continue to arrive in abundance, especially is this true of the lower grades. The demand for strong first clears is good and offerings are made at the basis of $3.50 jute delivered, for standard Northwestern.

There still continues to be a pronounced scarcity of durum flour and quotations are exceedingly high.

Trade in fair volume is passing on Southwestern cut straight and 95 per cent flour at the basis of $3.80 jute delivered for the former, and $4 jute for the latter.

Mill feed presents a better tone and values are same as a week ago.

Rye flour continues to arrive in abundance and demand is steady at basis of $2.90 to $3 jute for standard patent white rye, and dark rye at $2.70 to $2.80.

Buckwheat flour is freely offered, especially by Wisconsin mills, and while the demand is a little better than it was last week, sales on this commodity are very much lighter than is usual at this season of the year.

Chicago Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Special brands (basis wood), $5.10 per bbl; standard patents, basis jute, $4@4.15; straight, $3.70@3.85; first clears, $3.25@3.40; second clears, $2.60@2.80; low grades, $2.60@2.70.

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $4@4.20; straight, $3.70@4; fancy clears, $3.30@3.50; standard clears, $3.20@3.30; low grades, $3@3.10.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $4@4.10; straight, $3.85@3.95; faney clears, $3.30@3.50; low grade, $3.15@3.35; Michigan, 10c higher; patent, $4.20@4.35; straight, $4.05@4.15.

Mill Feed (100-lb sacks) — Spring wheat bran, $21; standard middlings, $23.75; red dog, $27.50.

Rye Flour (in jute)—White, $2.90@3; dark, $2.70@2.80.

Coast Flour — Patent, $4.65@4.80; straight, $4.40@4.70.

ILLINOIS NOTES.

E. S. Woodworth, President of the E. S. Woodworth Co., Minneapolis, Minn., dealers in grain and mill products, recently spent several days in Chicago. Mr. Woodworth's opinion is that financial conditions in the spring wheat territory were never better than at present.

The Chicago Board of Trade has recently made an amendment relative to reinstatement of expelled members. Under the old form of procedure, a vote of twelve directors was necessary, but under the new arrangement three black balls will prevent readmission.

SOUTHEAST.

Nashville, Tenn., December 29.

Business halted for a few days this week on account of the Christmas holiday season. Nashville millers will wind up the year In a highly satisfactory manner, the total volume of business being larger than for 1912. The value of the output of flour at Nashville amounts to about $6,000,000 annually. Conditions have been favorable for the millers, and the year has been fairly prosperous for them. Trade in the Southwestern territory has been about 10 to 15 per cent larger than for last year.

No important features are noted in the market this week, except the weakness in wheat, which has given an easier tone, though quotations are unchanged. Commission men report the market for Western hard winter wheat and spring wheat flour at a standstill, but hope for a resumption of more active trade after the first of the year.

Mill feed continues quiet, demand being slack on account of mild weather conditions. Prices generally easier.

Nashville Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (basis wood)—Best standard patent, $4.85 per bbl; high patent, $4.45; half patent $4.25; choice, $3.85; in cotton bags, 15c per bbl lower.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (basis jute)—Best patent, $4.15@4.20.

Spring Wheat Flour (basis 140-lb jute)—Best patent, $4.60.

Mill Feed (basis 100-lb burlap)—Bran, $24 per ton; middlings and shorts, $28 to $29; hominy feed, $26.75.

SOUTHEASTERN NOTES.

The Bluff City Mills of Bluff City, Tenn., have been incorporated with authorized capital stock of $20,000. J. Parkes Worley, C. P. Worley, B. P. Allen and others are incorporators.

J. T. Pope, a former inspector of the Nashville Grain Exchange, was in Nashville for the holidays. Mr. Pope was reeently appointed inspector of the Mobile Grain Dealers' Association, and inspect corn importations from Argentine. Mr. Pope said Argentine corn is for feed purposes only, and must be ground or cracked.

Charles D. Jones of the Charles D. Jones Co., has leased the plant of the Hermitage Elevator Co., Nashville, Tenn. This plant is owned by the Illinois Central and Southern Railroads, and is one of the best equipped in the South, having been erected at a cost of $500,000. Mr. Jones will take charge of the plant January 1. He has effected a contract with the Louisville & Nashville Terminal Co. and Tennessee Central Railroad whereby business will be interchanged. The plant will give Mr. Jones enormous facilities for drying and handling corn.

It is clear the capacity of Canadian seaport elevators is inadequate to take care of the volume of grain that can be handled through the lake transfer points. It is assumed that Montreal in its seven months' season can handle 30,000,000 bushels only. The limitations upon the grain handling capacity of Montreal are imposed less by its lack of elevator faeilties than by its laek of tonnage. In October and November, when the Canadian grain movement is heaviest, Montreal ships are engaged in handling the more valuable cargo that is attempting to get out before the close of navigation on the lower St. Lawrence. At Montreal during the week of heavy wheat movement ships were taking no grain; they were not even taking apples.

NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, La., December 29.

Business in flour was dull. Unsettled conditions in wheat had their influence and buyers refused to talk business. Mills seemed eager to sell for first half of January delivery and many made small cuts. The close of the year found conditions in this market exceptionally peculiar. Flour in bakeries and warehouses amounts to 35,000 to 38,000 barrels, which is about 5,000 barrels short of the average elose of the year.

Kansas mills were quoting patents at $4.15@4.25 per barrel in cottons at the close of the week, finding it impossible to strengthen the market. Straights went sparingly. Clears were in light demand at $3.45@3.55. Oklahoma mills were 5e over the Kansas values as a rule, but late in the week many cut to a parity to get business, and with some degree of success.

Spring wheat flour was in little demand, although mills lowered quotations 10c per barrel to induce sales. Patents were offered at $4.25 to $4.35 with little success. Local bakeries took a few small orders of straights.

Soft winter wheat flour was down 5c, with patents in cottons averaging $4.30@4.35 per barrel. Sales were mostly in pinched lots and to country points.

Prices of mill feed were unchanged with the demand somewhat better. Soft winter wheat bran was freely offered at $1.23@1.24 per 100 in cottons with the Kansas product 1c under. The bulk of sales were of soft winter bran with some shorts at $1.35@1.40. Stocks were low but dealers were not buying, except in hand to mouth quantities.

New Orleans Market Prices.

Following are ruling prices in flour, quarter and half barrels, f. o. b. New Orleans, carloads:

Minnesota and Dakota Hard Spring—Patents, wood packages, $4.75@4.90; 98-lb cotton and jute, $4.35@4.50.

Kansas Hard Wheat—Patents, wood packages, $4.60@4.80; 98-lb cotton and jute, $4.20@4.30; straight, 98-lb packages, $4@4.10.

Soft Winter Wheat—Patents, wood packages, $4.60@4.80; 98-lb cotton and jute, $4.40@4.60; straights, 98-lb wood packages, $4.25@4.40; straights, 98-lb wood, cotton and jute, $4@4.25.

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NEW ENGLAND

Boston, Mass., December 29.

The past several weeks have been so persistently dull in the flour line that there has been nothing to report. Every flour salesman has the same old story, "nothing doing." The only sale of note reported is the purchase by one concern of 20,000 barrels, divided between two mills. This was at a close figure, and for delivery up to next July or August.

To give anything reliable as to trend of prices is out of the question. Figures have been made to bakers as low as $4.10 sacks, with one advertised flour topping the market at $5.20 cotton. Of course, the low quotation is on inferior flour, probably a cut straight. Southwestern mills have been practically eliminated from this market for several weeks, on account of the high price at which their wheat has been held. A nominal price would be $4.30 to $4.40 sacks for first patents.

Spring wheat first clears are quoted at $3.95 to $4.15 sacks, with slack demand. It is said, however, by mills that this price can be obtained for export, therefore, there is little inclination to reduce limits. Second clear is freely offered at around $3.60.

Feeds are slow with quotations as follows: Bran, $26; standard middlings, $26; mixed feed, $27.50 to $29; flour middlings, $29.50; red dog, $30.50.

It is felt that with the turn of the year business will be much better. The greatest complaint comes from the smaller dealers and small bakers, although even the large bakers claim that their consumption of flour is not up to what it should be. The large cash groeers seem to be enjoying a very satisfactory business. Grocers doing a credit business claim that collections are very poor, which makes them very adverse to buying flour and paying draft. Banks are exercising considerable caution in loaning money or renewing loans, which is further curtailing business with concerns who insist on draft terms.

Among recent Chicago visitors were Mr. Baker of the Colby Milling Co., Dowagiac, Mich., and Fred A. Meyn, proprietor of the Hanover Roller Mills, Hanover, Kans.

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CORN PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT.

Weakness developed in corn products prices during the past week as a result of the decline in cash corn, and buyers of table goods and corn feeds held off from the market, waiting to see how low values will really go. Prices of various corn goods lost from 5 to 10c and the decline seemed to lessen trade more than an advance. Volume of business transacted by Kansas City corn millers during the past week was about the same as in the preceding week.

Kansas City and Missouri river millers have strong faith in better business, which they believe will be developed after new year. During the week between Christmas and January 1, corn products buying is at a standstill, sales being limited to urgent wants of jobbers. Southwestern millers seems to think that present conditions in corn products trade are propitious for a heavy trade in the beginning of 1914. Light stocks are almost general in dealers' hands and a better consumption of corn goods will, no doubt, follow the lower temperatures of the early new year. These factors will combine to make a decided improvement in trade, according to views expressed by corn millers.

Chop sales were light last week, due to light feeding demand and in part to the poor quality of the corn being received in Kansas City. Much of the corn is testing high in moisture and there is some hesitancy on the part of dealers to take chop made from the lower grades. An improvement in chop trade will follow when receipts show less moisture. Dealers do not care to keep chop in stock very long that contains a high percentage of moisture.

Declines of about 5c per 100 pounds in chop were also adverse factors in trade. Cash corn showed losses of 1 to 3c which is reflected in the chop market. Sales were limited to local and nearby territory. In the Southeast a poor demand prevailed. Arkansas took sparingly, shipments to that state being exceedingly light. Quotations at close of week ranged as low as $1.25.

Table goods were in light inquiry as a result of the bearish market. Reports of lighter marketing of corn are not intimidating buyers to any extent for they appear to be holding off as much as their light stocks will allow. New purchases of meal are limited to immediate wants of jobbers and dealers. A firm tone to the market would strengthen trade. Sales of standard meal were made at prices about 5c lower than a week ago. Cream meal showed a similar decline. Cream corn meal is quoted at $1.55 to $1.65, while standard meal is held at 10 to 15c less.

Southern demand is light. Lower prices of Argentine corn, which is bringing 3 to 5c less than the domestic grain, at Southern points, is an adverse factor in trade. Southern mills have the advantage in corn products prices and are doing much of the business in Louisiana and Texas. Interior Kansas and Oklahoma mills are doing a fair trade in Texas, especially in mixed cars with flour and feed.

The failure of the cold weather to stimulate the cash demand for corn and the persistence of large receipts were bearish factors in corn futures last week. Kansas City May corn declined more than 1c. Cash markets also were much lower. Receipts of corn were 1,072 cars, compared with 754 a week ago and 489 a year ago. The large receipts depressed the market. There was much talk at the outset of a let-up in marketing by farmers by January 1, because of the ruling prices.

Following qoutations for corn products, basis f. o. b. Kansas City, for shipment within thirty days, either in straight or mixed cars, were reported by Missouri river corn millers last week. Cream corn meal, in small cotton or paper sacks, kiln dried and degerminated, $1.55@1.65 per 100; coarse hominy grits, in 100-lb bags, $1.60@1.75 per 100; brewers' grits, in 100-lb bags, $1.65@1.75 per 100; corn chop in 100-lb burlap bags, natural, $1.25@1.33 per 100; kiln dried corn chop in 100-lb burlap bags, $1.50@1.60 per 100; corn bran in 100-lb bags, 95c@$1.05 per 100.

IOWA.

Des Moines, Ia., December 29.

An unchanged demand was in evidence in the corn products trade of Iowa mills. A good business is being done in mixed cars with flour. Prices are on a practically unchanged basis, with cream corn meal bringing around $1.45 to $1.50. Sales to Eastern markets are only fair. Most trade is confined to nearby states. Southern markets are not buying in large volume, but an improvement is anticipated in the first month of the new year. Chop sales are light. Other corn goods are not in active inquiry at present.

OHIO.

Cincinnati, O., December 29.

There was a sharp decline in cash corn this week, and it brought about a reduction in products. There is plenty new corn coming now, and the quality is far better than that which was coming for many weeks. Buyers are taking advantage of the cheap corn prices, and there were some large sales of corn goods put through during the week. Quotations are chop, $1.25@1.30; meal, $1.35@1.40.

NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, La., December 29.

Corn products were down 5c per barrel in sympathy with wheat and the coarser grains. Demand was light and most sales were to the country. About 3,000 barrels of corn goods are estimated to be in stock at various warehouses. Ruling quotations on corn goods, f. o. b. New Orleans in carlots were: Cream meal, $3.50 per bbl; grits, $3.60 per bbl; corn meal, $3.20@3.30 per bbl; corn chops, $28.70 per ton.

SOUTHEAST.

Nashville, Tenn., December 29.

No material change is shown in quotations on corn products this week, though the cash corn market has worked down about 2c or more. There is a fair demand for products. Quotations, f. o. b. Nashville: Best bolted meal, $1.70 per 96-lb bag; pearl meal and grits, $1.80 to $1.90 per 96-lb bag.

NEW YORK.

New York, N. Y., December 29.

A routine demand was in evidence with prices nominally unchanged. Current quotations are: Meal, kiln-dried export, $3.60 in barrels: fine yellow, $1.50@1.55; coarse, $1.45@1.50; hominy, $3.75; granulated yellow, $3.80; corn flour, $1.85. Brewers' goods—Meal, $1.78; grits, $1.79; flakes, $2.10.

OKLAHOMA.

Oklahoma City, December 29.

Demand continues fair on corn goods, and prices are unchanged from a week ago. In either straight or mixed cars, chop is quoted at $1.45@1.60; white bolted meal at 35@38c per 17½-lb sack.

MINNESOTA.

Minneapolis, Minn., December 29.

Lower wheat prices did not affect flour quotations, which for patents still show a range from $3.85 to $4.35 per barrel in round lots f. o. b. Minneapolis. Lower wheat values brought numerous inquiries and possibly some additional business, but majority of bids was too low for acceptance and no big orders were booked. Shipping directions also were slow. Output for the week was 266,021 barrels, the low mark of the year.

Recent cold wave caused a brisk demand for mill stuffs, particularly for bran and the market was active throughout the week, with prices well maintained all along the line.

Wheat arrivals were heavy with more than 500,000 bushels daily. Aggregate for past week was 3,201,300 bushels. Considerable soft wheat arrived and did not find much favor in the cash market. In fact all grades were weak and sold under May as much as 2½c.

Minneapolis Market Prices.

Minnesota Spring Wheat Flour — First patent, $4.05@4.35; second patent, $3.85@4.05; first clear, $2.80@3.60; second clear, $2.60@2.80.

Millstuffs — Bran in 100-lb sacks, $20.50@21; standard middlings, in 100-lb sacks, $20.50@21; red dog, in 140-lb sacks, $24@25.

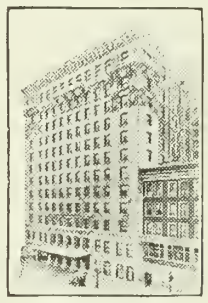
Corn Products—Cormeal, granulated yellow, $3.50@3.60; cornmeal, granulated white, $3.50@3.60; coarse cornmeal and cracked corn, $22.50@23; ground feed, corn and oats mixed, $22.50@23.

MINNESOTA NOTES.

All the smaller mills in Minneapolis shut down Christmas eve and remained closed until Monday morning.

Sylvester Cargill, associated with the grain trade in the Northwest, died of heart failure in his home in Minneapolis last week. He was 65 years old. He was president of the Victoria Elevator Co.

Berrs Clark, associated with the Washburn-Crosby Co., at Minneapolis for more than 30 years and recently manager of their St. Anthony Elevator Co., St. Anthony, Minn., died last week after a long illness. He was 52 years of age.



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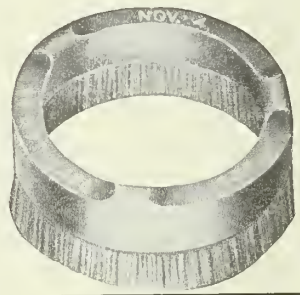
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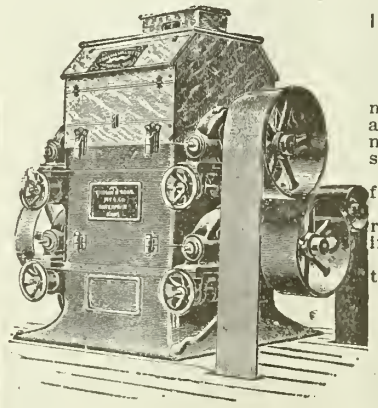
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NEBRASKA.

Omaha, Nebr., December 29.

The end of the year finds a general dullness in flour trade throughout the state. However, business this fall has been fairly satisfactory, considering the small export and Eastern sales in the last few months. Most Nebraska mills have done a large percentage of their business in home territory and in Iowa and Colorado, which two states have been taking liberally since the new crop year.

Conditions for the future are very hopeful, for with the tariff and currency legislation out of the way business in all lines should quickly revive. The too-conservative spirit of bankers was largely caused by uncertain currency legislation. Tightness in money was an adverse factor in flour trade.

No change in flour prices was apparent during the past week. Quotations are still on a $2 basis in Omaha, with $2.20 to $2.40 as general basis in the interior.

Flour sales last week were for immediate shipment. A number of mills are accumulating stocks. Eastern inquiry is limited to established trade. Sales last week were made on a basis of $4.20 for 95 per cent flour delivered New York City in jutes. Export inquiry was generally about 1s out of line. Several small sales were made to London and the Continent consisting of clears. On cut straights and patents foreigners were bidding below cost.

Mill feed is unchanged in demand and prices. Sales are principally at mill door. The demand is taking practically all of light output. Prices rule steady. There is a bullish undertone in the market.

NEBRASKA NOTES.

Winter wheat in Nebraska has received a blanket of snow from four to eight inches deep. In the Eastern half of the state the fall was not so heavy. The snow is acting as a protection to the growing wheat plants and will mean a minimum of winterkilling.

Don McKay, secretary of the South Platte Millers' Club, is making preparations for the annual meeting of the organization to be held in Lincoln on January 8. Mr. McKay is preparing a list of the speakers and promises to have a fine program for the convention.

The past year has been a banner one with the Omaha Grain Exchange in both wheat and the coarser cereals. The state harvested a record crop of winter wheat and much of it passed through hands of Omaha grain dealers. The figures for receipts of wheat, when made public, will likely be the highest in the history of the market. Although Nebraska suffered from the drouth to an appreciable extent, thereby reducing the harvest of corn, Omaha has handled so far this year more corn than in any preceding year. Most of the grain has come from Northern points in the corn belt and has been shipped South by Omaha dealers. December promises to be the record month in the history of the exchange. Especially in receipts of the coarser grains, Omaha is at present getting more corn and oats than Chicago, Kansas City or any other market.

Concordia Milling Co., Concordia, Kas.: Flour is dull, with new sales absorbing practically 50 per cent of full time run. Mill is on 12-hour schedule. No export inquiry at this time.

MISSOURI.

St. Louis Mo., December 29.

Extreme dullness prevailed in flour all last week, holiday apathy and reluctance of buyers to replenish stocks toward close of the year, accounting measurably for the stagnation. Export demand from Europe was entirely lacking, and only one sale of hard patent was reported elsewhere. Fresh orders from domestic trade were small and infrequent and shipping directions on old contracts also difficult to secure. Withal, price changes were immaterial.

Business in elevator grain was restricted to several lots. Barely steady to a small fraction easier was about the status of affairs in the opening cash. Hard winter sorts revealed less stability than soft winter. Moderate offerings of red winter were pretty well disposed of, chiefly for milling purposes, while storage interests were chief absorbers of hard. Prime milling grades of soft grain were scarcer.

Very little business in mill feed was done last week, as both supply and demand were small. Values showed no material change, although wintry weather within past few days imparted a more hopeful feeling.

St. Louis Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (in jutes)—Patent, $4.10@4.20; straight, $3.70@3.90; extra fancy, $3.55@3.65; fancy, $3.15@3.30; low grades, $2.80@2.90.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (in jutes)—Patent, $3.90@4.10; straight, $3.60@3.70; first clear, $3.10@3.20; second clear, $2.90@3.00; low grades, $2.70@2.80.

Spring Wheat Flour (in jutes)—Patent, $4.15@4.30; clear, $3.50@3.60.

Rye Flour—Quote pure in jobbing way, $4 in wood, $3.80 in jutes.

Mill Feed (East St. Louis basis in 100-lb sacks)—Soft wheat bran, $1.11@1.12; hard wheat bran, $1.08@1.10; mixed feed, $1.14; middlings, $1.20@1.35; white hominy feed, $26 per ton; oat feed, $14.50 per ton; brown alfalfa meal at $18.50 and green at $20.25@21.25 for No. 1, to $22@22.50 per ton for choice.

City mills sell to trade: Bran at $1.10@1.15, and middlings, $1.25@1.40.

TUESDAY'S GRAIN MARKETS.

The following are the closing prices for grain on the Boards of Trade of the principal Western markets on Tuesday, December 30:

Kansas City Grain Prices.

Wheat—Dec., 81½; May, 85⅝; July, 82¼. Cash—No. 2 hard, 83; No. 3 hard, 87; No. 4 hard, none; No. 2 red, 91; No. 3 red, none; No. 4 red, none.

Corn—Dec., 66¾; May, 70¾; July, 69⅝; Sept., 68⅝. Cash—No. 2, 66½; No. 3, 64@65½; No. 4, 61@62½; No. 2 white, 67½; No. 3 white, 64@67; No. 2 yellow, 65½@67; No. 3 yellow, 63½@65½; No. 4 yellow, 61½@62½.

Oats—Dec., 39¼; May, 41⅝. Cash—No. 2 white, 40½@40¾; No. 3 white, 39@39½; No. 4 white, none.

St. Louis Grain Prices.

Wheat—Dec., 88; May, 90⅝; July, 85¼. Cash — No. 2 red, 94@96; No. 3 red, 93@94½; No. 4 red, none; No. 2 hard, 86@92½; No. 3 hard, 85½@92; No. 4 hard, none.

Corn—Dec., 66; May, 70¾; July, 69½. Cash—No. 66@68; No. 3, 62½@63; No. 4, 60@61½; No. 2 yellow, 68½; No. 3 yellow, 64@65; No. 2 white, 72½; No. 3 white, 64@66.

Oats—Dec., 39½; May, 41⅜. Cash—No. 2, 40@40½; No. 3, 39½; No. 4, none; No. 2 white, 41; No. 3 white, 39½; No. 4 white, 39@39½; standard, 40½@41.

Minneapolis Grain Prices.

Wheat—Dec., 83; May, 86⅝; July, 88¼. Cash—No. 1 northern, 84¼@86¼; No. 2 northern, 81¾@84¼.

Chicago Grain Prices.

Wheat—Dec., 88¾; May, 90½; July, 86⅞. Cash—No. 2 red, 95@95¾; No. 3 red, 91½@92½ No. 2 hard, 88@88½; No. 3 hard, 87⅝@88; No. 1 northern, 90½@91; No. 2 northern, 89½@90; No. 3 northern, 88@89; No. 2 spring, 89@89½; No. 3 spring, 87½@88½.

Corn—Dec., 69¼; May, 68¼; July, 67½. Cash—No. 2, 65@68; No. 3, 61½@63; No. 4, 54@60; No. 2 white, 65@69; No. 3 white, 65; No. 4 white, 59@64; No. 2 yellow, 65@69; No. 3 yellow, 63½@64; No. 4 yellow, 59@61½.

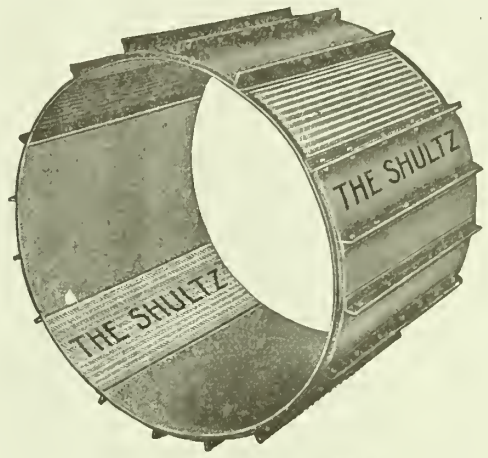
Oats—Dec., 38⅜; May, 40⅝; July, 39. Cash—No. 2 white, none; No. 3 white, 38@38½; No. 4 white, 37½@38; standard, 39¼.

Newton Milling & Elevator Co., Newton, Kans.: Sold 1,000 sacks of cut straight to Hamburg at 20 marks, c. i. f. in 110-pound sacks. Domestic business is quiet. Are operating mill full time.

Wellington Milling & Elevator Co., Wellington, Kans.: New business in flour is slow, practically limited to established business. New York City is taking in single cars at $4.30. Export inquiry out of line.

RAILROAD CLAIMS COLLECTED

"The Worryless Way"
ROBERT W. WILES & CO.
Write Us for Information
BELL PHONE MAIN 870
805 Gloyd Bldg. KANSAS CITY, MO.



A HAPPY NEW YEAR TO ALL MILLERS.

The C. A. SHULTZ MFG. CO. wishes to thank all its customers, both large and small, for their liberal patronage and assistance during the past year, and also wish them a bright and prosperous NEW YEAR.

THE C. A. SHULTZ MFG. CO. PORTLAND, OREGON

Profits in Milling Depend on Maximum Flour Quality

The Highest Point in Flour Production attained by the *Perfect Flour Maturing System*

Flour when matured shows a mellowed gluten of increased expansibility, loses its yellow vegetable coloring matter and attains its highest baking efficiency. Matured Flour produces a loaf of greater volume, finer texture and better color. It is a natural product, in a condition to render its fullest bread value to the consumer.

The active agent of the Perfect Flour Maturing System is a stable, finished product easily controlled, regular in its treatment, does not stain the fibre or discolor the impurities of a low grade flour, nor does it impart a gray, blue, or dead color, nor a rancid odor to flour.

The Perfect Flour Maturing System is fully protected by patents in the United States and all the other principal flour producing countries of the world. It is in successful operation in a number of these countries.

Our licenses, at our cost, with our attorneys, will be defended and protected against any or all suits or actions that may be brought against them involving their right to the use of the System or Appliances.

WE INVITE INQUIRIES AND CORRESPONDENCE FROM INTERESTED MILLERS

Industrial Appliance Co.

140 West Van Buren Street,

Chicago, Ill.

NEW YORK.

New York, N. Y., December 29.

Holiday dullness was fully in evidence during the past week and even though there was a tendency on the part of some mills to shade prices the trade did not buy.

It seems the general opinion that a good revival of business can be expected after January 1, but this depends entirely on the course of the market.

Some mills are holding prices for shipment after March 1 at distinctly prohibitive levels while a good many are willing to consider business on the same basis for shipment up to May 1 as they will on January-February delivery. Spring patents were held at $4.15 to $4.40 in jute, and business on same was decidedly restricted. Such sales as were made were practically all on spot stuff which could be picked up very cheap and it is reported some few cars were sold as low as $3.90 and $4 jute for immediate delivery from spot.

Kansas flour remained unmovable, the trade being disinterested in the product of the Southwest. Ninety-five per cent straights were held at $4.15 to $4.35 in sacks.

Spring wheat clears were offered somewhat freer during the week, but the demand was decidedly slack. Fancy brands were held at $3.70 to $3.90 in sacks. Kansas clears were apparently a drug on the market as larger quantities were offered. Prices were quoted from $3.60 to $3.80 in sacks.

Soft winter wheat straights were held at $4.25 to $4.40 in wood with no business of consequence transacted.

Demand for mill feed was rather quiet during the entire week with no material change in price to note. City bran in bulk was held at $24.50 at mill.

New York Market Prices.

All prices quoted are the prices at which the trade could purchase, and include brokers' commissions, or receivers' profits and charges:

Spring Wheat Flour — Patent in bbls, $4.45@4.70; straights, in bbls, $4.30@4.40; clears in bbls, $3.95@4.20; low grades, in sacks, $3@3.30.

Winter Wheat Flour — Patents in bbls, $4.80@4.90; straights, in bbls, $4.25@4.40; clears in bbls, $3.85@3.95; low grades, in sacks, $3.15@3.50.

Kansas Flour — Patents, in sacks, $4.35@4.60; straights, in sacks, $4.15@4.35; clears, in sacks, $3.60@3.80; low grades or low clears, $3.25@3.50.

Mill Feed — Bran, coarse Western spring, in 100-lb sacks, to arrive, $25.00; standard middlings, $26.50; flour middlings, $28.50; red dog, to arrive, $29; oil meal, $31@31.50; city feed, bulk bran, $24.50, 100-lb sacks, $26; middlings, $24@30; red dog flour, $3.15.

NOTES.

H. K. Schafer of El Reno, and J. W. Maney of Oklahoma City, Okla., and J. B. Nicholson of Topeka, Kans., were visitors on the New York Produce Exchange during the past week.

The Nebraska Co-operative Grain and Live Stock Shipping Association held its annual meeting in Omaha last week. J. W. Shorthill is secretary of the organization.

The machinery has been installed in the mill of S. F. Gilman at Pierce, Nebr., and the plant will soon be ready for operation. Mr. Gilman has organized a company to operate the mill under the name of the Pierce Milling Co. The first wheat will probably be ground in the plant the second day of 1914.

BUFFALO

Buffalo, N. Y., December 29.

A holiday market in both flour and feed prevails, although feed is much more active than flour. What trade in flour there is seems to be mostly of export nature. Several mills have shut down for the holidays, but millers are optimistic.

Feed is just steady. Prices are holding steady with a tendency to advance rather than drop. Export trade in feed seems to be very good. A big mill here reported heavy orders from the Southern states, while another mill reported good business from the Northeast.

Buffalo Market Prices.

Flour—Fancy, blended, patent, $5@$5.50; best spring, patent, $5@5.50; bakers' patent, $4.75; clear spring, $3.75; low grade spring, $3.50; winter family, $5@5.75; winter pastry, $4.50@5.25.

Feed—Spring bran, $23; standard middlings, $23; flour middlings, $27.50; red dog, $28; corn meal, $31; hominy feed, $28; oil meal, $29@29.50; gluten feed, $29.25.

INDIANAPOLIS

Indianapolis, Ind., December 29.

While the occurrence of Christmas gave an impetus to many lines of business last week, to be succeeded by an inactive condition as soon as that particular day had passed, there was little life in flour. The smaller amount of buying had no influence on prices, however, which remained stationary at the levels held the week before. Some dealers declared that in any event that there would be no excuse for a reduction, as the price levels here were already lower than in many other centers.

During a part of the week there was a good tendency among local buyers. Dealers are looking for a slightly stronger market in the near future, probably with little changes in prices.

Indianapolis Market Prices.

Flour—Jobbers' selling prices per barrel, in sacks: Extra fancy grades, winter, $4.50; winter patents, $4.90 to $5; spring patents, family, $5 to $5.10; bakers', $4.50 to $4.60; rye, $4.15.

Mill Feed—Bran, $23; good screenings, $25; common, $17.

Indestructible!

A giant piece of steel is part of the 68-ton frame of a Wabash steel car.

On the frame is riveted the solid steel side-plates, steel roof and steel floor; forming a car of ***indestructible strength!***

WABASH

STEEL TRAINS

to St. Louis

are real factors of safety and luxury.

Leave Kansas City, 10:00 a. m. 1:00 p. m. 9:00 p. m. 11:30 p. m.
Arrive St. Louis, 6:15 p. m. 10:50 p. m. 7:00 a. m. 7:49 a. m

TICKETS: 903 Main Street and Union Station.

J. J. SHINE, Western Passenger Agent, Kansas City

"Self-praise is no recommendation"

Just try the

Wydler Bolting Cloth

and you will be convinced.

Sole Importer for U. S. and Canada.

R. J. HOWE, 611-621 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

FREIGHT RATES ON FLOUR

The following are current rates on flour between the points named, in cents per 100 lbs., for domestic shipment only, basis all rail.

Minimum weights for carloads vary. Local agents should be consulted as to requirements for different points before billing cars:

To \ From	Kansas City.	Omaha.....	St. Louis...	Minneapolis.
Albany, N. Y.*..	28.20	28.20	19.20	24.50
Allegheny, Pa.*..	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Athens, Ga.	36.00	37.00	33.00	42.00
Atlanta, Ga.	34.00	35.00	31.00	40.00
Augusta, Ga. ...	36.00	37.00	33.00	42.00
Baltimore, Md. ..	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Binghampton* ..	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Birmingham, Ala.	32.00	33.00	29.00	38.00
Boston*.	30.70	30.70	21.70	27.00
Buffalo*.	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Cincinnati.	17.00	17.00	8.00	18.00
Chicago*.	12.00	12.00	8.00	10.00
Charleston, S. C.	33.00	34.00	30.00	39.00
Cleveland, O. ...	20.50	20.50	11.50	18.50
Columbus, Ga. ..	36.00	37.00	33.00	42.00
Detroit, Mich.*...	19.50	19.50	10.50	18.00
Erie, Pa.*.....	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Ft. Smith, Ark...	14.00	17.00	16.00	28.00
Galveston.	36.00	41.50	36.00	50.00
Grand Rapids*...	19.50	19.50	10.50	18.00
Indianapolis. . ..	16.50	16.50	8.00	16.00
Jackson, Miss....	23.00	24.00	21.00	32.50
Kansas City.....	.....	7.75	11.75	14.00
Little Rock, Ark.	18.00	21.00	14.00	28.00
Los Angeles, Cal.	65.00	65.00	75.00	75.00
Louisville, Ky...	17.00	17.00	8.00	19.00
Macon, Ga.	36.00	37.00	33.00	42.00
Memphis, Tenn. .	14.00	15.00	11.00	23.50
Meridian, Miss..	23.00	24.00	21.00	35.00
Milwaukee.	12.00	12.00	10.50	10.00
Minneapolis.	14.00	14.00	14.00	.....
Mobile.	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Nashville, Tenn..	20.00	21.00	12.00	26.00
Natchez, Miss. ..	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
New York*	28.70	28.70	19.70	25.00
New Orleans ...	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Omaha.	7.75	.....	14.00	14.00
Peoria, Ill.	10.50	10.50	6.00	10.00
Philadelphia* . ..	26.70	26.70	17.70	23.00
Pine Bluff, Ark..	18.00	21.00	14.00	28.00
Pittsburgh, Pa.*.	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Portland, Me. ...	30.70	30.70	21.70	27.00
Portland, Ore. ..	70.00	70.00	75.00	70.00
Richmond, Va. ..	26.50	25.70	17.50	22.00
Rochester*.	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Schenectady*. ...	28.20	28.20	19.20	24.50
Scranton, Pa.* ..	26.70	26.70	17.70	23.06
San Francisco ..	65.00	65.00	75.00	75.00
Seattle, Wash. ..	70.00	70.00	75.00	70.00
Shreveport, La. .	24.00	29.50	24.00	38.00
St. Louis	9.00	9.00	.....	14.00
Syracuse*.	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Terre Haute, Ind.	15.00	15.00	6.00	16.00
Texarkana, Ark..	20.00	25.50	20.00	34.00
Toledo, Ohio* ...	19.50	19.50	10.50	18.00
Troy, N. Y.*.....	28.20	28.20	19.20	24.50
Utica, N. Y.*....	26.70	26.70	17.70	23.00
Vicksburg, Miss..	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Washington, D. C.	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Wheeling, W. Va.	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50

Rates from Kansas City and Omaha apply when inbound tonnage is surrendered at these points.

Lake and rail points marked with * take a rate two cents less than above quoted rates during lake and rail season.

ALFALFA DEPARTMENT.

With pasturage curtailed in the Southwest and lower temperatures prevailing over most of the feeding districts, Kansas City handlers of alfalfa products note an improved demand for their goods, particularly in nearby Southwestern territory. A strong tone is being maintained in the market and dealers are generally asking somewhat higher prices for feeds. Alfalfa meal is quoted about 50c per ton up, while mixed feeds are somewhat irregular, but mostly 50c higher.

The meal market has not developed the improvement anticipated by local jobbers. Shipments of meal from Colorado continue fairly heavy. Most of the mills in Southern Colorado have large stacks of hay in their yards and notwithstanding the present condition of the market, they are grinding, because the weather is favorable. With short warehouse space, mills are consigning heaviily to market, and the movement, in consequence, during the past six weeks has been in excess of the demand. This has resulted in an accumulation of stocks, which has become more marked, as the larger mixers have failed to send in directions on old contracts.

Stocks of meal now available for consumption are perhaps heavier than at any time this year. Sales were light during the recent mild temperatures and stocks have increased, instead of the usual decrease for this season. A long cold spell, however, will reflect a much heavier demand for alfalfa products and the present heavy supplies will be absorbed at a fast rate. This is especially true of Southwestern and Southern markets where the best demand prevails. Small dealers at these points have practically nothing on hand, except for their immediate needs. So the stocks in hands of jobbers in Kansas City and Omaha and other large distributing points are rather small when the fact is taken into consideration that retail dealers are carrying almost nothing in the way of supplies.

Southwestern states took a little more meal last week. Local dealers report directions somewhat better with the movement out of Kansas City increasing daily. Omaha continues to underbid in Northern and Eastern markets and is placing good amounts of alfalfa meal to these centers. With the exception of established trade in Pennsylvania and the New England states, there is no inquiry from the East for supplies. Shipments out of Kansas City to Eastern points last week were light.

Choice meal continues a scare article and there are a few mixers still paying a premium for pea-green meal. No. 1 is in fair supply and is generally quoted at $19.50 to $22, price being governed by quality. No. 2 was at a standstill, except the better kinds of this grade, which were raised 50c to a top of $19.

Mixed feed dealers report a better carlot inquiry for alfalfa mixed feeds. Southern buyers are giving their preference to grain dry mixed feeds, but nearby trade is taking molasses feeds. The demand is balanced and the output of the two kinds is about equal. Reflecting advances in cash corn and other coarse grains, which go into grain mixed feeds, local mixers raised prices from 50c to $1 per ton.

The weather was the bullish feature in alfalfa hay. A good tone prevailed in the market throughout and prices were maintained. With snow falling over Southwestern pastures the demand is expected to improve considerably during the coming week. Receipts were about the same as in the preceding week. Choice hay was scarce and advanced figures were paid in some instances. A better shipping demand was in evidence. At the close fully steady to strong figures were paid for all grades. Receipts in Kansas City totailed 96 cars last week.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Range of prices of sales on the Kansas City market during the past week were as follows:

Alfalfa Meal—Choice, nominally $22.50@23.50; No. 1, $19.50@22; No. 2, $18@19.

Alfalfa Molasses Feeds—No. 1, $22@22.50; No. 2, $21@21.50; Standard, $20.

Alfalfa Grain Molasses Feeds—$25@27.50; alfalfa grain dry mixed, $26.50@28.

Alfalfa Hay—Fancy, $18@18.50; choice, $17@17.50; No. 1, $15.50@16.50; No. 2, $12.50@13.75; No. 3, $10.50@12; Standard, $14@15.

OHIO.

Cincinnati, O., December 29.

Alfalfa products were extremely quiet this week. Most buying was on a light scale, consisting of orders that were for immediate requirement. Local trade is not buying to any extent, and majority of sales were with the Southern markets. There was a sharp break in hay. Grain mixed alfalfa feed is about the only products that sells fairly well, and even the price of this product was lowered 50c during the week. Molasses feed and mixed feed are 25c lower. Quotations are grain mixed alfalfa feed, $26@27; mixed feed, $26.50@27.50; molasses feed, $22.50@23.

SOUTHEAST.

Nashville, Tenn., December 29.

Cool weather has given improved tone to demand for alfalfa products. Prices rule steady. Best No. 1 alfalfa is scarce, and price is strong around $23 per ton. High grade alfalfa molasses and dry feed sell at $30 to $32 per ton.

NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, La., December 29.

Owing to snow in Colorado, alfalfa hay and meal shipped from that territory was tied up in transit last week and affected market conditions here materially. Practically all hay arriving graded down. Receipts were large, but were tied up on tracks on account of a general embargo on hay in railroad warehouses. There was little demand, with No. 1 hay offering at $21 per ton. No. 1 alfalfa meal was quoted at $24.50@25 per ton with little or no demand. Practically all dealers were stocked up on meal and hay, several large contracts being made to run until April. It is believed that fully 25 cars of meal are on hand in warehouses and freight stations.

ILLINOIS.

Chicago, Ill., December 29.

The weather the past few days being much cooler, conditions are slightly in favor of an increased demand for alfalfa products, but no marked changes in values have resulted. Trade continues in regular channels. Choice pea green alfalfa hay is offered at the basis of $20 per ton and inferior grades at from $3 to $5 per ton less, according to quality. Alfalfa grain molasses feed is quoted at $24 per ton in 100-lb sacks, and alfalfa molasses feed at $21 per ton.

ALFALFA LEAVES.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Albion Alfalfa Meal Co., Albion, Nebr., last week, it was voted to sell the mill and dissolve the business. The company is composed of a number of farmers who organized it several years ago with capital stock of $12,500. The company has had a number of persons act as manager of the mill, but none made a success of the proposition. A big handicap experienced by the company was the color of the alfalfa meal grown on farms near Albion and the fact that the product would grade very low. The alfalfa is too dark to take place as choice meal and is at a disadvantage with the pea-green meal of other sections.

Quality of alfalfa meal being received by Kansas City handlers and mixers continues only of fair quality. Meal of choice grade is scarce and Eastern buyers are willing to pay a premium for choice and fancy cars.

The building for the new alfalfa meal mill in Greybull, Wyo., is rapidly nearing completion. The mill will be installed within the next 30 days and will start grinding hay immediately.

Purity Milling Co.

Manufacturers of Flour and Alfalfa Mixed Feeds---

Mixed Car Shipments

Flour,
Corn Meal,
Alfalfa Meal,
Purity Horse Feeds,
Purity Dairy Feeds,
Alfalfa Molasses Mixed Feed.

Manhattan. Kansas

The 1913 Alfalfa Crop Is Eleven Per Cent Short

of last year's crop, and 3 per cent shorter even than two years ago when alfalfa reached the highest price ever known in Kansas City.

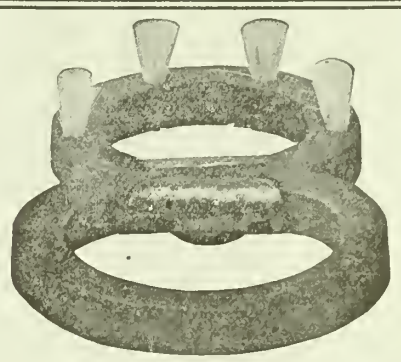
So Place Your Alfalfa Meal Orders Now

We'll take care of you. We have the hay and the mill to turn out "the meal that's all food." Write us for quotations.

The Otto Weiss Alfalfa Stock Food Co.,

Wichita, Kansas

Largest, oldest and best Alfalfa Plant in the United States.



TOLEDO CLOTH CLEANERS

are the Last Word in this line of milling endeavor. *Practical* in every sense. *Efficient* and *Reliable*. Will not injure the sieve frames. Made in two types.

"A" for Silk. "B" for Wire.

Address for information,

LEONARD CARMICHAEL MFG.,

TOLEDO, OHIO.

We Can Convince

The Ultra-Skeptical

THAT SHULTZ BELTING

Is the most Economical and the most Efficient in the long run

SHULTZ BELTING COMPANY

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Agencies and Branches the World Over.

WANT ADS.

CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT.

Cost of Advertising Under this Heading Is 50 Cents Per Insertion for One Inch or Fraction Thereof.

POSITION WANTED.

WANTED—A No. 1 salesman is open for position. Ten years' experience with flour trade in grain and flour. Address, Box 231, Dade City, Fla.

WANTED—Position by a good reliable miller. Have had 10 years' experience in both large and small mills. Work guaranteed O. K. Can come at once. References as to character and ability furnished upon application. Address Chess D. Cassler, Canton, Kans.

WANTED—An experienced head miller with 40 years of successful milling experience and in mills from 150 to 3,000 barrels' capacity, on both hard and soft wheats, and with various systems, solicits correspondence with reliable milling firm requiring the services of an expert head miller, one who can produce the highest quality and quantity of goods with satisfactory yields. High-class results obtained by scientific washing and treating of wheats. Am not a millwright or a bookkeeper—an expert miller, that's all. Progressive ideas, liberal views. Enjoy a good cigar or a pipe of perique. Have good executive ability. Have managed successfully white, black, Indian, Spanish, Mexican and Portuguese labor. Would consider good salaried position in Argentine or Australia. A-1 references. HEAD MILLER, Room 641 Chamber of Commerce, Los Angeles, Cal.

WANTED—Position as head miller in mill of 100 barrels and up. Have had charge of mills from 150 to 2,000 barrels. Can furnish very best of references. Can keep mill in good repair, have my own tools. Married. Can come at once. Wish a situation where there are good schools. Address Milling and Grain News, Box 203, Kansas City, Mo.

MILLS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One 50 barrel mill, located about four blocks from railroad station. Building has three floors, 10 acres of ground, good concrete dam, plenty of water. For further particulars address Cedar Milling Co., Cedar, Kansas. Price, $5,800 if taken at once.

FOR SALE

50 to 60-barrel flour mill and elevator. Established trade. Plenty of good wheat at mill door. Coal business in connection. Individual side track to mill. Best milling proposition in Northern Indiana. Will sell right. Address, Ellis & Kirlin, Ashley, Ind.

FOR SALE.

Two good water power mills, both situated in good rich sections of Giles county. One about five miles north of Pulaski, known as the Tinnon Mills; 25 barrels of flour, with corn mills. Vina Mills, four miles east of Prospect, on L. & N. R. R.; fine country; 50 barrels; Wolf Flour Mills, with corn mills; a good gin and saw mill in connection. Good dwelling and store houses; a fine place to live and make money. If interested, write me at Pulaski, Tenn.

B. F. McGREW.

FOR SALE OR RENT—A 100-bbl, up-to-date water and steam mill. Cheap power. Plenty wheat at mill door. Good chance for right man to organize a local company. Address, Flour Mills, Alma, Kansas

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—One complete 125-barrel Barnard & Leas milling outfit practically new. Also all kinds of mill machinery and fittings. If you are looking for a bargain address Southwestern Flour & Grain Co., Springfield, Mo.

NEW AND USED BURLAP BAGS FOR SALE—We have 7,000 42-inch and 33,000 46-inch 7½-oz. new burlap bags on hand. Also 3,000 46-inch and 2,500 42-inch used bags, slightly stained by water. All are for sale and at prices to move them. Address Kansas City, Missouri, Boat Line Co., Midland Building, Kansas City, Mo.

ARE YOU LOOKING FOR A BARGAIN OR FOR A BUYER? — I sell mills, factories, business places and real estate. I can save you time and money. No matter where located if you want to buy, sell or trade write me. Established 1881.

FRANK P. CLEVELAND,
1558 Adams Ex. Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—Good flour packer. Permanent job for right man. Two and a half per day straight time. Globe Mills, El Paso, Texas.

WANTED—A good harvest hard working man that has some experience in roller mill, also know all about farm work and handling horses. I have a small farm next to the mill. Good wages will be given to the right party. Address, Peter Schmidt, Route 3, Box 18, Columbus, Neb.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia, Pa., December 29.

This has been a holiday week in every way. Every one reports very poor business, from the jobber down to the wholesale and retail flour dealer. Local state mills report the same.

Buckwheat grain advanced sharply this week. Some mills and chicken feed men are offering as high as $1.90 per 100 lbs. This is practically a jump of 60c.

We have had snow in parts of Pennsylvania to cover the growing wheat. Wheat never looked better and is in splendid condition to enter winter.

Philadelphia Market Prices.

Prices f. o. b. cars this point in full or mixed cars of flour:

Spring Wheat Patent (basis wood)—$4.50@4.65; straight, $4.20@4.40; clear, $4@4.20; low grade in jute, $3@3.15.

Winter Patent (basis wood)—$4.40@4.85; straight, $4.10@4.40; clear, $3.75@4; extra, $3.40@3.65.

Kansas Patent (basis jute or 98 cotton)—$4.45@4.65; straight, $4.10@4.40; clear, $3.70@3.90.

Mill Feed (in sacks)—Spring red dog, $28.00@29.00; flour middlings, $27; standard middlings, $25; bran, $24.75@25.25; Kansas middlings, $31; bran, $26; winter middlings, $27; bran $25.

The mill, elevator and lumber yard of Conrad Schneider, Snyder, Nebr., was purchased last week by the Farmers Union of Dodge county. The Union had contemplated erecting a new flour mill and the purchase of the Schneider plant came as a surprise. Mr. Schneider will retire from active business, having disposed of his other interests. The change in management of the mill will take place on March 15, 1914.

Uniform Sales Contract Books and Confirmation of Sales

Order No. ..... Date.....19.....

Higgins Mill and Elevator Company
HIGGINS, TEXAS

Sold to .....

The following articles and upon the terms and conditions named below:

Ship to .....

At.....

Ship via .....

Terms.....Sight Payment Arrival Draft, Bill of Lading attached

Through.....

No of Bags	Size P'kage	BRAND	WEIGHT	PRICE

Flour in 24-lb. sacks 5 cents per cwt. higher.
These goods are sold at price, on terms, and time of shipment specified above, and **are not subject to change or countermand without the written consent of both parties.** Should either party refuse to fulfill their part of this transaction the other party shall buy or sell as the case may be, charging loss to the defaulting party.
No verbal conditions or modifications are valid.
This order is subject to confirmation by Higgins Mill & Elevator Co., at their office in Higgins, Texas.
It is agreed that all differences shall be referred to an Arbitration Committee consisting of one man chosen by each party, and in case an agreement cannot be reached by the two, they are to choose a third man—and their decision to be final. The cost to be assessed to the losing party.
No orders taken for shipment exceeding 30 days.

..... Salesman

..... Buyer

(Form shown is reduced in size to fit this space).

Milling and Grain News is prepared to furnish Sales Contract Books and Confirmation Blanks, printed with names and addresses of mills using them.

Books with order blanks in duplicate are made to insert in red leather covers. Each book contains blanks in triplicate for 50 orders, one for the mill, one for the customer and one for the salesman.

The books are 4x7 inches in size, just right for asalesman's pocket.

This Sales Contract and Confirmation Blank is the one adopted by the Southwestern Miller's League and is in general use bv mills in the Southwest.

A written signed order is very necessary to success in selling methods and it will pay to use these forms.

PRICES ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Form 12.
Red Leather Cover, for Books..... 35c, Postpaid
Ten Books in Triplicate.....$3.75 for 10, Postpaid

(Printed with Name and Address of Mill.)
Twenty Books in Triplicate.....$5.25 for 20, Postpaid
Confirmation Blanks, with Name and Address of Mill; in duplicate.....
.....500 for $2.00; 1,000 for $3.00; 2,000 for $5.50, Postpaid

Form 13.

Milling and Grain News

Volume Twenty-three. KANSAS CITY MISSOURI, TUESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1914. Number Six.

FEED LABELS IN KANSAS

Details of State Requirements as Applied Under the New Ruling.

Since the meeting at Wichita on December 10, Secretary C. V. Topping of the Southwestern Millers' League, has been trying to get the feed laws of Southwestern states on a uniform standard as to labels required for bran and screenings, etc.

It was agreed that the labels adopted by Kansas would be acceptable to Texas and Oklahoma. This has been confirmed by a telegram received by Secretary Topping from W: L. Boyett, of Texas, and L. McLennan of Oklahoma, has telephoned that the Kansas labels meet with his approval. Missouri and Arkansas have not been heard from in regard to the adoption of the Kansas labels.

There is no definite time set for the use of the new labels, but the suggestion is made that when ordering new tags, the millers notify the Department at Manhattan and have the necessary changes made in the registration of their feeds. This is explained in the letter from L. A. Fitz.

In reply to an inquiry regarding labeling of mill feeds in Kansas, the following reply has been received from L. A. Fitz, in charge of the department:

"Where the feeds are properly registered and labeled, we are not asking that any changes be made until new registrations are due, July 1. If, on the other hand, the millers desire to make slight changes in order to enable them to adopt a uniform label, we shall be very glad to make these changes as soon as possible after the manufacturer sends in his application."

The following are the style of labels required:

Wheat bran and screenings (not to exceed 8 per cent screenings).

Standard shorts and screenings (not to exceed 8 per cent screenings).

Brown shorts and screenings (not to exceed 8 per cent screenings).

White shorts and screenings (not to exceed 8 per cent screenings).

Wheat mixed feed and screenings. Ingredients, bran, shorts and screenings (not to exceed 8 per cent).

Scourings or dust collector stock from scourers may be included in the above feeds so long as such material has a feeding value.

All sand, dirt or other substances without feeding value must be eliminated from screenings and scourings.

If screenings are not added but the feed contains scourings or dust collector stock from scourers, it should be labeled to show this, as for example:

Standard shorts and scourings (not to exceed 8 per cent scourings).

Where feeds are packed without the addition of any stock from cleaners or scourers they should be so labeled as to indicate their purity, as for example:

Pure wheat bran.

Where the words "screenings" or "scourings" appear as part of the brand or label, the same size and face of type must be used as is used for the other portion of the brand. For example:

"BRAN and SCREENINGS," not "BRAN" in large letters and "screenings" in small letters.

Memphis Rate Hearing January 26.

The Memphis rate case hearing, in which the Kansas City Board of Trade attacks the proportional rates on wheat and corn from Kansas City to Memphis and other Southeastern points, will be held in Kansas City on January 26 in the Federal building. Commissioner B. H. Meyer of the Interstate Commerce Commission will hear the case. The Board of Trade and other parties interested have announced that all data and evidence will be at hand at time of hearing.

The present proportional rate on wheat is 14c, while that on corn is 13c. Rate on flour is one cent more than that on wheat. The Kansas City Board of Trade has filed a petition with the Commission alleging that these rates are a discrimination against Kansas City in favor of the lower rates from Nebraska and other Southwestern points.

At a meeting of traffic managers in St. Louis last week a resolution was adopted in favor of petitioning the Interstate Commerce Commission to reduce the rate from St. Louis, Cincinnati and other Ohio river points to a parity with Kansas City, if the Commission should allow the reduction asked for by the Kansas City Board of Trade. Other organizations, it is believed, will ask for reductions to Southeastern points.

The first hearing of the Memphis rate case was postponed because those interested were not ready to present evidence.

INDIANA MILLERS' MUTUAL DIES.

No Funeral for Insurance Company in Hoosier State.

Milling and Grain News opposed the conversion of the Indiana Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Co. from a mutual to a stock company in 1912 and made an effort to secure the return of proxies already mailed to the secretary, E. E. Perry, of Indianapolis. It was criticised at the time for aggressive opposition to what has proven to be a fact—that the assets of the company belonging to the policy holders—were being converted to private and selfish use.

There is no surprise felt that the company has gone out of business and the assets distributed. Details are lacking as to the arrangement made for re-insurance of risks or the resources of the company. There was no funeral, no announcement of death—just a fading away of the company and officers. As to mourners, there may be a few scattered among the policy holders who were not benefited by the change from a mutual to a stock company.

Federation Nominations in Order.

Nominations for the presidency of the Millers' National Federation will be received by Secretary A. P. Husband until January 20. The executive committee will make their selection and any league or individual member may make nominations for president and file same with secretary before January 20.

Despite the much smaller crop of spring wheat in the Northwest, crop year receipts of wheat in Minneapolis show a large gain in 1913. A total of 126,116,600 bushels arrived, compared with only 95,667,920 bushels in the preceding year. This would indicate much lighter spring wheat reserves at present than a year ago.

Board of Trade Election.

The Kansas City Board of Trade is holding its annual election today, January 6, but returns will not be given out until late this afternoon. For president, George Aylesworth is on the ticket against A. L. Ernst; second vice-president, G. S. Carkener and R. W. Morrison; directors, E. O. Bragg, L. W. Bixler, F. B. Godfrey, B. L. Hargis, T. W. Hoebel, W. J. Mensendieck, C. V. Purcell, E. E. Roahen, N. S. Shannon, H. J. Schilling and J. A. Theis.

Brazilian Preferential Continues.

A continuance of the Brazilian Preferential treatment of American flour is provided for in the new tariff bill now before the Chamber of Deputies. The clause in the new budget bill authorizing the continuation follows:

There shall continue in force the authorization given to the government to adopt a differential tariff for one or more articles of foreign production, such reduction not to exceed 20 per cent, and in the case of wheat flour 30 per cent.

No general revision of the tariff is provided for in the bill. The proposed new tariff, which has been introduced into the Brazilian Chamber of Deputies will not be considered until the next regular session in May, 1914. Until another law is passed the preferential treatment will be extended to the United States as provided in the new budget bill.

NEW ERA MILLS SOLD TO HUNT.

Arkansas City Plant of Kansas Flour Mills Co., Sold at Meeting.

At a special meeting of the stockholders of the Kansas Flour Mills Co., held at Wichita on January 5th, the plant and business of the New Era Mills of Arkansas City was sold to A. J. Hunt.

Except for the resignation of Mr. Hunt as secretary of the company, there have been no other changes of officers.

The sale of the property at Arkansas City was arranged and consummated on a basis mutually satisfactory to Mr. Hunt and his associates and the stockholders of the Kansas Flour Mills Co. Transfer of the property will be made in the near future.

Corn Grades Effective July 1.

Washington, January 5.

Definite standards for the grading of corn were announced by the national Department of Agriculture today to become effective after July 1, 1914. The new rules provide for the uniform application of the standards in all markets under government supervision.

The grades are practically the same as the tentative grades announced August 22. The principal exception is No. 4 which is allowed to include one-half per cent of cracked corn. This allowance was made in response to a resolution adopted by the Grain Dealers' National Association and the national council of Farmers Co-operative Associations.

The grades promulgated run from one to six in the original tentative grades. The substitution of Standard grade for No. 3 was not made.

Secretary Houston of the Department of Agriculture believes that the adoption of the grades will open the way for real progress in the movement for production of better corn.

MILL FEED FROM JAPAN

San Francisco Is Making Importations From Orient on Profitable Basis.

Feed jobbers in San Francisco and several other points on the Pacific Coast have made arrangements to import bran from Japan, and it is currently reported in San Francisco that the first cargo of Japanese mill feed is now en route. The product is being offered sufficiently under ruling prices on the coast to allow of a good profit on the importation.

C. T. Takahashi, of the Oriental Trading Co., one of the largest commercial houses of Japan, reports three large mills, besides other smaller ones, in Japan operating on a profitable basis. While in San Francisco last week, Mr. Takahashi said that heretofore the only bars to the milling industry in Japan had been small wheat production and the extremely poor demand for mill by-products. Much of the feed was disposed of at a loss and the mills dumped the offal in a great many instances in order to dispose of it.

Even with the duty of $2 per ton on bran, Japanese mills will be able to ship all of their by-products to the Pacific coast of this country and market it to advantage. Indications are that within a year or two the trade between Northern Pacific coast points and the Orient will undergo a change. Up to this time Japan and China have been large importers of flour and products of oats. However, if the present trend of industrial development in the Orient is maintained flour exports will be gradually replaced by wheat in bulk, similar to the trend of the export business on the Atlantic coast.

The bran being shipped to California points was manufactured from wheat imported from this country by the Japanese mills.

W. M. Upcraft, who has had 30 years' experience among Chinese manufacturers, says that the development of modern manufacturing industries in Japan is invariably closely followed by a similar movement in China. He stated that the development of milling in Japan would be followed by activity in China.

Ismert-Hincke Milling Co. Banquet.

The second annual banquet of the Ismert-Hincke Milling Co., Kansas City, tendered to its selling and office force was attended by 19 boosters of I.-H. flour last Saturday night, January 3, at the Hotel Savoy. Theodore Ismert presided at the banquet and acted as toastmaster. L. J. Hilsman, dean of the traveling salesmen of the Ismert-Hincke Milling Co., was much in evidence. Among the visitors who have no active connection with the mill, were John Peek of the Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills, Kansas City; A. W. Witt, of the Domestic Flour Milling Co., Kansas City, and H. W. Turner, Southwestern representative of the American Bag Co.

Included in those present actively connected with the mill were the following: Theodore Ismert, Henry Ismert, Martin Ismert, G. S. Ismert, J. B. M. Wilcox, L. J. Hilsman, B. M. Wilcox, G. W. Malcolm, Mrs. M. E. Flood, Walker Rayburn, Harry Unkefer, George Sturhahn, H. D. Chaney, J. Martinsen, J. M. O'Connell and F. P. Shepard.

Milling and Grain News

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WILLIAM B. BURNS, PUBLISHER.

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SPECIAL ARTICLES—We invite contributions of short articles of interest and value regarding the milling and grain business, and will pay liberally for them, if available. Unused manuscript returned promptly.

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Successful Salesmen—What the Flour Salesman Should Be and Know.

The writer approaches the subject of selling flour on the road with a great deal of confidence, although he has not sold a pound of flour himself that the customer did not ask for, or traveled a single mile to sell flour. Selling flour is primarily not much different than selling anything else. Flour itself has fewer talking points than many articles, but a vast array of interesting facts center around its manufacture, marketing and consumption.

What is the salesman to do with these? His business is to get the orders. The best answer is to look about a man's own place of business and note the part which salesmanship has played in the purchase of all his equipment and supplies. We remember the salesman who knew his business, his goods, and how to use them to best advantage. He is welcome at any time and we talk to him whether we buy right then or not. He always has some pointers about quicker and better methods. He tells us what other concerns are doing and the results. He don't always sell the first time he calls, but he is remembered because of his knowledge and his helpful information and an order is held for him between his visits.

The other kind of salesman gets short shift and little attention and fewer orders. He bores us by insisting on talking about the weather, politics, sporting events and everything except his business and our business with him. He don't know his business well enough to talk about it. Too often he must ask the house or telephone to the office or consult a catalog or write to another city for information he should have ready for instant use. He is ready to "take an order" if we know more about his goods than he does, but if it is necessary to show us how to use them, he could not sell us anything we could possibly get from someone else.

The application of these comments about other salesmen to the business of selling flour is evident. A flour salesman, to be a good one, should really know something about flour. That is heresy, perhaps, and contrary to the general belief that "flour is flour" and "anybody can sell flour who can sell anything." If a flour salesman expects business from a baker, he must command the respect and consideration that an expert should expect. He must know his own flour and other flour so well that the baker will know that the salesman knows his business. He will be something of a chemist and a baker as well as salesman. That is why so many operative millers are successful in selling to bakers and do not do as well in selling to merchants. The baker's problems are much alike in different places and the salesman who studies them, gathers information about each problem and how it is met by others, can become a welcome visitor and get a hearing for his flour and also an order, where mere talkers would fail.

Selling flour to merchants and jobbers is only different in a degree. Instead of "loaves to the barrel" it is "cents to the barrel" in profits or number of barrels which can be handled in a month. If a salesman calls on the general merchants, he ought to assimilate a lot of valuable information about stores and merchandising methods. We have known flour salesmen who made a specialty of window displays and helped the merchant sell flour that way. He ought to know a lot about local advertising and lend a ready assistance to his flour customers. If he hits upon a good scheme in one town for attracting attention or selling flour, he will pass it along his route without injuring either of the merchants who do not compete with each other.

The jobbers are only retailers grown big. They have different problems and they are affected more by price than either the baker or the retailer. A market fluctuation reaches them quicker and they feel a slight decline or advance about as soon as the miller. The flour salesman who calls on jobbers should be a walking encyclopedia of facts and figures about crops, markets, wheat supplies and flour stocks. The flour jobber absorbs information like a sponge and a salesman should be ready to be squeezed dry at every call. But he needs to read and study to get this information and have it condensed and assorted in either allopathic or homeopathic doses, as the circumstances may warrant.

While on the subject of markets and the trend of prices, it occurs to the writer that he never likes to be told of a contemplated advance in paper prices when he is contracting for a future supply. He does desire to be told of conditions as they really exist. So we believe a flour salesman injures himself and his mill if he habitually becomes a prophet of higher values and urges customers to "order now, before the big advance comes." He not only places himself in the position of giving insincere advice, but if he is believed and followed; he is wrong at least half the time and the times he is wrong are more often remembered against him than the times he is right are credited to him. For such is human nature. But if the salesman knows and can tell intelligently, both the bullish and bearish features of the market, he is appreciated and stands as good a chance for orders as the man who always has a "bull scare" on his tongue's end to induce purchases for future delivery.

The writer believes he has convinced every one who has read this far that what he does not know about selling flour will fill a large book, so he will stop before the book is written. If any suggestion is of value, it is based on experience in selling and buying other articles than flour. He believes he can end the subject with a great deal of confidence that he is right in the generalizing summary that a flour salesman must know not flour alone, but something about storekeeping, baking and jobbing as well as a good deal about crop and market information.

BE AN OLD FASHIONED MILLER.

¶ Take a toll out of **every** bushel of wheat you grind.

¶ There are not many bushels to **waste** out of the 1913 bounty.

¶ Make the end of the crop year as **good** as its first six months.

¶ Ask a price on **every** barrel of flour which will pay you a toll.

Be an Old Fashioned Miller.

Registration of Outside Corporations in Oklahoma.

Oklahoma, like some other states, has a law which requires outside corporations to register their articles of incorporation with the secretary of state and appoint a local state agent upon whom service of legal papers may be made as citizens of the state may desire. The intent of the law was to provide a method of redress for Oklahoma citizens who have had their personal or property rights assailed by outside corporations. They are not expected to go to New York or Philadelphia to get at the officers of the corporations, but can serve the legal papers upon a person which the corporation has designated for that particular purpose.

A very well meant law, indeed, and serving an excellent purpose in reaching Standard Oil, the Steel Trust, Railroad, Express or Insurance Companies and others which have their legal habitat in New Jersey or Arizona, but go everywhere for business and are so hard to get at if they are wanted to right a wrong or pay a just claim.

An Oklahoma attorney has been very diligent in sending typewritten requests to millers in other states asking to be appointed the legal representative. He is very certain the law must be literally obeyed or severe penalties incurred as is shown in the following letter, recently sent to Kansas millers:

"If you are doing business here, the law must be complied with in order to give validity to contracts and claims you may have against parties in this state, and before an action can be brought in our courts, too, under another section a penalty of $100 per day may be assessed against a foreign corporation while delinquent."

"The expense of complying with the law is really quite nominal; secretary of state's fee, $3, and one-tenth of 1 per cent upon the proportion of capital represented by business done in this state; minimum fee, $6; my fee, $12.50 per year."

But Oklahoma really don't mean to be so severe on outside mills which have a commendable ambition to sell a little flour and feed in the state and do only an interstate commerce business. The secretary of state wrote Secretary Marshall, of Missouri as follows:

"The bill referred to does not apply in any manner to foreign corporations doing strictly an interstate commerce business."

Another legal opinion, printed last week in this journal, says millers would be more comfortable if they complied with the Oklahoma law. This lawyer is not interested for he seeks no fees except payment for his unbiased opinion. This appears to be a case of "to pay or not to pay," whether it is better to take your chance of being paid, or risk all to your customer's honesty.

It may not be necessary for outside corporations to register in Oklahoma, but it can become very desirable if a large business is transacted and there arises the necessity of legal action to collect an account.

30 YEARS OF MILLING IN KANSAS

The Interesting History of Turkey Wheat and the Part Taken by the Krehbiel Family of Moundridge.

There has been much information published in milling trade journals about the early history of Kansas, in which the Mennonites from Russia are given the credit of introducing Red Turkey wheat from Southern Europe to Central Kansas. It is an interesting and romantic story. It is difficult now to understand the conditions which existed 40 years ago or even 30 years ago, when Kansas was not much of a wheat growing state. The wonderful development in wheat raising and in flour milling is without doubt due to the splendid milling and bread-making qualities of the wheat which has been grown since this first seed was imported.

There are three men who were prominent in this movement of the Mennonites from Russia to Kansas, of whom one is living, C. B. Schmidt, of Chicago, who was immigration agent for the Santa Fe in the early days. The late Bernard Warkentin, of Newton, father of C. B. Warkentin, was very active in introducing seed wheat from Southern Europe and had a very important part in creating a prestige for the new variety of Red Turkey wheat. At that time it was discounted in the markets and not known to bakers as the most desirable of the bread wheats of the world. The third man of the three referred to was the Rev. Christian Krehbiel, who was one of those instrumental in changing Central Kansas from a wild prairie land to what is probably the greatest wheat producing district of the world.

It appears very natural that flour milling should follow wheat raising in the minds of these early settlers of Kansas and the energies of the Krehbiel family and the Warkentin family and others of the same nationality in Kansas, have been devoted to building up a large milling business. The history of the Moundridge Mill is a part of the history of milling in the state and Milling and Grain News and its readers are indebted to J. W. Krehbiel, of the Moundridge Milling Co., for all photographs presented, as well as the following most interesting and concise sketch of a period of development which covered abont 30 years:

"At the time of the czar's proclamation, prior to 1870, imposing military service on the Mennonites of his dominion after 1880 and allowing them ten years to emigrate, Rev. Christian Krehbiel lived on a wheat farm at Summerfield, Ill., and Mr. Bernard Warkentin was learning the milling business in Southern Russia. Delegations of Mennonites from Russia sought homes in the United States, and naturally, came first to their fellow believers in America.

In this way the delegation to which Mr. Warkentin belonged came to Summerfield. From there journeys were made to various states and while other settlements were made, both Mr. Warkentin and Mr. Krehbiel decided on Kansas for their future homes and selected Halstead as the place. This selection was made in 1873. During these excursions Mr. Krehbiel continued his home at Summerfield, and Mr. Warkentin, instead of returning to Russia, also went to Summerfield and entered the employ of Mr. Eisenmayer, owner of the mill at that place. Later Mr. Warkentin married his employer's daughter.

Mr. C. B. Warkentin, of Newton, will no doubt tell you how his father and grandfather came to choose Halstead and its little river for a mill and the struggles they encountered in the early days. Our father, Christian Krehbiel, was not a party to the enterprise, though his energy was exerted toward changing the prairies into wheat fields.

The earliest settlers in the region now occupied by Moundridge and its vicinity came as early as 1870 and before any Mennonites had looked over this ground. They brought with them in their wagons some soft wheat and planted small patches on their homesteads. At that time they drove 40 miles east to the Cottonwood to have their wheat ground into flour at the little water mill at (Florence?). When the Santa Fe built west of Newton and Mr. Warkentin erected the mill at Halstead, the market came nearer and wheat raising became more profitable.

About the same time that the mill was built, there was also built at Marquette the old water mill at that point. Because this mill had no railroad facilities it was built of lumber sawed on the spot. Those of us who saw it before it burned a few years ago have a vivid memory of the warped cottonwood timbers and floors. This was, as we have it, the oldest mill in McPherson County.

When the Santa Fe built into and through McPherson a mill was built there. Prior to that time all grain raised in southern McPherson had to be hauled to Newton or Halstead and the burden of hauling was a large one to the early farmers. Men often hauled wheat thirty miles and more to market.

The mill at Moundridge was erected when the Missouri Pacific built from Eldorado to McPherson in 1886. With the erection of this mill came the connection of the Krehbiels with the milling industry.

Having no record of what the mills of McPherson County ground, we can only guess at their output. We believe at this time, 1886, the combined output of all the mills of the county would have been not to exceed 250 to 300 barrels per day. Today it is 3,000 barrels per day.

More important than this gradual coming of the mills, is the change of wheat from soft to hard. This, you know, came about through Mr. Warkentin, who first imported the Turkey wheat from Russia for seed. The fact that Harvey and McPherson and Marion and Butler counties were all settled by Mennonites, wheat farmers, made this section the beginning of the hard wheat industry in America, because they quickly took up the new wheat.

From the sod shanties of 1875 to the farm homes in McPherson County in 1913 is a long jump. Careful farming of the land and making the most of the one merchantable crop, wheat, Turkey hard wheat, has made this county as rich as it is today."

PLANT OF THE MOUNDRIDGE MILLING CO., MOUNDRIDGE, KAS. (FROM PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN IN 1912)

In 1887, This Photograph Was Taken of the Moundridge Milling Co., Moundridge, Kas.

Rev. Christian Krehbiel and His Sons. McPherson County Is a Good Country for Boys as Well as Wheat.

KANSAS CITY AND THE SOUTHWEST.

Practically nothing of interest developed in the flour business of Kansas City and Southwestern mills during the past week, most plants transacting an unchanged business over week ago. Larger part of new sales went to established trade and consisted principally of single cars or mixed cars of flour and feed. Prices were maintained throughout the week, the steady tone to cash wheat in Kansas City being reflected in flour prices. A common basis is $3.50 to $3.65 in jute for 95 per cent straight, Kansas City.

Output of Kansas City mills showed a slight decrease last week and reached the lowest point since the beginning of the new crop year. Mills made 25,900 barrels of flour during the past week, compared with 33,750 barrels in the preceding week, 32,400 barrels two weeks ago and 31,400 barrels a year ago. Decrease in output was due altogether to the shut down of mills on New Year's day.

Cotton sack buyers predominated in the market during the past week. Sales were principally to local and nearby states. The Central states formed a good outlet for single cars of flour, while Southwestern and Southeastern territory were taking steadily in mixed cars. Southern jobbers were bidding from 10 to 20c under mill quotations and little business resulted. New Orleans took several cars, but sales there represented immediate needs.

There does not seem any tendency on the part of jobbers to do any heavy replenishing as yet. A number of mills report a partial awakening of their trade, but jobbers generally are not displaying much interest in the market. On Monday of this week several Kansas City mills reported inquiry increasing to a degree, but sales have not resulted in any large volume.

The breach between jobbers in New York City and other Atlantic coast points and mills in regard to flour prices is decreasing steadily. Mills are asking about 15c above jobbers' views at present, but the impression among jobers that prices would work to a much lower level than at present is being dispelled. Some are working up confidence in present prices as a result of the strength in wheat last week and are about ready to make purchases at ruling prices. There are a few dealers in the East who believe that Canadian reciprocity will be accepted and are awaiting such action before making any heavy purchases of flour. New York City is offering $4.10 for Kansas straights in jute delivered. A sale of several spot cars was effected last week at $4. Southwestern mills are holding steadily at $4.25 to $4.45 for 95 per cent flour in jute delivered New York.

Clears are in poor demand and rather weak in tone. Outlet for low grade clear flour is limited, although fancy clears are good sale at steady prices. Second clear and low grade are not wanted by bakers or jobbers. Fancy clears are held at a top of $3.20 in jute, Kansas City, while lower grades can be purchased as low as $2.70.

Export inquiry is light. Cabling is infrequent and most offers from the Continent and the United Kingdom are largely out of line. Bids on straight from London are more than 1s out of line. The Continent is about 15c too low in offers for clear.

Interior mills reporting to Milling and Grain News are operating on about 55 per cent of full time. Mills report sales of flour as showing no improvement over the long dull period. Established buyers are the principal takers at present. Eastern movement is limited to a car here and there. Nothing is being done in the way of heavy contracts. Local trade is absorbing about 35 per cent of present output of mills. New sales are taking all of half time runs and stocks are not accumulating in the interior.

The following quotations are derived from sales made last week by interior Kansas and Nebraska mills as reported by Kansas City buyers and commission men, and are basis jute net f. o. b. Missouri river, in round lots or single car loads; 95 per cent straight for January-February shipment, $3.50@3.75 per barrel; high patents, 20@25c higher than 95 per cent; firts clear, $2.70@3.20 per barrel, according to quality and grades; second clear, $2.80@3.

MILL FEED.

A slightly firmer tone developed in the mill feed market last week, quotations on bran advancing one cent per 100 pounds. Range of prices is now $1 to $1.03, based on sales made to jobbers in Kansas City during the week. Interior mills are quoting $1.05 to $1.10 in mixed or straight cars to trade in the interior. Kansas City mills are selling bran in mixed cars from $1.03 to $1.08, while some mills are holding bran in straight cars at $1.03 and are refusing to sell at a lower price.

Demand for mill feed was unchanged last week. Increase in price was due to the contraction in offerings by mills. Decreased output last week and the same demand influenced the market bullishly. Live stock continue to be grazed on wheat fields in some sections of Kansas, while the supply of roughage in Southwestern states is generally ample at this time. In the event of severe weather, with temperatures ranging blow zero, an improvement in the demand would result.

Shorts were steady last week and no change in prices was apparent. Quotations are still on a basis of $1.17 to $1.26, with most sales being effected at $1.20. In mixed cars mills are asking as high as $1.30.

Sales of feed are limited to immediate Southwestern territory. East of the Mississippi river, Northwestern mills are underquoting Southwestern mills more than 50c per ton. In the Southeast the poor demand is being filled by local mills. Southwestern mills are out of line in other sections.

Fancy white middlings were scarce during the week and a rather firm tone prevailed in the market. No material change in quotations was made. Sales were effected at a range of $1.34 to $1.40.

The following prices were paid by brokers and commission men at close of last week for mill feed from interior Missouri river mills, basis 100 lb burlap sacks net f. o. b. Missouri river: Bran, 99c@$1.03 per 100 lbs; shorts, $1.17@1.26; fancy white middlings, $1.34@1.40; but supply very scarce; red dog, $1.46.

CONCENTRATED FEED.

Cottonseed meal was in improved demand during the past week. Local brokers report interior feed dealers as carrying light stocks. Stocks are moving into consuming channels at a fast rate. Live stock feeders are using larger proportions of cottonseed meal in rations for cattle. Prices were steady last week. Cottonseed meal is held at a range of $31.75 to $32. Linseed meal is quoted at $29.50 to $30.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Quotations by Missouri river mills for prompt shipment to Eastern or Middle states in carlots or mixed cars to regular trade, basis f. o. b. Kansas City, are as follows:

Flour—Hard winter wheat patents 98s cotton or jute, $4.10@4.30 per bbl; hard winter wheat straights, 98s cotton or jute, $3.90@4.10; first clears, $3@3.50; soft wheat patent, 98-lb cotton or jute, $4.60@5 per bbl; straight, $4.40@4.70; first clears, jute, $3.30@3.50; ordinary shorts, $1.25; white shorts, $1.30; corn meal, 35c per 17½-lb sack.

Cereal Goods—Rye flour in small sacks, $1.65@1.75 per 100; in 98s and 140s, $1.60@1.75; rye graham (pumpernickle) in small cotton sacks, $1.55@1.65 per 100; in 98s and 140s, $1.50@1.60; graham flour in small sacks, $2@2.10 per 100; whole wheat flour, in small sacks, $2.10@2.20 per 100; 98s and 140s, $2.05@2.15; rolled oats, in wood, 180 lbs, $5.40 per bbl.

Mill Feed—Bran, in 100-lb sacks, in carlots, $1.02@1.06; red dog, in 100-lb sacks, carlots, $1.45; ordinary shorts, $1.25@@1.30.

Linseed Meal—Carlots, per ton, $29.50.

Cotton Seed Meal—Carlots, per ton, $31.50; ton lots, $32.

Southwestern Market Prices.

Following are prices of flour and other mill products quoted by Southwestern mills for straight or mixed cars, basis f. o. b. buyers station: Flour in 24-lb sacks, 5c per cwt., higher.

Kansas—Hard wheat patent, $4.20@4.60 per bbl; hard wheat, straight, $4@4.40; bran, $1.03@1.15 per 100, mill run, $1.30; brown shorts, $1.13@1.25; white shorts, $1.35; corn meal, 40c per 17½-lb sack.

Oklahoma—Soft wheat patent, $4.70@4.90 per bbl; hard wheat patent, $4.30@4.60; bran, $1.10; mill run bran, $1.20; corn meal, 35@40c per 17½-lb sack.

Arkansas—Soft wheat, high patent, $4.70@5.10 per bbl; hard wheat patent, $4.30@4.70; corn meal, 17½-lb sacks, 40c; bran, $1.20@1.25 per 100, basis L. R. rate points.

Texas—Soft wheat flour, extra patent, $4.90@5.10 per bbl; hard wheat flour, high patent, $4.60@4.90 per bbl; straight, $4.40@4.70; bran, $1.30 per 100; shorts, $1.55; corn meal, 70c per 35-lb sack.

THE SOUTHWESTERN GRAIN SITUATION.

General satisfaction is displayed by millers regarding the condition of winter wheat in the Southwest. The snow covering in Oklahoma, Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri is heavy and is affording sufficient protection to the plant from frost damage. Present indications are that there will be a minimum of winter killing. Reports from Texas are also of a bright nature.

Pasturing on wheat fields in the Southwest is about over. In a few scattered sections of Oklahoma and Kansas cattle are still being grazed, but the snow is gradually putting an end to this.

F. R. Linton of Chickasha, Okla., says that outside of Oklahoma City, Chickasha is the largest corn distributing center in the state. Mr. Linton who was a visitor on the Kansas City Board of Trade last week, said that dealers in Chickasha handle about 10 cars of corn per day for shipment to interior points. Most of the supplies so far have been secured in the state, but the Kansas City market is reaching a point where purchases can be made on same level as ruling Oklahoma prices.

No. 2 white kafir corn is selling in Kansas City at a range of $1.66 to $1.67, or practically double the price received a year ago.

Edward Beattie, one of the leading grain brokers on the New York Produce Exchange, while in Kansas City last week, made the statement that he believes that the Canadian government will accept reciprocity with this country the first session of parliament. Mr. Beattie in this statement reflects the feeling prevailing among New York City brokers and dealers in grain and grain products. Mr. Beattie would not state the effect of free wheat and flour from Canada, but intimated that buyers in New York City and other Eastern states were awaiting the outcome of Canadian action on the new tariff bill.

Mild, open weather during the fall, accompanied by drizzling rains, has been conducive of an unusual storage of moisture in the ground. Cold weather came gradually, tempering growing wheat as the cold weather advanced, and when the freezing point was reached, a snow covering protected the plant. In Southwestern Missouri, as is true of all other sections of the winter wheat belt, the plant is amply toughened to withstand the usual January weather with safety.

The present outlook for winter wheat in Southwestern Missouri, according to W. H. Marshall, secretary of the Southwestern Missouri Millers' Club, has been unimpaired by the recent cold weather. Prospect has never before been equaled at this time of the year. Eighty per cent of the millers reporting to Mr. Marshall report their stocks of wheat and flour larger than at this time a year ago, while the remaining 20 per cent note stocks as the same or lighter than in 1912.

Export Flour Rates.

Export rates on flour through the Gulf and through Atlantic ports show no change for the week. Bookings are exceedingly light and limited to small lots by interior Kansas mills. Following are the all-rail rates (break rail rates are one cent less):

	Atlantic All-Rail.	Through Gulf.
Amsterdam.	40	38.50
Aberdeen.	46	46.50
Antwerp.	45	38.50
Belfast.	43	42.50
Bristol.	43	45.50
Bremen.	40	38.50
Dublin.	44	43.50
Dundee.	46	46.00
Glasgow.	43	41.50
Hamburg, offer	40	38.50
Hull.	43	.....
Leith.	43	.....
Liverpool.	40	38.50
London.	41	40.50
Manchester.	40	38.50
Newcastle.	46	.....
Rotterdam.	37	37.50

SOUTHWESTERN NOTES.

J. B. Norman of the Forest Park Milling Co., Ottawa, Kans., is traveling in Missouri for the mill.

C. M. Hardenbergh of the Southwestern Milling Co., Kansas City, left last Wednesday for a week's trip to Minneapolis.

A large number of Southwestern mills took advantage of the New Year dullness and shut their plants down during the holidays so that some needed repairs could be made.

Manager Yost of the Yost Milling Co., Wilson, Kans., is contemplating the erection of four or more concrete storage tanks. The present wheat storage capacity of the mill has prov-

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en inadequate and the need of more space is felt.

R. W. Arndt, of the Excelsior Water Mills, Burlington, Kans., met many of his Kansas City friends Monday while in town. Mr. Arndt said their water power was back to normal again and was giving them no trouble since the rains in the fall.

John H. Peek, representing the Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills of St. Louis, Mo., in Southwestern territory, is now a full fledged resident of Kansas City, as his family joined him here during the holidays. Mr. Peek has secured office room at 208 Boston Building, opposite the Board of Trade.

New boilers are being installed in the plant of the New Process Milling Co., Ottawa, Kans. The new boilers are of 150 horse power and will double the power of the mill, besides furnishing power for the electric generators, which are used in the various departments of the new Smith process.

The annual meeting of the Western Millers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co. will be held at the office in the Midland Building, at Kansas City, on Tuesday, January 13. Secretary Ridgeway has issued his annual report to policy holders and it shows a satisfactory condition of the company's affairs.

Charles M. Todd, secretary of the Lee-Warren Milling Co., Salina, Kas., was in Kansas City Saturday. He expressed very optimistic views regarding prospects for the 1914 wheat crop and said that the only adverse condition at present was the cheaper prices which spring wheat millers were able to make in Eastern markets.

The La Crosse Milling & Grain Co., La Crosse, Kans., reports flour trade as displaying some improvement. The mill is being operated daytime. "Chicago offers $3.80 and New York City $4.20 for short patents delivered, with nothing doing. Bids are out of line with our quotations. Colorado is buying lightly in mixed cars of flour and feed."

G. W. Malcolm joined the traveling forces of the Ismert-Hincke Milling Co., Kansas City, on January 1, and is now representing this mill in Southwestern territory. Mr. Malcolm was connected with the Wells-Abbott-Nieman Co., Schuyler, Neb., prior to his going to the Ismert-Hincke Company, and has sold flour on the road for several other Southwestern mills.

The final hearing in the Kansas-California case will be held in Washington, on January 8. Various briefs have been filed with the Commission and a decision is expected soon after the hearing. The case has been under consideration by the Commission for nine months and Southwestern millers are awaiting a complete suspension of the tariffs.

The Southwestern Milling Co., Kansas City, has shipped out more than 100,000 bushels of the wheat held in store here to the Crosby plant in Topeka. At the time of the fire the milling company had more than 300,000 bushels of wheat in its own storage tanks and in public elevators. much of this wheat will be sent to Topeka before the new plant is completed.

John Kelley of the Kelley Milling Co., Kansas City, says the growing wheat on his farm near Grandview, Mo., is in excellent condition. The plants are well above the ground, but so far no cattle have been grazed on the fields. "The ground has been so damp," said Mr. Kelley, "ever since the wheat has been high enough for pasturing that I have been unable to graze my cattle on it. I don't believe that I will be able to utilize the wheat fields this year." Mr. Kelley has about 60 acres sown to soft wheat.

One Kansas City mill in balancing its books for the year 1913 notes that more than one-third of the wheat used in its mill was purchased at interior points. Most of this wheat was purchased at the beginning of the new crop year, when interior prices were at a discount under Kansas City quotations. Later in the crop season, when wheat prices in the interior worked up to Kansas City basis and higher, purchases of wheat in the interior by the Kansas City mill were discontinued. More than 1,000,000 bushels of wheat were shipped in from Kansas by this mill during the first 45 days of the new crop year.

Frank Kell of the Wichita Mill & Elevator Co., Wichita Falls, Texas, recently stated that the export trade of Texas mills to the West Indies is growing rapidly and at present is a big item in the annual business of several mills in the Lone Star state. Mr. Kell figures that the requirements of wheat for the annual output of Texas mills is 27,000,000 bushels, of which fully 16,000,000 bushels is used in flour for domestic trade and the remainder going for export, principally to the West Indies. One mill in Wichita Falls recently received an order from one of their personal representatives in the islands for 20,000 barrels of flour. A great number of the Texas mililng companies maintain traveling salesmen in the West Indies, covering Cuba and other islands of the group at certain intervals. The West Indies prefer a standard grade of flour, a straight or 95 per cent grade flour being in greatest demand. The trade of United States mills to the West Indies is growing annually. Hard winter wheat flour has been established in Cuba and other islands and most of the trade to the West Indies consists of hard winter wheat flour.

OKLAHOMA.

Oklahoma City, January 5.

Demand for flour continues light, and not many mills are maintaining a full time run. All, however, are anticipating improved flour business just as soon as country merchants finish their annual inventory. Prices are about the same as a week ago, though some mills, eager to keep wheels moving, have made a concession of 10c per barrel.

Mill feed is in good demand with same prices prevailing. This state is taking the entire surplus of both bran and shorts.

Oklahoma Market Prices.

Flour—Hard wheat patent, $4.50@4.70; hard wheat straight, $4.30@4.40; soft wheat patent, $4.70 ;extra fancy soft, $5.10@5.60.

Mill Feed — Straight bran, $1.15@1.20; mill run, $1.25@1.30; brown shorts, $1.40; white shorts, $1.50.

OKLAHOMA NOTES.

M. E. Sherman succeeds Fred Honea as secretary and treasurer of the Oklahoma City Mill & Elevator Co. Mr. Sherman comes from Texas, where he has been connected with a mill at Sherman.

F. L. McNutt, for the past two years connected with the sales department of the Acme Milling Co., Oklahoma City, has resigned to become sales manager of the Middle Tennessee Milling Co., Tullahoma, Tenn. Mr. McNutt expects to assume his new duties January 10.

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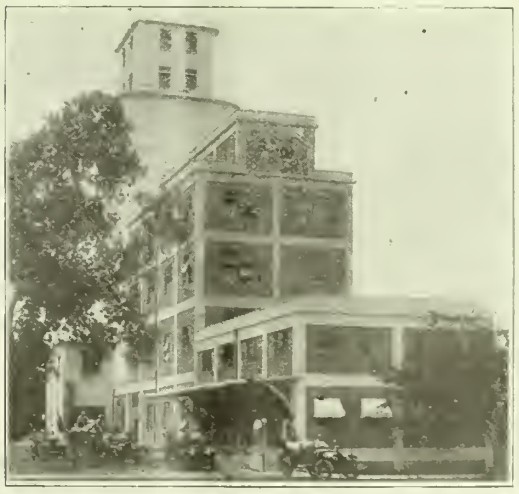

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OHIO

Cincinnati, O., January 5.

The new year was ushered in with a better demand for all brands of flour. Buyers entered the market and took freely, which caused a firmer tone.

Business has picked up a little in Kansas trade brands, and several round lots moved. Small lot orders were numerous. Dealers have lost the impression that prices would tumble.

Strong cash wheat has caused a firmer feeling in market for soft winter brands, and prices moved up from 5 to 10c. Local millers are running full time, and kept busy filling orders, both locally and to nearby points.

Spring wheat brands are in better request and supplies on hand are reported light. Large local bakers are taking on more stocks.

Dullness prevailed in mill feed, and the general feeling in the market is unsatisfactory. Bran and mixed feed prices were reduced, but this did not seem to have a tendency to place them in demand. Weather conditions have been unfavorable, and the trade prefers to wait.

Cincinnati Market Prices.

Flour—Quotations are as follows: Winter patent, $4.25@4.50; fancy, $3 90@4.15; family,$3.20@3.50; extra, $3@3.15; low grade, $2.75@2.95; hard wheat patent, $4.50@4.90; fancy, $3.90@4.25; family, $3.60@3.75; Northwestern blended rye flour, $3.80@3.95; city pure, $4.10@4.20; city blended, $3.85@4.10.

Mill Feed—Quotations are as follows: Bran, $23@23.50; mixed feed, $24@25.50; middlings, coarse, $26@27; middlings, fine, $27@28.

CLEVELAND.

Cleveland, O., January 5.

The past week has been featureless in the flour trade, which, of course, might be expected with the New Year coming in Thursday making practically Wednesday a day to get ready for it, Thursday to celebrate, Friday to get over the effects of it and wind up with the usual Saturday half holiday. New sales were exceedingly light. Prices are on an unchanged basis.

Cleveland Market Prices.

Kansas Hard Wheat (jute)—75 per cent patents, $4.10@4.40; 95 per cent straight, $4@4.20; clears, $3.40@3.50.

Minnesota and Dakota (jute)—75 per cent patents, $4@4.50; 95 per cent straight, $4@4.10; clears, $3.40@3.50.

Ohio and Indiana Soft Winter (jute)—65 per cent patents, $4.25@4.50; 95 per cent straight, $3.90@4; clears, $3.50@3.60.

Bran (100-lb sacks)—$23 to $24.

OHIO NOTES.

The Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce has two tickets in the field for the coming election on January 14. George Detierle heads the red, and Oscar Barrett the yellow. Henry Brouse, of Gale Bros. Flour & Grain Co., is running for secretary on both tickets.

Guy M. Freer, manager of the traffic department of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, returned from St. Louis, where he attended a meeting of traffic managers and various commercial organizations. Efforts being made by Kansas City to have grain rates from Missouri river points to the South via Memphis reduced. Mr. Freer was delegated to draw up a petition to the Interstate Commerce Commission requesting the same reduction in rates via St. Louis and Ohio river points, if the Kansas City demand is granted.

IOWA

Des Moines, Ia., January 5.

Flour was neglected during the past week and new sales were of a decidedly limited character. Buying was from hand-to-mouth and only where stocks of dealers were in immediate need of replenishment. Flour prices were nominally unchanged. No effort was made on part of dealers to secure lower values. There was no snap to the demand in any section of the state, flour booked representing routine business.

General conditions throughout the state are good and tend toward better flour sales. Collections are not being delayed to any extent and farmers are securing good prices for their corn. The financial condition in Iowa is not being complained of, and manufacturers are running full.

Kansas mill agents report fair sales to established trade. Holiday dullness still prevailed during the past week and renewed buying is not anticipated until this week. Sagging wheat in the Southwest was rather an adverse factor, for jobbers are displaying a slight disposition to wait the market out.

Kansas quotations range from $4.50 to $4.80 for family patents. Established brands are bringing the higher prices, while general run of patents is selling around $4.50. Des Moines dealers are buying at the lower figure principally. One sale by a Kansas mill agent was effected during the past week at $4.40 representing a cut of 10c. Sales in mixed cars were light, because of lower quotations on feed from the Northwest and by Iowa mills.

Nebraska continues to underquote Kansas about 10c per barrel and offers patents at a range of $4.30 to $4.50 delivered any section of the state. Nebraska is transacting a small mixed car business, but generally sales are in straight cars of flour. A common basis is $4.40. Trade is limited to established buyers.

Local Iowa mills are running from 12 to 18 hours daily and report current business absorbing all of output. Principal outlet for flour is to local and nearby territory. Mills are asking $4.50 to $4.60 for patents. Mills in the interior report a good business in mixed cars of flour mill feed and corn goods.

Northwestern mills are not doing much. Jobbers report only a slow trade and quote prices nominally unchanged. Patents are held at $4.50 to $4.80, with extreme short patents at $5.

Mill feed displays slight improvement in demand, but prices are unchanged. Bran is worth $22 per ton in mixed cars, while straight carlot buyers are taking at $1 per ton less. Middlings are held at $24.50 to $27.50, according to quality.

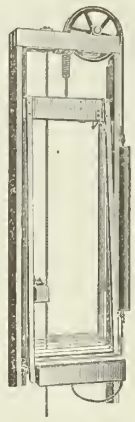
IOWA NOTES.

The Onawa Mills, Onawa, Ia., have ordered an electric motor to furnish power needed in the mill elevator.

J. B. Morton, who operates the Dayton Milling Co., Dayton, Ia., has purchased the Ellsworth Flour Mills and will probably put the plant in operation early in the new year.

W. T. Shepard is president of the newly incorporated Wheat Meal Co., Le Mars, Ia. Among other directors are E. S. Griffith, G. H. Mammen and D. D. Siver. A patent wheat breakfast food will be manufactured by the company.

The Des Moines Flour & Feed Co. has been incorporated in Des Moines, Ia., with capital stock of $50,000. The company will transact a general business in flour, feed, hay and grain, paying particular attention to jobbing flour. Officers of new company are George Butcher, president, and R. P. Purchase, secretary, treasurer and manager.



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ILLINOIS.

Chicago, Ill., January 5.

Chicago flour has shown no material change, if anything, it has been a little more quiet and values a trifle lower. On account of shutting down for the second holiday during the past week, together with the fact that mills are operating only part time, stocks of flour on hand are not large, but they are in excess of views of selling trade. Business at present is only sufficient to supply immediate requirements. Average buyer anticipates lower prices in the very near future. Millers, jobbers and speculators are unanimous in the belief that there will be an improved condition within the next two weeks; in fact, all voice the opinion that there is bound to be an awakening in the flour situation, a replenishing of stocks in Chicago.

Local millers and middlemen seem to display but very little interest on sales of flour for export and only an occasional booking is consummated.

There are liberal stocks of soft wheat flour on hand, but prices at which it is offered are such that but little business results. Flour from Washington, Oregon and Montana, suitable for cracker and pastry baking, are being received in moderate quantities, and shows up very well in competition with those of like character from the mills of Illinois and Missouri.

Southwestern cut straight and 95 per cent flour from the mills of Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma are freely offered, but not as much trade is being worked on these grades as a week ago. The former is quoted at $3.80 jute delivered, and the latter at $4.

Rye flour is slow with values steady. Standard patent white rye is offered at basis of $2.90@3 jute f. o. b. Chicago, and dark rye at $2.70@2.80. Trade on buckwheat flour is a trifle more brisk than it was a week ago, especially is this true of the package goods, but offerings of mills are far in excess of the demand.

Mill feed values are firm and the demand much better than it was last week. Weather conditions are cooler and no doubt the next few days will show business in increased volume.

All grades of clear are offered in about the same quantities as a week ago, but the demand is slow and values unchanged. Good, strong first clears are enjoying the best volume, and standard Northwestern is quoted at $3.50 jute delivered.

Chicago Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Special brands (basis wood), $5.10 per bbl; standard patents, basis jute, $4@4.15; straight, $3.70@3.85; first clears, $3.25@@4.30; second cleasr, $2.60@2.80; low grades, $2.60@2.70.

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $4@4.20; straight, $3.70@4; fancy clears, $3.30@3.50; standard clears, $3.20@3.30; low grades, $3@3.10.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $4@4.10; straight, $3.85@3.95; fancy clears, $3.30@3.50; low grade, $3.15@3.35; Michigan, 10c higher; patent, $4.20@4.35; straight, $4.05@4.15.

Mill Feed (100-lb sacks)—Spring wheat bran, $21; standard middlings, $23.75; red dog, $27.50.

Rye Flour (in jute)—White, $2.90@3; dark, $2.70@2.80.

Coast Flour—Patent, $4.65@4.80; straight, $4.40@4.70.

J. H. Murphy, A. Barnum and A. E. Dennis have recently incorporated the J. H. Murphy Feed Co. in Chicago with a capital stock of $50,000. The new organization is to handel all kinds of feed stuffs.

SOUTHEAST.

Nashville, Tenn., January 5.

Holiday dullness, which has been noted in the flour trade of this section for the past two weeks, vanished last week and millers report a good number of contracts for the New Year and a splendid business just opening. Outlook is very promising and a better inquiry was noted.

No change was noted in quotations on flour, however, millers offering patents at $4.85 per barrel. Western wheat with bills is worth $1.02. The past six months in the flour industry of this section was better than any previous six months in years.

Business conditions over the Southcast are good and there is a healthy tone to trading. Flour stocks in this territory are rather light, as some buyers were awaiting the advent of the New Year before replenishing stocks. This may have been responsible in a measure for the increased orders noted, but there seems to be a general feeling of confidnce throughout the country and the Southeast is sharing in this.

A fair demand was noted last week for mill feed, with shorts just a little under former quotations. Some mills report sales in advance of output, but as a general rule demand is about equal to the output with no stocks accumulating. The cold weather has had a good effect in stimulating the mill feed market.

Nashville Market Prices.

The following prices are f. o. b. Nashville in car lots:

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (basis wood)—Best standard patent, $4.85 per bbl; high patent, $4.45; half patent, $4.25; choice, $3.85; in cotton bags, 15c per bbl lower.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (basis jute)—Best patent, $4.15@4.20.

Spring Wheat Flour (basis 140-lb jute)—Best patent, $4.60.

Mill Feed—(basis 100-lb burlap)—Bran, $24 per ton; middlings and shorts, $26 to $27; hominy feed, $25 to $25.50.

John W. Eckhart, president of the wholesale flour concern which bears his name, was recently appointed a member of the Chicago School Board.

MEMPHIS

Memphis, Tenn., January 5.

Demand for flour during the past week has been fairly good, all things considered. Sales were in fair volume. Soft wheat patent is being sold at $4.75. Soft wheat self-rising flour is held at $5 in wood delivered. Straights are worth $3.75. Hard winter wheat patent is being quoted at $4.50 delivered Memphis points in sacks.

Bran is quoted at $22.75 per ton in 100-pound sacks. A fairly good trade is passing in feed, mostly of a local character. Shorts are held at $26.50 in 100-pound sacks.

SOUTHEASTERN NOTES.

The Southern State Flour Distributing Co., Denver, Colo., has filed a copy of its charter in the office of the secretary of state of Tennessee for the purpose of operating in the state. It is capitalized at $50,000.

J. A. Brassier of Hamilton Mills, Hamilton, Tenn., has bought the Vinta Roller Mills in Giles County from B. F. McGrew, the consideration being $10,000. Mr. Brassier will continue to operate the Hamilton plant.

Reports from various sections of the state indicate that the growing wheat crop is in splendid condition and that the acreage is as good as last year. Commissioner of Agriculture T. F. Peck, says he expects a fine wheat crop in Tennessee.

An excellent index to the prosperity of the farmers of Tennessee is the report of A. L. Garrison, state feed and seed inspector, just submitted to the state commissioner of agriculture. The report shows that during 1913 $68,222.61 was collected from the sale of feed tags, as against $61,090.74 during the year 1912.

The New Century Co., the largest wholesale flour jobbers in Chicago, have moved into its new offices at 39th Street and Union Avenue. The rapidly increasing business of this firm necessitated securing more commodious quarters and utilizing the old offices for warehouse capacity, together with additional warehouse space which it has leased adjoining present large warehouse.

NEW ENGLAND

Boston, Mass., January 5.

The usual holiday dullness has prevailed the past week, and little was done in flour. Without doubt, however, considerable flour will be booked in January. Some of the trade are waiting to see what action will be taken by Canada as regards the removal of the duty on wheat and flour. Should this duty be removed, it is felt that Canadian mills will make a strong bid for business in this territory.

A better feeling prevails among the trade, and with the currency bill out of the way, all lines of business view the situation in a better light.

As soon as retailers had completed "stock-taking" most of them were ready to talk flour, but are purchasing lightly. This is due partly to lack of confidence in higher prices and partly to tight money.

There is practically no change in prices of either flour or feed from last week, although mills are a little more inclined to hold firm at asking prices. Kansas markets seem to be getting a little nearer in line and in all probability some Kansas flour will be booked again within the next few weeks. Southwestern mills have been out of line for several weeks. Hard winter wheat flour has on the whole given very good satisfaction this year and compares favorably with spring wheat. If Kansas mills would only remember that high quality is demanded in this market, and stop the practice of selling at a low price and making a flour to fit the price, the prejudice against Kansas flour would eventually disappear.

First class spring patents are quoted $4.95 to $5.10 wood; Kansas patents at about $4.70 wood, although some first class Kansas flour was sold at $4.25 sacks. Spring wheat first clears remain unchanged to 10c lower at $3.90 to $4.10. Feeds are firm, but only in fair demand. Bran and middlings are held at $26; mixed feed, $27 to $29; flour middlings, $27.50 to $29; red dog, $30.50. Rye flour is low and offered at $3.25 jute. Winter wheat pastry unchanged at $4.85 to $5.10.

CORN PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT.

Improved buying was apparent in corn products during the past week, new sales being in larger volume. Business to the South showed a slight increase. A wider demand was apparent in the nearby states. Generally the beginning of each year witnesses a better volume of business in corn goods, and local millers say that this season will not be an exception. The bullish tone to corn was also a favorable factor to better trade.

Kansas City mills believe that the South will furnish an outlet for most of their output of corn products. So far this season the South has been taking most of its supplies from mills in Iowa and Illinois. Southeastern Missouri mills have also been getting a large portion of this business, but Kansas City and Southwestern mills were placed at a disadvantage early and were out of line early in the movement of new corn. However, Kansas City corn prices have worked to a lower level and are now in line with those of Northern mills. Local millers believe that they will secure their share of the business in the South.

Brewers are beginning to show some signs of awakening and are beginning to make inquiry regarding grits and other goods. Stocks of these goods in brewers' hands are light and heavy replenishment will be necessary in the near future. So far no contracts have been made by brewers, except for their immediate needs. With corn prices in the Southwest displaying a steady tone, brewers will begin to make purchases for their needs during the spring and summer.

Several small sales of grits were made during the past week, Kansas City brewers paying $1.65 for grits in 100 pound sacks delivered. Views of some brewers are from 10c below this price, but with a continuation of the bullish market, they will fall in line with prices of mills.

Sales of corn goods were a little heavier last week. A broader demand was in evidence, but purchasers continue to take for their immediate needs. Nothing is being done in the way of contracts for deferred shipment. Jobbers are rather irregular in views as to the future and believe that the best policy is to buy for immediate needs. Some business is being booked for February shipment at ruling prices, but mills are asking a premium on shipment for after March 1.

Quotations on meal last week were comparatively unchanged. Mills continue to quote cream corn meal in small sacks at $1.55 to $1.65 per 100 pounds. Standard meal is offered at 10c to 15c below these quotations.

A lessening of pasturage in the Southwest placed a better aspect on the chop market. Arkansas was a better buyer during the past week. Kansas and Missouri were good customers. Business was done at same figures as a week ago. Local trade is a good taker of chop at present.

Interior mills reporting to Milling and Grain News report a good trade in corn goods in mixed cars with flour. Local and nearby states trade is taking in good volume. Texas is also a good buyer.

One local mill was offering hominy grits in 100 pound sacks last week at $1.70. Several sales were made to nearby and local territory. Texas was asking for quotations and interior mills report good sales of this product in mixed cars with meal and chop. Louisiana also started replenishing stocks of hominy grits.

Traders in corn believe that the maximum of the movement of the coarse cereal has been reached and they are showing a more friendly attitude towards the bull side of the market. After a temporary concession early, corn futures made a net advance of more than one cent last week. However, reports of continued mild weather, which would allow of economical feeding of corn and arrivals of Argentine corn on Atlantic and Gulf ports were bearish factors and the market was irregular at the close. A fair shipping demand for corn prevailed in Kansas City.

Following quotations for corn products, basis f. o. b. Kansas City, for shipment within thirty days, either in straight or mixed cars, were reported by Missouri river corn millers last week. Cream corn meal, in small cotton or paper sacks, kiln dried and degerminated, $1.55@1.65 per 100; coarse hominy grits, in 100-lb bags, $1.60@1.75 per 100; brewers' grits in 100-lb bags, $1.65@1.75 per 100; corn chop in 100-lb burlap bags, natural, $1.25@135 per 100; kiln dried corn chop in 100-lb burlap bags, $1.50@1.60 per 100; corn bran in 100-lb bags, 95c@1.05 per 100.

NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, La., January 5.

After being well scared by the heavy importations of Argentine corn local dealers received encouragement last week by reports that the South American imports are a drug on the market. In Texas, where the first ship loads arrived thirty days ago the farmers report that cattle will not eat the Argentine corn as it is too flinty. Predictions are made that the Argentine corn will have to go at bargain counter prices and that the importers may be losers. No 2 kiln dried corn from the West was selling at 72c a bushel here and the best price Argentine got on the first load was 76c sacked. Dealers are feeling much relieved as they feared that importations would shut them out of business. Corn prices were down last week 5@10c per barrel owing to decline in futures and the Argentine flurry. It is expected that it will recover next month. Prices for corn goods were, basis f. o. b. carlots New Orleans in barrels: Grits, $3.40; cream meal, $3.25@3.35; standard meal, $3.10@3.15; corn flour, $3.20@3.30.

TEXAS.

Ft. Worth, Tex., January 5.

There was a good demand for corn products last week and that demand continues without prospect of change. Chop is $1 off. Prices were otherwise unchanged. Standard meal packed in cotton 35s is quoted 70c, with halves at 36c. Chop in cotton or burlap bags is held at $33 per ton, basis delivered common point group 1.

OHIO.

Cincinnati, January 5.

Further reductions were made in the cash corn market this week, and it had a tendency to cause an easier tone to prevail in products. Receipts of new shell and ear corn were the heaviest in many months, and prices declined 2c. Quality is improving and millers have begun to grind it on an extensive scale, and considerable of it is being shipped to the South. Total receipts this week of corn amounted to 322 cars. Meal and chop prices were lowered 5c. Quotations are meal, $1.40@1.50; chop, $1.30@1.35.

MEMPHIS.

Memphis, Tenn., January 5.

Demand for corn meal in Memphis and territory adjoining this market has been very dull up to the last few days, when, however, inquiry for corn goods began to pick up. A fairly good tone prevails in the market and buying is increasing. Standard corn meal is quoted at $3.25 per barrel, wood basis, while cream meal is worth $3.55 same basis, delivered Memphis points. Chop is fair sale. Quotations in 100 pound sacks are around $29.

SOUTHEAST.

Nashville, Tenn., January 5.

Millers reported a fair demand for corn products with the advent of the New Year, but as corn prices seem destined to go still lower none of the buyers are anxious to contract for any stuff and trading is of the hand-to-mouth order. No price changes were noted last week and most of the corn mills are operating on reduced schedules, although in some instances full time is the running order. Quotations f. o. b. Nashville in 100-lb bags are as follows: Best bolted meal, $1.70 to $1.80; pearl meal and grits, $1.80 to $1.90.

IOWA.

Des Moines, Ia., January 5.

Interior mills are transacting a good trade in corn products, especially table goods in mixed cars to Southern states. The demand showed a slight improvement last week and mills predict that a good trade will be evidence during the first three months of 1914. Prices were steadily held throughout the week. The movement of corn is being maintained and mills report deliveries at mill of fair volume. Mills are selling cream corn meal at $1.45 to $1.50 at mill in small sacks.

OKLAHOMA.

Oklahoma City, January 5.

There was a fair demand for corn goods last week. Prices were unchanged and following quotations were made on either straight or mixed cars delivered Oklahoma points: Crop in new burlaps or cotton bags, $1.45@1.60 per 100; white bolted corn meal, 35@38c per 17½ pound sack. A large quantity of corn was marketed by farmers during the last few days. As a consequence, country elevators are offering more freely.

During 1913 Minneapolis shipped out approximately 18,600,000 barrels of flour. This represents an increase of 1,500,000 barrels over 1912, and an average of 60,000 barrels daily.

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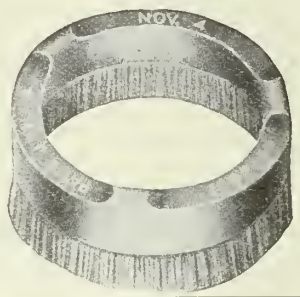

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NEBRASKA.

Omaha. Neb., January 5.

The beginning of the year finds the flour market without change, and so far as Eastern and export business is concerned in a decided rut. While local business is normal, there is an absence of outside shipments, excepting to Iowa and Colorado, where established buyers are taking flour in light quantities.

General quotation in the state to local trade is $4.60. Omaha and points to Fremont are quoting $4.20. In the Northwestern section quotations are around $4.40. Mills in the Southwestern counties are asking $4.80.

Mill feed is in increased demand and with the lighter offerings of bran, a small advance was noted during the week. Jobbers are paying $20 per ton for bran delivered Omaha and $25 for shorts, same basis. Interior mills are quoting bran at $22 to $24 and shorts $24 to $26 at their door. Local demand is reported good.

NEBRASKA NOTES.

The Tecumseh Milling Co., Tecumseh, Neb., is building a warehouse adjoining its mill with a capacity of five carloads of flour. Improvements are also being made in the power plant of the mill.

A report current in Aurora, Neb., is to the effect that W. H. Ferguson has let the contract for the rebuilding of the plant of the Aurora Milling Co., Aurora, Neb. It is stated that the new mill will be of fireproof construction, equipped with the latest machinery. The plant will have a capacity of 250 barrels.

The Gibbon Roller Mills, Gibbon, Neb., report mill operations during past week at 17 hours daily. Flour trade is a little quiet with demand limited to established trade in nearby territory. Eastern markets are out of line, jobber's views being about 20 to 25c lower than mill quotations on 95 per cent straight flour. Export sales are at a minimum. Cabling is infrequent. Bids from the United Kingdom are about 1s too low.

The anti-discrimination law in Nebraska, which has a tendency to put prices throughout the state on a parity is not having much effect. The range of flour prices at present is $4 to $4.80 for patents. The law penalizes a manufacturer who makes a price with intent to hurt a competitor's business. A price-cutting war would not be permissible in the state if one of the participants notified the attorney-general. Criminal prosecution would follow.

Mill feed sales in Nebraska during December were light, partly accounted for by the fact that pastures have been in unusually good condition. Interior mills have been complaining of a poor demand at their door. Generally throughout the state the consuming demand for bran and shorts has not been up to the standard of a year ago. This has been ascribed to the warm weather. In consequence of the poor demand mills have been offering bran and other mill feeds in the open market at low figures.

Winter wheat prospects in Nebraska continue excellent. A thick covering of snow protects the growing plants and reports generally indicate that the roots have made a long growth. Millers throughout the state report prospects as exceptionally bright and that there is little likelihood of any extensive winter killing. A number of farmers in the state planned to plow up their wheat in the spring and just utilize it for pasture in the early fall. However, the good outlook for the crop has changed their views and it is believed that the abandonment of wheat acreage will be small.

WICHITA.

Wichita, Kans., January 5.

While the much expected demand after the holidays was a little disappointing, there has been quite a few offers from abroad and prices and offers are gradually working a little closer together. Situation warrants a picking up of flour business. Reports from different millers show that the last six months of 1913 were very satisfactory. Good patents are selling from $4.40 to $4.50.

Feed continues about the same. Mills say they are unable to fill orders for shorts, and it is almost impossible to buy a straight car of white shorts. They are bringing from $1.30 to $1.50 delivered.

E. R. Lehman of the Geary Milling & Elevator Co., Geary, Okla., was a visitor in Wichita Saturday. He reports wheat looking fine all along the Rock Island from Geary into Wichita and prospects for a bumper crop.

INDIANA.

Indianapolis, Ind., January 5.

Total amount of flour being sold by all agencies represented in the local market is perhaps less than at an earlier period of the year, but it is not being felt by the jobbers and small mills.

The largest bakeries are buying largely of Northwestern mills direct. The smaller ones are taking from Indianapolis mills and jobbers. Since the strikes the smaller bakeries have drawn more union trade and have bought more flour. The result is that buying on the local market has been moderately well, in spite of the general laxity of business that has prevailed. Local mills report sales to interior points and to more distant territories remain about the same as last week, the demand being only fair. It is felt that the improvement in general financial conditions will come slowly and that in this way will the mills feel an increase in demand.

Indianapolis Market Prices.

Flour—Jobbers' selling prices per barrel, in sacks, extra fancy grades, winter, $4.50; winter patents, $4.90 to $5; spring patents, family, $5 to $5.10; bakers', $4.50 to $4.60; rye, $4.15.

Mill Feed—Bran, $23 a ton; good screenings, $25; common, $17.

MISSOURI NOTES.

Interior Missouri millers are paying a range of 82 to 85c. The weak undertone being displayed in terminal markets is being watched carefully by interior handlers of wheat and they are following quotations of primary points.

W. E. Ruckman, of the Mose H. Land Milling Co., Marshall, Mo., writes that the wheat prospects indicate an average crop. Mr. Ruckman says that some difficulty has been experienced in getting wheat out of Kansas City owing to the Missouri Pacific being unable to furnish cars.

The record prices being received by Southern plantation owners for their cotton is having a very favorable effect on industrial conditions in the South. Missouri mills report collections in Southern states as good at this time and note a good tone to trade. Trade to various Southern centers is expected to show gradual improvement in the future. Those mills with an established trade in the South are rather optimistic as to the future.

Rates on wheat, corn and other grains and their products from points in Missouri and Kansas, to stations on the Missouri, Louisiana & Texas railroad in Louisiana, which were advanced by the substitution of new tariffs, have been cancelled by the Interstate Commerce Commission at petition of W. H. Marshall, secretary of the Southwestern Missouri Millers' Club. Suspension was ordered until May 1. In the meanwhile an investigation will be made by the Commission.

Agricultural Patents.

Ths following agricultural patents were issued this week to Minnesota and Dakota inventors, as reported by Williamson & Merchant, patent attorneys, 925-933 Metropolitan Life Building, Minneapolis, Minn.: Curtis W. Davis, Donaldson, Minn., grain drill; Albert Veitl, Deadwood, S. D., combined planter, pulverizer and weed destroyer.

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Our licenses, at our cost, with our attorneys, will be defended and protected against any or all suits or actions that may be brought against them involving their right to the use of the System or Appliances.

WE INVITE INQUIRIES AND CORRESPONDENCE FROM INTERESTED MILLERS

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Chicago, Ill.

NEW YORK.

New York, January 5.

No change of consequence was noted in flour during the past week, dullness prevailing. Mills during the past week were rather inclined to hold prices stiffer, although there were instances of Northwestern mills willing to make concessions to get business. There was a slight inquiry from the trade, but as a general rule when prices were mentioned, the differences between buyers and sellers were such as to make it impossible for any business to be done.

Spring patents were held at $4.25 to $4.45 in sacks for January-February-March shipment. Buyers' views were from $4.10 to $4.20 in sacks and refused to make offers above this basis. If the market should turn weaker so as to make it possible for mills to reach buyers' views, it is anticipated that a good volume of business will be done.

Kansas 95 per cent straights were held at $4.15 to $4.35 in sacks. With the exception of a few spot cars which it is understood were disposed of at around $4 jute, there was no new business.

Spring wheat clears was rather inactive and offerings were fairly free. Fancy brands were held at $4 to $4.15 in wood. Kansas clears were also slow of sale, with offerings fairly liberal. Mills seemed somewhat inclined to make concessions to move same. Prices were quoted from $3.60 to $3.80 in jute.

Soft winter wheat flour was in the general rut and no improvement in demand was noted. Straights were held at $4.25 to $4.40 in wood.

Mill feed demand was very quiet during the week while prices were steady. City bran in bulk was quoted at $24.50 at mill.

New York Market Prices.

All prices quoted are the prices at which the trade could purchase, and include brokers' commissions, or receivers' profits and charges:

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent in bbls, $4.50@4.70; straights, in bbls, $4.35@4.45; clears in bbls, $4@4.15; low grades, in sacks, $3@3.30.

Winter Wheat Flour—Patents in bbls, $4.80@4.90; straights, in bbls, $4.25@4.40; clears in bbls, $3.85@3.95; low grades, in sacks, $3.15@3.50.

Kansas Flour—Patents, in sacks, $4.35@4.60; straights, in sacks, $4.15@4.35; clears, in sacks, $3.60@3.80; low grades or low clears, $3.25@3.50.

Mill Feed—Bran, coarse Western spring, in 100-lb sacks, to arrive, $25; standard middlings, $26; flour middlings, $28.50; red dog, to arrive, $29; oil meal, $31@31.50; city feed, bulk bran, $24.50, 100-lb sacks, $26; middlings, $24@30; red dog flour, $3.15.

BUFFALO.

Buffalo, N. Y., January 5.

The New Year opened up very quiet in the Buffalo flour trade. As yet there are no signs of activity. Flour men believe that things will loosen up eventually. At present it is a waiting market with prices holding good.

Feed is very strong. Middlings advanced about 50c a ton last week. There is a very good demand for mill feeds. An open winter is largely responsible for the condition of the feed market. Farmers in this section of the country rely a great deal on silage for winter feed. The warm weather has injured a great deal of this and many farmers find themselves running short and are buying quite heavily in the feed market.

There were a large number of cars of winter wheat offered here today on track through billed, but the millers were not interested.

NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, La., January 5.

Holiday dullness continued in flour on this market last week. Millers tried hard to stimulate demand by making cuts early in the week. Although stocks were low, but few sales were made and jobbers predict that demand will begin to show improvement in next fortnight. Sales, both in the city and country were reduced and much below the volume of business done this time last year.

Kansas mills were down 5c a barrel on Monday and patents were offering freely at $4.10@4.15 with few takers. By Saturday mills were holding prices firm and demand showed signs of improvement. Majority of sales made were in straights. Oklahoma quotations were 5c under Kansas and Nebraska.

Spring wheat flour was off 10c per barrel and high patents were offered at $4.35@4.45. Market was light with most of sales made in straights in small lots. North Dakota values were in line with Minnesota and there was little price cutting by country mills, as has been the case for the past few months.

Soft winter wheat flour enjoyed a fair trade in a jobbing way and stocks were light, but ample for requirements. Largest demand was for straights with some extra fancies sold in single car lots for last of January delivery. High patents were quoted at $4.45@4.55 in 98-lb cotton sacks.

Mill feed advanced in value 2@3c per 100 pounds, but quotations were irregular and some millers were inclined to cut to get business. Both hard and soft wheat bran sold at from $1.23@1.27. Shorts were quoted freely at $1.40@1.45.

New Orleans Market Prices.

Following are ruling prices in flour, quarter and half barrels, f. o. b. New Orleans, carloads:

Minnesota and Dakota Hard Spring—Patents, wood packages, $4.75@4.90; 98-lb cotton and jute, $4.35@4.50.

Kansas Hard Wheat—Patents, wood packages, $4.60@4.80; 98-lb cotton and jute, $4.10@4.30; straight, 98-lb packages, $3.95@4.

Soft Winter Wheat—Patents, wood packages, $4.60@4.80; 98-lb cotton and jute, $4.40@4.60; straights, 98-lb wood packages, $4.25@4.40; straights, 98-lb wood, cotton and jute, $4@4.25.

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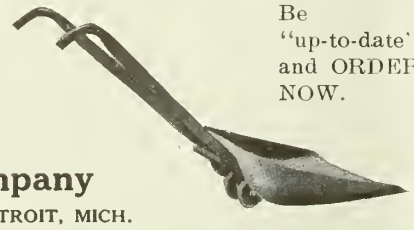

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FREIGHT RATES ON FLOUR

The following are current rates on flour between the points named, in cents per 100 lbs., for domestic shipment only, basis all rail.

Minimum weights for carloads vary. Local agents should be consulted as to requirements for different points before billing cars:

To / From	Kansas City.	Omaha.....	St. Louis..	Minneapolis.
Albany, N. Y.*..	28.20	28.20	19.20	24.50
Allegheny, Pa.*..	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Athens, Ga.	36.00	37.00	33.00	42.00
Atlanta, Ga.	34.00	35.00	31.00	40.00
Augusta, Ga. ...	36.00	37.00	33.00	42.00
Baltimore, Md. ..	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Binghampton* ..	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Birmingham, Ala.	32.00	33.00	29.00	38.00
Boston*.	30.70	30.70	21.70	27.00
Buffalo*.	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Cincinnati.	17.00	17.00	8.00	18.00
Chicago*.	12.00	12.00	8.00	10.00
Charleston, S. C.	33.00	34.00	30.00	39.00
Cleveland, O. ...	20.50	20.50	11.50	18.50
Columbus, Ga. ..	36.00	37.00	33.00	42.00
Detroit, Mich.*...	19.50	19.50	10.50	18.00
Erie, Pa.*.....	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Ft. Smith, Ark...	14.00	17.00	16.00	28.00
Galveston.	36.00	41.50	36.00	50.00
Grand Rapids*...	19.50	19.50	10.50	18.00
Indianapolis. . ..	16.50	16.50	8.00	16.00
Jackson, Miss....	23.00	24.00	21.00	32.50
Kansas City.....	.....	7.75	11.75	14.00
Little Rock, Ark.	18.00	21.00	14.00	28.00
Los Angeles, Cal.	65.00	65.00	75.00	75.00
Louisville, Ky...	17.00	17.00	8.00	19.00
Macon, Ga.	36.00	37.00	33.00	42.00
Memphis, Tenn. .	14.00	15.00	11.00	23.50
Meridian, Miss...	23.00	24.00	21.00	35.00
Milwaukee.	12.00	12.00	10.50	10.00
Minneapolis.	14.00	14.00	14.00	.....
Mobile.	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Nashville, Tenn..	20.00	21.00	12.00	26.00
Natchez, Miss. ..	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
New York*	28.70	28.70	19.70	25.00
New Orleans ...	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Omaha.	7.75	.....	14.00	14.00
Peoria, Ill.	10.50	10.50	6.00	10.00
Philadelphia* . ..	26.70	26.70	17.70	23.00
Pine Bluff, Ark..	18.00	21.00	14.00	28.00
Pittsburgh, Pa.*.	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Portland, Me. ...	30.70	30.70	21.70	27.00
Portland, Ore. ..	70.00	70.00	75.00	70.00
Richmond, Va. ..	26.50	25.70	17.50	22.00
Rochester*.	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Schenectady*. ...	28.20	28.20	19.20	24.50
Scranton, Pa.* ..	26.70	26.70	17.70	23.06
San Francisco ..	65.00	65.00	75.00	75.00
Seattle, Wash. ..	70.00	70.00	75.00	70.00
Shreveport, La. .	24.00	29.50	24.00	38.00
St. Louis	9.00	9.00	.....	14.00
Syracuse*.	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Terre Haute, Ind.	15.00	15.00	6.00	16.00
Texarkana, Ark..	20.00	25.50	20.00	34.00
Toledo, Ohio* ...	19.50	19.50	10.50	18.00
Troy, N. Y.*....	28.20	28.20	19.20	24.50
Utica, N. Y.*....	26.70	26.70	17.70	23.00
Vicksburg, Miss..	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Washington, D. C.	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Wheeling, W. Va.	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50

Rates from Kansas City and Omaha apply when inbound tonnage is surrendered at these points.

Lake and rail points marked with * take a rate two cents less than above quoted rates during lake and rail season.

ALFALFA DEPARTMENT.

An improved tone is beginning to develop in the alfalfa products market, demand during the past week being of increased volume. Meal prices were fairly steady, but grain mixed feeds were steady to about 25c lower in sympathy with the declines in cash corn in Kansas City. Several local handlers of meal advanced prices 50c per ton and were anticipating a further raise of about 50c.

Most factors in the alfalfa products market last week were of a bullish character. Receipts of meal were decidedly small, and the improved demand in evidence absorbed all of new supplies and took some of jobbers' stocks in warehouses. Inquiry for meal was of a general character, all sections taking in better volume. Southeastern buyers were buying in singel cars and the Eastern demand was slightly improved. Most of sales, however, were accomplished in nearby territory.

The alfalfa hay market was also a sustaining factor in various products. Early in the week alfalfa hay advanced from 50c to $1 per ton, and later a further rise of 50c took place. Good buying was in evidence throughout the week and despite the New Year holiday supplies were cleaned up. Fancy cars brought as high as $19 per ton. Shippers were good buyers throughout the week and a large percentage of the offerings were sent to the country. Receipts were light, especially towards the close, the total for the week being 108 cars. Two cars of choice alfalfa sold last week at $18, while No. 1 sold at a range of $16.50 to $17.

Shipping directions on alfalfa meal were freer during the past week. One local dealer has fairly large contracts booked and previous to the holidays instructions were delayed. Dealers and mixers would not order out in face of the poor demand for mixed feeds, but the better tone to the mixed feed market has resulted in larger needs of alfalfa meal.

Receipts of meal in Kansas City are light. Practically nothing is coming from Kansas, while Nebraska is shipping very little. Colorado continues the principal source of supply, but shipments from that state are decreasing, owing to adverse weather conditions. Quality of meal is just fair, with little choice grades coming. Bulk of arrivals grade No. 1.

A car of choice meal was sold for Eastern delivery last week at $23.50, Kansas City basis. Some inferior cars of this grade sold at $1 per ton less. Range of prices on No. 1 meal was raised about 50c per ton to $19.50 to $22.50. No. 2 meal was being quoted at $18 to $19, with some dealers asking $19.50 for the best kinds of this grade.

Lower temperatures in the Southwest and a lessening of pasturage increased the demand for alfalfa mixed feeds. Better inquiry offset to a degree the lower coarse grain prices and general quotations were about steady. Declines of 25c per ton were recorded in a few instances, but mixers say that higher meal prices would not allow of any reduction.

A good volume of business is being booked by Kansas City mixers. Sales were principally to nearby territory Missouri and Kansas are taking steadily. Interior feed dealers are carrying small stocks and the better consuming demand is being felt in the market. Eastern inquiry was light last week. Pennsylvania took several cars, but the New England states weres out of the market.

Single cars of alfalfa grain molasses feeds were sold as low as $24.75, but general range of prices was higher, Alfalfa grain dry mixed touched a bottom of $26.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Range of prices of sales on the Kansas City market during the past week were as fololws:

Alfalfa Meal—Choice, nominally, $22.50@23.50; No. 1, $19.50@22.50; No. 2, $18@19.50.

Alfalfa Molasses Feeds—No. 1, $22@22.50; No. 2, $21@21.50; Standard, $20.

Alfalfa Grain Molasses Feeds—$25@27.25; alfalfa grain, dry mixed, $26.25@28.

Alfalfa Hay—Fancy, $18.50@19; choice, $17.50@18; No. 1, $16.50@17; No. 2, $13.50@14.75; No. 3, $11.50@13; Standard, $15@16.

ILLINOIS.

Chicago, Ill., January 5.

Lower temperatures and stormy weather conditions prevailing with the advent of the New Year, have given an improved tone to the demand for alfalfa products, but prices remain steady. Buying was confined to orders for immediate consumption. As the winter advances, business in slightly increased volumo is anticipated, but no radical improvement is hoped for. Choice alfalfa hay of pea green variety, is offered at $20 per ton in carlots f. o. b. Chicago. Hay of inferior quality can be purchased as low as $15 per ton. Alfalfa grain molasses feed is quoted at $24 per ton in sacks in carloads delivered, and alfalfa molasses feed at $21.

SOUTHEAST.

Nashville, Tenn., January 5.

A fair demand was noted last week in alfalfa and alfalfa products, dealers saying that the cool weather had stimulated buying considerably. Then, too, the New Year and the tendency to wait for its advent might have been responsible for some few orders. Stocks are generally light with dealers asking f. o. b. Nashville, $23 for No. 1 alfalfa hay. Alfalfa molasses and dry feed prices range around $30 to $32 per ton. Dealers say outlook is good, especially with colder weather in sight.

OHIO.

Cincinnati, January 5.

There is little trading in alfalfa products. The only business going on now is for small lots, and this is finding its way to the South. Majority of hay coming here is timothy, and there was a sharp reduction in prices. Sales are being made at $17.75 a ton, the lowest mark in many months. The market is now overstocked with plenty of hay, and the trade is taking advantage of the reduction. Quotations are grain mixed alfalfa feed, $25.50@26; mixed feed, $25.50@26.50; molasses feed, $23@24.

NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, La., January 5.

There was little change in the alfalfa and products market last week. Sales were fairly good with no change in prices since the week previous. Meal was offered, but the trade was not buying, partly due to holiday festivities.

MEMPHIS.

Memphis, Tenn., January 5.

Alfalfa molasses feed is selling fairly well in Southeastern territory. A common basis for sales is $30, although some millers are quoting higher. Alfalfa hay is in very good demand and No. 1 offerings are being quoted around $19. No 2 was sold last week at $17. Other mixed alfalfa feeds are fair sale. Grain mixed feeds are in fair request. Meal is rather slow.

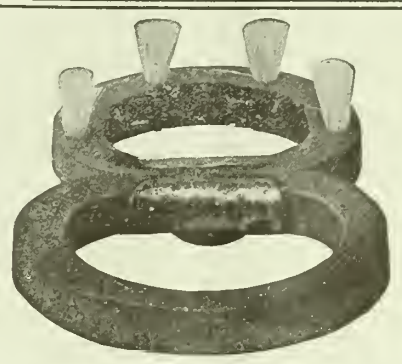
The Garrison Roller Mills, Garrison, N. D., started operations last week. The mill is a new one and is owned by the Yeager Milling Co. Flour will be placed on sale in local and nearby towns exclusively.

Edward Koenitz, a farmer, has purchased the plant of the Parkers Prairie Roller Mills, Parkers Prairie, Minn,. and will operate it. Although Mr. Koenitz has had no previous experience in milling he will take an active part in the business end of the company.

Purity Milling Co.
Manufacturers of Flour and Alfalfa Mixed Feeds---
Mixed Car Shipments
Flour,
Corn Meal,
Alfalfa Meal,
Purity Horse Feeds,
Purity Dairy Feeds,
Alfalfa Molasses Mixed Feed.
Manhattan. Kansas

CHARCOAL
GRANULATED AND POWDERED
STERLINGWORTH CHARCOAL CO.
MILLS IN MICHIGAN AND MASSACHUSETTS
CAMBRIDGE MASS.

The 1913 Alfalfa Crop Is Eleven Per Cent Short of last year's crop, and 3 per cent shorter even than two years ago when alfalfa reached the highest price ever known in Kansas City.
So Place Your Alfalfa Meal Orders Now
We'll take care of you. We have the hay and the mill to turn out "the meal that's all food." Write us for quotations.
The Otto Weiss Alfalfa Stock Food Co.,
Wichita, Kansas
Largest, oldest and best Alfalfa Plant in the United States.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are the Last Word in this line of milling endeavor. *Practical* in every sense. *Efficient* and *Reliable*. Will not injure the sieve frames. Made in two types.
"A" for Silk. "B" for Wire.
Address for information,
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THAT SHULTZ BELTING
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WANT ADS.

CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT.

Cost of Advertising Under this Heading Is 50 Cents Per Insertion for One Inch or Fraction Thereof.

POSITION WANTED.

WANTED—Position by a good reliable miller. Have had 10 years' experience in both large and small mills. Work guaranteed O. K. Can come at once. References as to character and ability furnished upon application. Address Chess D. Cassler, Canton, Kans.

WANTED—Position as manager and miller of a 75-barrel mill upon salary and percentage, or would take stock on easy terms. A successful experience in both positions allows me to feel very confident that such an arrangement would be mutually profitable. Satisfactory references to prove this. Address Milling and Grain News, Box 212, Kansas City, Mo.

WANTED—Position as head miller in mill of 100 barrels and up. Have had charge of mills from 150 to 2,000 barrels. Can furnish very best of references. Can keep mill in good repair, have my own tools. Married. Can come at once. Wish a situation where there are good schools. Address Milling and Grain News, Box 203, Kansas City, Mo.

MILLS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE

50 to 60-barrel flour mill and elevator. Established trade. Plenty of good wheat at mill door. Coal business in connection. Individual side track to mill. Best milling proposition in Northern Indiana. Will sell right. Address, Ellis & Kirlin, Ashley, Ind.

FOR SALE—One 50 barrel mill, located about four blocks from railroad station. Building has three floors, 10 acres of ground, good concrete dam, plenty of water. For further particulars address Cedar Milling Co., Cedar, Kansas. Price, $5,800 if taken at once.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—One complete 125-barrel Barnard & Leas milling outfit practically new. Also all kinds of mill machinery and fittings. If you are looking for a bargain address Southwestern Flour & Grain Co., Springfield, Mo.

CORRECT MILLING—PROFITABLE MILLS.

My volume, "The Miller and Milling Engineer," contains everything about milling, every department; 63 illustrations, 17 flow-sheets; many testimonials. Price, $3.75, post paid. Also "Milling Lessons," "Book of Receipts," $1 each, both $1.75. All very instructive. 1 diagram, plan, build, sell, exchange, appraise and inspect mills. Testimonials on my flow sheets pouring in. Mill supplies, subscriptions to milling journals, help, etc. Secure positions. Stop leaks; visit mills; teach operatives perfect milling. Thirty-five years operating and building mills, 35 to 5,000 barrels, make the above possible. Write today. Consultations free; results guaranteed. CHAS. E. OLIVER, Expert Miller and M. E., 2424 Ashland Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

CASH FOR YOUR BUSINESS OR REAL ESTATE—Mills bought, sold and exchanged. I bring buyers and sellers together. No matter where located if you want to buy or sell any kind of property anywhere at any price, address

FRANK P. CLEVELAND,
1558 Adams Express Building,
Chicago, Ill.

TEXAS.

Ft. Worth, Tex., January 5.

As was anticipated, as soon as the holidays and January stock takings were over, there was a revival in the flour trade and business shows a decided improvement. Except in mill run bran there was no change in prices. Bran is $1 per ton higher.

Texas Market Prices.

Soft Wheat Flour—Standard high patent, $4.90 per barrel in 48 to 98-lb cotton sacks, basis delivered group 1 points; extra special, $5.40; splits or seconds, $4.40.

Hard Winter Wheat—High patent, $4.80 per bbl in cotton; extra specials, $5.30; 10c additional is charged for flour in 24-lb cotton sacks and 20c higher in wood.

Mill Feed—Mill run bran in 100-lb burlap or cotton bags, $27 per ton, basis delivered Texas common points.

TEXAS NOTES.

The Ft. Worth Elevator Co., Ft. Worth, Tex., in conjunction with dealers in Galveston and New Orleans, bought 2,000,000 bushels of corn in Argentine. Of that deal 400,000 arrived in Galveston last Saturday and will be delivered in Ft. Worth Tuesday. Part of this shipment will go to the Wichita Mill & Elevator Co., of Wichita Falls, Tex. Some of the orders for Argentine corn are for delivery in latter part of May and June when corn is scarce in Texas.

The Bewley Mills, Ft. Worth, Tex., announce that with the completion of the added improvements it will have a capacity of 1,200 barrels of flour and 300 of meal daily. The new fireproof concrete and steel elevators with a capacity of 200,000 bushels are built so they can be added to as required. Improvements are so made that the mills can run any of its four units independently.

TUESDAY'S GRAIN MARKET.

The following are closing prices on Kansas City Board of Trade on Tuesday, January 6:

Kansas City Grain Prices.

Wheat—May, 86¼; July, 82⅛. Cash—No. 2 hard, 83@87½; No. 3 hard, 83½; No. 4 hard, 82; No. 2 red, 93@94½.

Corn—May, 70; July, 68¾; Sept., 67¾. Cash—No. 2, 66; No. 3, 64@65; No. 4, 61½@62½; No. 2 white, 69; No. 3 white, 66; No. 2 yellow, 66@66½; No. 3 yellow, 64½@65.

Oats—May, 40½. Cast—No. 2 white, 40½; No. 3 white, 39@39½; standard, 40.

Recent labor troubles in Indianapolis has interfered very slightly with shipping according to the Nordyke & Marmon Co., and loss of business was hardly noticeable. Delivery in the city was handicapped to a small extent the first few days of the teamsters' strike, but this condition is minimized at present.

The trend of the corn movement in the Southwest is best indicated by the receipts of the coarse cereal in Omaha. The Nebraska primary center received 10,287,000 bushels of corn since October 15, compared with only 2,010,000 a year ago. Most of the corn received in Omaha has been consigned immediately to Southwestern points.

Primary receipts of wheat in the United States from July 1 to December 29 show a decrease of 41,000,000 bushels or 15¾ per cent less than the movement a year ago, despite th fact that the crop was 33,000,000 bushels larger than in 1912. Oats receipts fell off slightly, while corn movement showed a gain of nearly 8,000,000 bushels, being 45,168,000 bushels, in face of the light crop.

Uniform Sales Contract Books and Confirmation of Sales

Order No. ..... Date.....19.....

Higgins Mill and Elevator Company
HIGGINS, TEXAS

Sold to .....

The following articles and upon the terms and conditions named below:

Ship to .....

At.....

Ship via .....

Terms.....Sight Payment Arrival Draft, Bill of Lading attached

Through.....

No of Bags	Size P'kage	BRAND	WEIGHT	PRICE

Flour in 24-lb. sacks 5 cents per cwt. higher.
These goods are sold at price, on terms, and time of shipment specified above, and **are not subject to change or countermand without the written consent of both parties.** Should either party refuse to fulfill their part of this transaction the other party shall buy or sell as the case may be, charging loss to the defaulting party.
No verbal conditions or modifications are valid.
This order is subject to confirmation by
Higgins Mill & Elevator Co., at their office in Higgins, Texas.
It is agreed that all differences shall be referred to an Arbitration Committee consisting of one man chosen by each party, and in case an agreement cannot be reached by the two. they are to choose a third man—and their decision to be final. The cost to be assessed to the losing party.
No orders taken for shipment exceeding 30 days.

..... Salesman

..... Buyer

(Form shown is reduced in size to fit this space).

Milling and Grain News is prepared to furnish Sales Contract Books and Confirmation Blanks, printed with names and addresses of mills using them.

Books with order blanks in duplicate are made to insert in red leather covers. Each book contains blanks in triplicate for 50 orders, one for the mill, one for the customer and one for the salesman.

The books are 4x7 inches in size, just right for asalesman's pocket.

This Sales Contract and Confirmation Blank is the one adopted by the Southwestern Miller's League and is in general use bv mills in the Southwest.

A written signed order is very necessary to success in selling methods and it will pay to use these forms.

PRICES ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Form 12.
Red Leather Cover, for Books..... 35c, Postpaid
Ten Books in Triplicate.....$3.75 for 10, Postpaid

(Printed with Name and Address of Mill.)
Twenty Books in Triplicate.....$5.25 for 20, Postpaid
Confirmation Blanks, with Name and Address of Mill; in duplicate.....
.....500 for $2.00; 1,000 for $3.00; 2,000 for $5.50, Postpaid

Form 13.

Milling and Grain News

Volume Twenty-three. KANSAS CITY MISSOURI, TUESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1914. Number Seven.

ERNST HEADS EXCHANGE

Pioneer Member of Kansas City Board of Trade Is Elected President by a Big Majority.

Alvin L. Ernst, of the Ernst-Davis Grain Co., was elected President of the Kansas City Board of Trade last Tuesday, securing a total of 114 votes. George A. Aylsworth was Mr. Ernst's opponent. Mr. Ernst has been a member of the Kansas City Board of Trade since 1892 and has been associated with George H. Davis in the present company since 1901.

The experience of Mr. Ernst in the grain business started with a wholesale feed company which he organized in Kansas City before he was 30 years old. He acted as the representative of several mills and his success in selling feed resulted in his buying a membership in the Kansas City Board of Trade. He first operated under the Olson-Ernst Grain Co., which firm continued for a period of four years. Its dissolution in 1896 was followed by the organization of the A. L. Ernst Grain Co., with the new President of the Board of Trade as the sole member of the company. Since 1901 Mr. Ernst has been the

President A. L. Ernst.

senior member of the firm of Ernst-Davis.

President Ernst intends to start his term as chief executive of the Board of Trade right. He will take up the matter of freight rate discriminations against the Kansas City grain market and corrections of various unfair rates will be pushed throughout 1914. "I consider discriminative rates against Kansas City to be the greatest obstacle which now confronts progress in this market," said Mr. Ernst after his eelction. "As much of my time as possible will be given to Board of Trade affairs."

George S. Carkener was chosen second vice-president of the Board of Trade. D. F. Piazzek, the retiring second vice-president automatically becomes first vice-president. Six new directors were chosen for a term of two years, while six of the old members of the directorate will continue in office for another twelvemonth. New directors elected are: E. O. Bragg, J. A. Theis, F. B. Godfrey, B. L. Hargis, N. S. Shannon and L. W. Bixler.

LAST ACT IN BLEACHING CASE.

Supreme Court Has Listened to Arguments, But a Decision Is Not Expected Soon.

The Supreme Court of the United States has finally been reached in the bleached flour question. Last week, arguments were submitted on the appeal taken from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals by the Government. Arguments were submitted and briefs were filed. There is no certainty as to when the Supreme Court will announce a decision. It may be within a few months and not later than a year. Meanwhile, there is no change in the situation in regard to the use of any aging process and probably will not be until the decision is finally announced.

Attorney General McReynolds appeared for the Government personally and the millers' interests were represented by the following attorneys: Bruce S. Elliott, of St. Louis; E. P. Smith, Omaha, and E. D. Scarrit, Kansas City.

Monarch Mill to Double Capacity.

The Monarch Milling Co., Hutchinson, Kas., has let the contract to the Nordyke & Marmon Co., through H. S. Malsness, of Kansas City, for increasing the capacity of the mill from 350 barrels to 600 barrels. Most of the machinery now in the mill will be taken out, with the exception of seven stands of rolls, a flour packer and several other minor items. Most of the sifters in the mill will be replaced by new ones.

The mill will be shut down about the middle of March, and work of installing the new machinery will be started immediately. About 60 days will be spent in remodeling. The entire mill will be thoroughly overhauled and general repairs made in all departments.

In order to accumulate a sufficient amount of flour to supply the established trade during the period of inactivity at the mill it is planned to run on full time schedules up to the date the mill is shut down.

The enlarged mill will be ready for operation about 30 days before the new crop season. H. A. Sawyer, sales manager of the Monarch Milling Co., writes that the new plant will be given a trial on old crop wheat first.

To Enlarge Business in Orient.

C. R. McClave, general manager of the Montana Flour Mills Co., Lewiston, Mont., started last week on an extended trip to the Orient, where he will look after the foreign business of the company. Heretofore considerable flour has been shipped to the Orient by the Montana Flour Mills Co. and an effort will be made by Mr. McClave to increase the sale. He will stop in Japan and China.

A 20½c WHEAT RATE TO GULF.

Rates with Milling Privilege Expected as Result of Millers' Efforts to Secure Lower Basis.

Railroad officials are unwilling to confirm the persistent report that a 20½c rate will soon be published on wheat from Minneapolis to Galveston and New Orleans for export, with the privilege of milling in transit in Kansas City and other milling points on the direct line between Minneapolis and the terminal points on the Gulf.

It is known that a decision on this matter will be reached within a short time. Missouri river millers have been endeavoring to secure such a rate and it is expected that one road, in particular, will accede to their request. A rate of 23½c with the transit privilege at St. Louis was made by the Illinois Central from Mineapolis to New Orleans, but was withdrawn. It is also reported that a rate from Minneapolis to Port Arthur, on wheat for export, would be made by the Kansas City Southern, in connection with a northern route leading from Kansas City to Minneapolis.

Railroads are evidently looking forward to the movement of Canadian wheat through the United States, and roads leading to the Gulf desire to secure their share of the long haul, instead of allowing it all to go by Canadian roads or by the Great Lakes for export. Southwestern millers on the line of direct routes will undoubtedly have milling privileges on this wheat and the whole territory will be benefited by its effect on premiums for milling wheat, which has been a handicap to millers securing eastern and export business.

FRANK FOLTZ FOR SECRETARY.

Oklahoma Millers' Association Secure Services of Oklahoma Manager.

The directors of the Oklahoma Millers' Association have secured Frank Foltz as secretary. He will make his headquarters at Oklahoma City.

The Oklahoma Miller's Association has been without an active secretary since the resignation of Fred Miller to accept the position as salesmanager for the Enid Mill & Elevator Co., of Enid, Okla.

Mr. Foltz has been closely associated with the Oklahoma milling interests for a long time. He was manager for the Blackwell Milling & Elevator Co., of Blackwell, and has been considered a good mill manager and has been very prominently connected with the activities of the millers' clubs in Kansas and Oklahoma. He has served as director of the Southwestern Millers' League and been an active worker on important committees handling transportation and other trade questions of importance.

Forty Years of "Keeping Everlasting at it."

Nordyke & Marmon Company, of Indianapolis, have called attention to the fact that they have published a continuous advertisement in one milling journal for forty years and in another milling journal for forty-one years to exploit "N. & M. Co." machinery.

They say: "Two records such as these go far toward proving the efficacy of continuous advertising. By 'keeping everlastingly at it,' Nordyke & Marmon Company has grown from an almost insignificant beginning to its present magnificant proportions."

Results Follow "Keeping Everlasting at it."

PROTEST RETURN OF CLAIMS

Commission to Hold Hearing on Carriers' Refusal to Pay Transit Losses and Damages.

The Interstate Commerce Commission will take up the question of the refusal of railroads to pay claims for loss and damage in transit at a hearing to be held at Washington, January 15, 16 and 17. This hearing was secured by the Millers' National Federation. Southwestern milling interests will be represented by R. W. Lightburne, Jr., Kansas City, Henry Lassen, Wichita, and Theo. F. Ismert, Kansas City. They left Tuesday night for Washington to attend the meeting.

The millers and other shippers have had continued difficulty in securing adjustments for claims for loss and damage in transit since the carriers adopted the four-month clause which provides that claims for loss and damage in transit must be filed within four months of time of shipment on domestic business and thirty days on export shipments. Efforts will be made to modify the clauses in these tariffs. Other questions relating to payment of claims will also be taken up at the same time.

Tempering Bins of Concrete.

The Red Star Mill & Elevator Co., Wichita, Kans., has made an unusual departure in the way of tempering bins for the Red Star Mill. A concrete re-inforced structure was erected by Otto J. Lehrack, elevator building of Kansas City, for the purpose of holding wheat which is being tempered for milling. The building is reinforced concrete and eighty-one feet high, with 13x13 outside measurements. It is divided into nine bins, each holding 600 bushels. The wheat remains in these tempering bins from fifteen to twenty-four hours. The wheat is withdrawn gradually for grinding, each bin contributing its portion all the time. The wheat is carried into and out of the tempering bins by conveyors.

Emil Teichgraeber of the K. B. R. Milling Co., Marquette, Kans., was a visitor in Kansas City on Monday of this week.

Milling and Grain News

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AT
209-210 POSTAL TELEGRAPH BUILDING.

WILLIAM B. BURNS, PUBLISHER.

REGARDING ADVERTISERS—As Milling and Grain News is discriminating in the character of advertisements it publishes, our readers may have perfect confidence in the firms and individuals represented therein. We exclude all advertising of questionable character or of irresponsible concerns.
When writing our advertisers, please tell them that you saw their advertisement in Milling and Grain News.

STAFF CORRESPONDENTS—Milling and Grain News has regular staff correspondents at the following market centers Chicago, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Milwaukee, New York, Denver, San Francisco, New Orleans, Omaha, Des Moines, Detroit, Nashville, Memphis, Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Birmingham, Ala., Fort Worth, Oklahoma City, Little Rock, Washington and Cleveland.

SPECIAL ARTICLES—We invite contributions of short articles of interest and value regarding the milling and grain business, and will pay liberally for them, if available. Unused manuscript returned promptly.

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Six months, in advance	1.00
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Single copies	.10

Will be sent to subscribers until ordered stopped by notification to publishers.

A Petition to the Powers That Be at Washington.

O, you Democrats. Your tariff changes held up industrial progress and commercial advancement for the months you were debating the Underwood tariff law; you called a halt to financial institutional and commanded enterprise to stop while you finished the currency bill. Now you are going to unscramble the eggs in the financial omelet. Please hurry, President Wilson and Congress! Get back to Washington and finish your job of righting all the wrongs before the omelet is burned. Business is impatient. Money is restive because it has been idle. Industry and Enterprise are waiting for you to finish your program and adjourn. Cut the debates short on the trust problem, pass your law and quit.

When you adjourn, please make it indefinite, throw away the keys and forget them for a long, long time.

Business wants to get busy this year, but waits while you Democrats speak all your pieces and pass all your laws.

The public believes in your good intentions and hopes your ideas will succeed.

But hurry a little and let the Public and Business have a chance.

Canadian Competition — As Horace Greeley Says, "Important If True."

A sale of flour from Canada under the new tariff was reported recently in Boston at $4.59 in cotton, duty paid, for a short patent. This single car was handled for the Dominion miller by a New York broker. The price is low considering that a duty of 46 cents was paid the United States government.

Aside from the fact that the selling price appears low, several stipulations in the sales contract are unusual. The flour is to be placed in a baker's shop and the baker will decide whether or not it confirms to specifications. Payment will be made after the quality is approved.

United States mills have made sales on such stipulations, but it is unbusinesslike. American bakers now hesitate to ask for such terms. There is too much risk in such a contract, as altogether too much if left to the decision of the baker—any business man will recognize that.

If a Canadian mill could profitably sell a short patent flour in Boston with a 10 per cent duty at $4.59, acceptance of the reciprocal clause in the new Underwood tariff would enable the same mill to offer that grade at a price 46 cents lower. But that may be termed as an utter impossibility. If there is such an extarordinary margin between American and Canadian prices, the United States would not be doing anything in the export market in flour or wheat—Canada would be getting it all.

Scrambled Eggs—Easy to Mix an Omelet, But Hard to Separate It.

Federal and state officials are making bold attempts to unscramble the eggs which are mixed in the great trusts and alleged combinations in restraint of trade or for alleged maintainance of prices. General extensive resignations of interlocking directors, belonging to New York's great financial houses, was a sensation which stopped business on the Stock Exchange while brokers talked about it. The market influence was negligible, showing that a great name does not make a sound security, and the weakness of a corporation may be in its plants and management rather than its roster of directors.

The Supreme Court decision in Missouri, which ousted from the state many large lumber companies and assessed heavy fines for alleged illegal acts, was unexpected and considered the most drastic of similar decisions. The best informed claim that the decision was based on methods long abandoned by competing lumber companies in the state and what evidence was secured by the prosecution was based on transactions previous to the last four or five years. A man who knows said that for years he could go into the R. A. Long building in Kansas City and secure widely varying prices for any grade of lumber from as many different concerns.

Such court decisions, which have actually driven good established concerns from Missouri into other states and which assess heavy fines for technical violation of the anti-trust law, are not beneficial to the state or its people. Such decisions are but throwing the omelet into the fire and giving the public nothing but the egg shells to eat.

Add Cost of Advertising to Price and Sell Flour Where It Will "Repeat."

Flour and feed merchants in small towns throughout the United States are liberal advertisers in their local country papers and many have discovered that to use the home paper means to gain business. The country daily finds its way into the home of most of the townspeople and farmers are good readers of the weeklies. Mills pushing flour sales in new territory and those with an established trade have been asked time and again to stand the cost of this advertising. Some have done it willingly, but others have refused and to this day are asking themselves whether they followed the right course.

The experience of large cereal manufacturers is interesting. Several of the cereal makers are transacting a nation-wide business and all furnish the small town distributor an advertising fund. Usually, the jobbers pay half of the advertising for he carries other lines of goods. The successful cereal makers have found that advertising in the small country daily was profitable and that after an established trade had been worked up, the advertising appropriation could be cut down.

In refusing small advertising appropriations flour mills have met with this difficulty. The same county dealer wanting to advertise will go from one milling company to another, until he finds the organization that agrees with him in his advertising plans. Undoubtedly he will handle that brand of flour.

One prominent Kansas miller, who has a well-established trade in the Southeast, and in Southwestern and Southern states follows this plan of advertising. The cost per barrel of flour is small and usually the amount is added to the cost of flour. In figuring up prices, he finds that this advertising amounts to much less than the commission paid to brokers. Sales to small country flour and feed merchants are made at delivered prices, plus advertising cost. The additional inducement toward helping the flour and feed merchant advertise the mill brand is a great help in making the sale and establishes the mill brand in a regular trade.

Uniformity, Desired by Millers, Should Be Maintained in Flour Packages.

Harmful milling trade practices are sometimes as persistent as weeds—when one is removed, another springs up soon after. Another "weed" cropping out in the industry is brought to the attention of millers by W. H. Marshall, Secretary of the Southwestern Missouri Millers' Club. Mr. Marshall writes:

"There is much being said about flour being packed in less than standard weight packages. From some sources, the information is that these packages are being made under special directions of buyers in the South and Southeast. This complaint is coming from several milling sections, where it is being correctly contended that these packages are not only unfair competition, but undignified and some other things. Reports are that in instances flour in wood is going out weighing 192 pounds, half barrels 92 pounds, with the same relative reduction in smaller packages. Several years ago some few millers accomodated buyers with such reductions on feed, and, as a result, today we have some feed laws which are at times called prenicious. If less than standard weight flour is permitted to go forward, we will have stringent regulations governing the sale of flour, as well as feed. I am sure no miller in this section will stoop to reductions in customary packages and they will discourage the effort of any buyer to secure uneven weight packages."

In the past, the milling industry has been looked upon as an "accommodating" business with many members willing to sacrifice much in order to effect a flour sale. Terms have been the principal sources of "accommodation" of the millers in the past. Payment for a sale of flour was generally made at buyer's convenience. Nearly everything in the way of special terms was granted, just so the sale was made. The industry, however, has undergone a big change in recent years and still millers are more "accommodating" than most other manufacturers, yet they are safeguarding their interests more than ever.

We concur with Secretary Marshall that the custom of shipping flour in other than standard packages should be discontinued. What all millers should do is to insist that their buyers study thoroughly the conditions surrounding the trade and persuade all, that in the end, there is no advantage to paring standard weight packages.

Nebraska millers voted last week to adopt six, 12, 24 and 48 pounds for standards of corn meal packages. If they will cut out the one-fourths and one-halfs and three-quarters in flour and meal packages, there will be decided benefit to all concerned.

A Compliment.

The statement has been made that millers were millers and nothing else. Milling and Grain News has come to disregard this; in fact, never did have much faith in the "nothing but miller" theory. At odd times during the past year various millers have written us "bootiful" poems, complimentary and otherwise, thus demonstrating their worth as poets.

We are proud of the latest effusion of this sort and think too much of it to keep it to ourselves. J. B. Anthony, Secretary of the Terrell Milling Co., Terrell, Texas, imbued with the Southern spirit of frankness, writes: "You come nearer telling the milling and grain news of the West than any of them, the ——— notwithstanding. The ——— "threshes" too much straw, and it is so artistically gotten up that we want to take it home and save it with the other bric-a-brac. We are afraid to read it for fear we will get it soiled."

Now comes the poetry:

"Keep on giving us the best Milling News,
And on the doubtful future, give us your views.
Keep us encouraged from day to day.
Say something to make us put the evil day away.

Touch up the tariff when nothing else to do.
Things are getting rocky, we are all getting 'blue.'
We don't know what's the matter, but we have to place the blame,
For making such a 'failure' in the flour milling game."

NEBRASKA MILLERS ANNUAL MEETING

A Good Attendance at Lincoln With Increased Interest and an Excellent Program of Papers.

Nebraska millers met at Lincoln on January 8th at the eleventh annual convention of the South Platte Millers' Club. It was one of the best meetings that Nebraska millers ever held and President Dinsmoor and Secretary Donald McKay were heartily congratulated on the success they had made in renewing interest in the organization during the past few months since Mr. McKay assumed his office.

The president's report referred to conditions in the state which have not been the best in many respects. He said that some of these conditions could be remedied by concerted action. Secretary McKay's report showed that the membership had increased and he made recommendations regarding the work, which was taken up later during the meeting.

J. A. McGuire, of the Loomis Milling & Grain Co., Loomis, Neb., was given the subject, "What Benefit Is the Association to Me and What Benefit Am I to the Association?" He said the club had been a great benefit in a social and educational way and he believed that millers who attended the meetings and became interested in the affairs of the organization were better millers and better men for so doing. No mill is too small and none were too large to be helped. He said that he believed that the larger mills were benefited more than the smaller ones, but that the club had been of great benefit to his mill and it is impossible to calculate the extent of these benefits; but he knew that they existed. As to the second phase of his subject, it is a question of "going to work, keeping busy and standing by the organization."

Secretary John F. Burgner, of the Nebraska Millers, Protective Association was called upon and in a few words referred to what the South Platte Miller's Club was doing but emphasized the fact that a few men in every club did most of the work and it should be divided among many, instead of the few.

As H. E. Gooch of the Gooch Milling Co., of Lincoln, was out of the city, Chauncey Abbott, Jr., of Schuyler, was asked to take his subject of "Free Wheat, How It Will Affect the Nebraska Millers." Mr. Abbott believed that free wheat from Canada would be beneficial to the millers and that the tariff had been no protection to the miller. If the Northern and Eastern miller could get Canadian wheat, they would not pay high prices for Nebraska wheat, which would give the Nebraska mills their own wheat at fair prices. He believed that export markets for flour would be improved, although there is the transportation question to consider and it is expected that carriers, especially on the ocean, would make lower rates on wheat than on flour. These lower rates were justified to a certain extent, on account of the conditions in the traffic, and boats could get their space more quickly by wheat shipments when they could not secure flour tonnage.

It was stated by others that the Eastern flour markets would be made more difficult if Canadian millers had access to them. The effect on farmers was also mentioned, some of the millers thinking that farmers would be discouraged in raising wheat if prices were cheaper.

The president appointed a committee on nomination as follows: J. A. McGuire, H. C. Smith, Orleans, Chauncy Abbott, Fred Zwonechek; on resolutions, C. L. Aller, Crete; Geo. Hill, Bertrand; George Hotchkin, Minden.

Fred Ringer, Commissioner of the Nebraska Manufacturers' Association, made a very able address on the work of the association, and its benefits to the miller of the state and he emphasized particularly, the benefits received by efforts to correct undesirable legislation during the last Nebraska legislature.

A. C. Leflang of the Lexington Mill & Elevator Co., Lexington, read a paper on the "Attitude of Millers Towards Farmers' Unions," which showed a close study and thorough understanding of the question. Mr. Leflang said the retail merchant was an economic necessity and the millers would find that the Farmers' Unions were aimed at the retail merchant and they should do everything in their power to continue the retail merchants in a profitable business, as through the combination of the unions and the mail order houses the rural towns would disappear. There was an animated discussion of the question of Farmers' Unions and Farmers' Elevator companies. The consensus of opinion was that they were entirely dissimilar, that many Farmers' elevators were operated for a profit. The Farmers' unions disturbed business for many mills around their towns, and the best method of opposing them was to refuse to sell concerns organized to distribute supplies without a profit or without a capital investment to carry on the business.

Always prominent in millers' meetings and apparently of perennial interest is "The Cost of Manufacturing a Barrel of Flour." Chauncy Abbott, Jr., read a well considered and very thoughtful paper on this subject. He went into details with a carefully made exposition of costs and emphasized in particular, the necessity of figuring in interest on the investment and an adequate salary for the manager and taking into account the depreciation expense. Mr. Leflang said that increased capacity had not resulted in decreased cost because the price of labor and all supplies had increased. Roy Davis, of Gibbon, said he doubted if some millers knew what they were doing and recommended that a plan be considered to engage an expert accountant to devise a cost system for Nebraska mills and install these systems in mills of the state.

J. C. Hedge, of Hastings, made a comparison of local freight rates in Iowa and Nebraska and advocated taking up this question with the state railway commission, with a view of reducing distance tariffs within the state. It was not agreed that this was desirable because it was said that railroads needed earnings to give good service and they had been considerate of millers in transit matters and other privileges. The ultimate consumer pays the freight anyway, was the thought.

W. W. Black, of Beatrice, said he had little that was new to offer as to "What Does This Association Stand For." Then Mr. Black made one of his interesting, concise, instructive talks about milling and the work of the club in various matters.

The following officers were recommended by the nomination committee and unanimously elected: President, C. E. Dinsmoor; Vice-President, G. L. Cooper, Humboldt; Executive Committee, J. A. McGuire, Loomis; J. R. Darner, York; W. C. Black, Beatrice; C. L. Aller, Crete; E. C. Rodwell, Cambridge; Geo. Hotchkin, Minden, and Ernst Meyer, Superior. It was recommended by a special committee, adopted, that millers decline to sell their products to Farmers' Unions who contemplate distributing flour without profit. The committee on resolutions extended a vote of thanks to Frank Ringer and Commissioner Harmon for their addresses and recommended that Geo. A. Henshaw, of Oklahoma City, be endorsed for membership to the Interstate Commerce Commission, also that freight rates to and from Minnesota to Nebraska points be placed before the Interstate Commerce Commission with a view of reducing discriminative rates.

Greetings and best wishes were sent to H. B. Smith, who was secretary of the club for ten years.

C. L. Aller, of Crete, was assigned the topic, "Will the Opening of the Panama Canal Improve Milling Conditions?" Mr. Aller gave some figuers in regard to changes of freight rates which might be made when the canal was opened. He believed that transcontinental rates will be materially lower and Nebraska mills would have better access to Pacific coast and Western business.

Notes and Comments.

In getting the millers together for the group photograph shown, it was impossible to find C. L. Aller, W. W. Black and J. C. Hedge, and it was ascertained later that these prominent millers, who are members of the Bleaching Defense Committee, were having a conference regarding that matter and thought that matter more important than being in the photograph.

D. M. Deane, of Valparaiso, former president for many years, dropped in a short time at the afternoon session. He was heartily greeted by his brother millers. Mr. Deane's health is not the best and it took considerable effort for him to attend.

C. A. Lewis, of the Bemis Omaha Bag Co., Omaha, said he had furnished the cigars for every banquet held by the South Platte Millers' Club and it was agreed to give him a membership for life in the "Cigar Furnishers' Union."

O. A. Cooper, of Humboldt, was missed by his associates. Mr. Cooper has been a loyal follower of the organization many years. He has started on a trip to Panama and the West Indies. Last year Mr. Cooper made a trip around the world. He evidently believes in enjoying life now and leaving the responsibilities of business to his son, Guy Cooper.

When Commissioner Harmon was asked what his department would do with farmers who adulterated wheat with sand and dirt on the way to the mill, he said they would be prosecuted, but it was up to the millers to file the complaint and get the evidence.

An effort will be made to secure an experimental mill in Nebraska. This was talked over at the dinner in the evening. Flour testing is needed to determine the standards about to be adopted by the State Board of Control.

In the evening State Feed Commissioner Harmon was present and made an address on "The Administration of Nebraska Laws Affecting Mill Products." Mr. Harmon recommended that corn meal be packed in uniform packages, 48, 24, 12 and 6 pounds, and urged the adoption of the 6 and 12-pound packages instead of the packages which are now on the market. He said that he believed that it would increase the sale of corn meal if the smaller packages were used. A vote was taken and his views were adopted.

The millers present were: C. E. Dinsmoor, J. C. Hedge and Donald McKay, of Hastings; George C. Hotchkin, Minden; Roy Davis, Gibbon; A.

(Continued on page 16.)

GROUP PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN OF NEBRASKA MILLERS AT LINCOLN, NEB., ON JANUARY 8, 1914.

KANSAS CITY AND THE SOUTHWEST.

Business in flour showed a perceptible improvement during the past week. Kansas City and Southwestern mills reporting an increased number of flour sales to scattered territory. Established buyers predominated in the market and took the largest percentage of the flour output of mills. Nothing was being done for deferred shipment, premium asked by mills discouraging orders for more than sixty days' delivery. Some fairly large contracts were placed, but this phase of the flour trade last week did not display such a relative improvement as the single car sales.

Output of mills increased several thousand barrels, despite the fact that one of the larger plants was shut down during the entire week while repairs were being made in its boiler room. Kansas City mills made 29,800 barrels of flour during the past week, compared with 25,900 barrels in the preceding week, 33,750 barrels two weeks ago and 36,200 barrels in the corresponding week a year ago.

Flour prices were firm last week and there was a tendency among some mills to advance standing quotations to established trade 10c per barrel. Others were quoting values firm, with no material change, but reported that a continuance of the firm wheat market would result in advances the coming week. The slightly higher quotations helped trade in some sections, but large jobbers in the East did not have much faith in the advance and did most of their purchasing at unchanged prices.

Nearby and Central states trade formed the principal outlets for flour. In territory adjacent to Kansas City, sales in cotton sacks were made in better volume than for several weeks. Movement to Iowa and Southern states was also heavier.

Inquiry from the East indicated that the breach between the millers and jobbers is lessening. Quite a few offers last week were only 10c out of line and several round lots were placed by Kansas mills without any concessions being made. Some sales of 95 per cent flour were made to New York City at $4.30 delivered in jute, but most business was done at $4.20. Spring wheat competition is still severe, Northwestern mills offering patents at 15 to 20c under quotations of Southwest.

Stocks of hard winter wheat flour in the East are light and millers returning from New York City and other large Eastern jobbing points say that a revival of buying must take place in order to fill wants of jobbers.

Clears are rather fair sale. In Eastern markets, this grade of flour is a drug on the market, but Southern and Central states are taking fairly good. Some reductions were made in the East, but elsewhere millers were holding steadily and are receiving strong quotations. Fancy grades were in good demand and some mills reported being sold ahead on first clear. However, lower grades are rather slow and there is some difficulty in disposing of the poorer kinds. An unchanged range of prices prevails, mills quoting $2.70 to $3.20, f. o. b. Kansas City in jutes.

Export trade is slow. Several sales of clear were made to London and other points in the United Kingdom, but cables were generally about 6d out of line. A sale of first clear to London was made at 23s by a Nebraska mill. Cabling from the Continent is infrequent and only few sales are being effected. Clear is principal grade of flour being sent to foreign countries at present.

Interior mills reporting to Milling and Grain News are operating on 50 per cent of full time schedule. Reports indicate an improvement in business last week, principally to established trade in nearby territory. Prices were steadily held, with some mills asking higher values. Sales to Eastern points were light.

The following quotations are derived from sales made last week by interior Kansas and Nebraska mills as reported by Kansas City buyers and commission men, and are basis jute net f. o. b. Missouri river in round lots or single car loads; 95 per cent straight for January-February shipment, $3.50@3.75 per barrel; high patents, 20@25c higher than 95 per cent; first clear, $2.70@3.20 per barrel, according to quality and grades; second clear, $2.60@3.

MILL FEED.

Sharp advances of 9 to 10 cents were scored in the mill feed market during the past week, bran advancing to a level of $1.11 per 100 pounds, while shorts and middlings made nearly relatively as large increases. The bran market was rather inactive the first three days of the week, and then with a slightly improved demand and lighter offerings from interior mills, prices jumped steadily.

Even at advanced quotations, interior mills are only offering small amounts of mill feed. The demand for bran and shorts at mill door is rather heavy and established trade in mixed cars is taking a large percentage of output. The decreased running time of mills is also a bullish factor in prices.

Sales were limited to immediate Southwestern territory. Other sections reflected the advances of Southwestern mills, but not altogether. Southwestern mill prices were out of line in Southeastern territory and states East of the Mississippi. Northwestern mills were sending rather liberal amounts of bran southward to Illinois, Indiana and Iowa.

Shorts are now on a common basis of $1.25, with offerings light. Advances on this feed were from 5 to 6 cents. Some sales were effected at $1.30, but Kansas City jobbers were purchasing at $1.25 principally. Middlings were raised to $1.40 per 100 pounds, with supply scarce. Most of this feed was sold by mills in mixed cars with flour. There were few offerings of straight cars of middlings.

Interior mills reporting to Milling and Grain News note demand for feed as showing a decided improvement. To interior points in the state, mills are quoting bran up to $1.22 delivered in straight cars. Sales at mill door are on a $1.20 basis.

The following prices were paid by brokers and commission men at close of last week for mill feed from interior Missouri river mills, basis 100 lb burlap sacks net f. o. b. Missouri river: Bran, $1.11@1.12 per 100 lbs; shorts, $1.25@1.30; fancy white middlings, $1.40@1.45; but supply very scarce; red dog, $1.46.

CONCENTRATED FEED.

A better demand for cottonseed meal was in evidence last week. Farmers in the interior were using larger rations of the concentrate and country feed dealers report stocks moving into consuming channels at a fast rate. Quotations are being steadily held by Kansas City brokers and jobbers. Cottonseed meal is quoted at $31.75 to $32. Linseed meal is being sold at $29.50 to $30.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Quotations by Missouri river mills for prompt shipment to Eastern or Middle states in carlots or mixed cars to regular trade, basis f. o. b. Kansas City, are as follows:

Flour—Hard winter wheat patents, 98s cotton or jute, $4.10@4.30 per bbl; hard winter wheat straights, 98s cotton or jute, $3.90@4.10; first clears, $3@3.50; soft wheat patent, 98-lb cotton or jute, $4.60@5 per bbl; straight, $4.40@4.70; first clears, jute, $3.30@3.50; ordinary shorts, $1.25; white shorts, $1.30; corn meal, 35c per 17½-lb sack.

Cereal Goods—Rye flour in small sacks, $1.65@1.75 per 100; in 98s and 140s, $1.60@1.75; rye graham (pumpernickle) in small cotton sacks, $1.55@1.65 per 100; in 98s and 140s, $1.50@1.60; graham flour in small sacks, $2@2.10 per 100; whole wheat flour, in small sacks, $2.10@2.20 per 100; 98s and 140s, $2.05@2.15; rolled oats, in wood, 180 lbs, $5.40 per bbl.

Mill Feed—Bran, in 100-lb sacks, in carlots, $1.11@1.16; red dog, in 100-lb sacks, carlots, $1.45; ordinary shorts, $1.30@1.35.

Linseed Meal—Carlots, per ton, $29.50.

Cotton Seed Meal—Carlots, per ton, $31.50; ton lots, $32.

Southwestern Market Prices.

Following are prices of flour and other mill products quoted by Southwestern mills for straight or mixed cars, basis f. o. b. buyer's station: Flour in 24-lb sacks, 5c per cwt. higher.

Kansas—Hard wheat patent, $4.20@4.60 per bbl; hard wheat, straight, $4@4.40; bran, $1.10@1.20 per 100; mill run, $1.30; brown shorts, $1.13@1.25; white shorts, $1.35; corn meal, 40c per 17½-lb sack.

Oklahoma—Soft wheat patent, $4.70@4.90 per bbl; hard wheat patent, $4.30@4.60; bran, $1.15; mill run bran, $1.25; corn meal, 35c@40c per 17½-lb sack.

Arkansas—Soft wheat, high patent, $4.70@5.10 per bbl; hard wheat patent, $4.30@4.70; corn meal, 17½-lb sacks, 40c; bran, $1.25@1.30 per 100, basis L. R. rate points.

Texas—Soft wheat flour, extra patent, $4.90@5.10 per bbl; hard wheat flour, high patent, $4.60@4.90 per bbl; straight, $4.40@4.70; bran, $1.30 per 100; shorts, $1.55; corn meal, 70c per 35-lb sack.

THE SOUTHWESTERN GRAIN SITUATION.

The Solomon Valley Milling Co., Osborne, Kas., says that wheat is being marketed more freely in the interior since condition of roads have improved. The growing wheat is reported to be in splendid condition.

The Enid Mill & Elevator Co., Enid, Okla., rates the condition of growing wheat in its immediate vicinity at 100 per cent.

State grain inspection methods and federal corn inspection rulings were criticized by Kansas grain dealers at a meeting in Hutchinson last week. Those in attendance were especially bitter against the new federal corn grades, which are to go into effect on July 1. Secretary E. J. Smiley of the Kansas Grain Dealers' Association said that a man might just as well go out of the grain business if regulations like those promulgated are enlarged upon.

A miller in Kansas, who returned last Saturday from an extended trip through the wheat fields, says that the snow covering has disappeared throughout the winter wheat belt and all wheat is unprotected. The ground contains an exceedingly large amount of moisture, due to the snow melting slowly and the water being absorbed. The opinion is presented that should a real cold snap come, the wheat fields would have a tendency to heave and crack similar to what occurred two years ago.

Millers present at the eleventh annual meeting of the South Platte Millers' Club in Lincoln, Neb., January 8, said that growing wheat throughout the state was in good condition, although no protecting blanket of snow covered the fields.

One of the first "scares" of the season regarding the winter wheat crop was received from William Craig of Blue Springs, Neb., who says that there is a growing apprehension among farmers that the young wheat has been damaged by freezing and thawing weather. "The fields have no snow protection and there will be dead spots in the fields," writes Mr. Craig.

For the year 1913 clearances of wheat from New Orleans for export were 14,387,990 bushels, compared with only 7,979,985 bushels in the preceding year. Most of the export wheat movement was done the first three months of the new crop season.

Letters received by the Logan Bros. Grain Co., Kansas City, from the principal cities of Canada indicate that tariff reciprocity with the United States is being considered carefully and that the outcome is extremely doubtful. Western Dominion farmers are anxious to have the import duties removed. Millers and railroad interests are against the proposition, the latter because it would turn grain shipments southward and result in a large loss of tonnage. Canadian politicians are in a quandary over the subject.

Export Flour Rates Unchanged.

Export freight rates through both the Atlantic and Gulf ports are unchanged. Only small bookings are being made. Most of export shipments are moving through Gulf now.

	Atlantic All-Rail.	Through Gulf.
Amsterdam	40	38.50
Aberdeen	46	46.50
Antwerp	45	38.50
Belfast	43	42.50
Bristol	43	45.50
Bremen	40	38.50
Dublin	44	43.50
Dundee	46	46.00
Glasgow	43	41.50
Hamburg, offer	40	38.50
Hull	43	.....
Leith	43	.....
Liverpool	40	38.50
London	41	40.50
Manchester	40	38.50
Newcastle	46	.....
Rotterdam	37	37.50

SOUTHWESTERN NOTES.

The large warehouse of the Grayson Mill & Grain Co., Van Alstyne, Texas, was completely destroyed by fire on January 7.

Chess D. Cassler became connected with the operative department of the Ellsworth Mill & Elevator Co., Ellsworth, Kans., last week.

E. C. Merton of the Updike Milling Co., Omaha, Nebr., was a visitor in Kansas City on Monday of this week among his company's connections.

The Western Star Mill Co., Salina, Kans., has purchased the elevator at Hoisington, Kans., of the Lindsborg Milling & Elevator Co., Lindsborg, Kans.

P. B. Kimpler, of the Ellinwood Mill & Elevator Co., Ellinwood, Kans., writes that his mill is running on orders from his established trade although he is handicapped by the

I Quote Jobbers and Dealers Only

H. G. CHERRY
BROKER
KANSAS CITY, MO.

COTTONSEED MEAL, OIL MEAL, KO-PRES-KO CAKE AND ALL OTHER KINDS OF FEEDSTUFFS.

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shortage of wheat in the districts from which he draws regular supplies. Other mills west of Hutchinson are not able to get wheat to the same advantage that they do in years or normal production in that district.

The Threshermen's Association of the Southwest has selected Hutchinson, Kans., as the place for holding its 1914 convention. The meeting will take place March 2, 3 and 4.

About 12,000,000 bushels of grain were handled on the Hutchison Board of Trade during the year just ended. More than 3,500 cars were received in the twelve months.

L. B. Young, President of the Lyons Milling Co., Lyons, Kans., left on a trip to New York City, early last week. Mr. Young is visiting his firm's connections in various Eastern markets.

Contract for the new mill in Burr Oak, Kans., has been let and work on the building will be started in the near future. A midget plant of 25 barrels capacity will be installed.

The Drovers' Feed Co. has been incorporated in Kansas City. Papers were filed last week showing capital stock of $4,000. Incorporators are: L. J. Husted, S. E. Chaney and Lincoln Stark.

Henry Lassen of the Kansas Milling Co., Wichita, Kans., stopped off in Kansas City on Monday of this week, on his way to Washington, where he will attend a hearing of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The R. E. Kidder Flour Mills Co., shut down its mill a week ago to make general repairs in its mill and re-setting the engine in the power plant. The mill will be closed down for a fortnight.

George G. Sohlberg of the Acme Milling Co., Oklahoma City, Okla., will assume the duties of the president of the Home Products and Manufacturers' Association of Oklahoma City for the third time.

The Wichita Flour Mills Co., Wichita, Kans., is having plans prepared for its new 600-barrel mill. By February 1, specifications for the new mill building will be ready and contract will be awarded as soon after that date as possible.

The largest individual grain elevator in Missouri has just been completed by the Eisemayer Milling Co., Springfield, Mo. The capacity of the elevator is in excess of 150,000 bushels and was erected at a cost of $25,000.

The head of the Forest Park Milling Co., Ottawa, Kans., A. H. Slater, is Mayor of the town. Mr. Slater has conducted the mill successfully since 1904, when he succeeded H. D. Crane. Additions have been made to the mill, in order to handle the increased business.

State statistics of the milling industry in Oklahoma for 1913 show an increase of more than 30 per cent in the output over 1912. T. C. Thatcher, vice-president of the Oklahoma City Mill & Elevator Co., Oklahoma City, says that a splendid increase in business was made by all mills throughout th estate.

J. F. Kroutil of the Yukon Mill & Grain Co., Yukon, Okla., was a visitor on the Kansas City Board of Trade on Monday of this week. Mr. Kroutil says flour trade is good with his company and that a general scattered trade is taking flour in steady volume. "The movement of wheat in our section," said Mr. Kroutil, "is not very heavy and we are compelled to bring wheat from Nebraska. The growing crop in our section looks fine and present prospects are for record yields. Much pasturing was done early. The prospective situation in regard to wheat and flour is bright and I do not look for free wheat and flour from Canada to have much effect."

OKLAHOMA.

Oklahoma City, January 12.

Now that the holiday season is over, millers are expecting a much better demand for flour than has existed for several months. A slight improvement was noticed last week, and quite a few mills were on capacity runs. Feed demand is very good and prices are more satisfactory. Texas bids on Oklahoma bran and shorts are still below prices secured in our own state and Arkansas.

Oklahoma Market Prices.

Flour—Hard wheat patent, $4.50@4.70; hard wheat straight, $4.30@4.40; soft wheat patent, 4.70; extra fancy soft, $5.10@5.60.

Mill Feed—Straight bran, $1.15@1.20; mill run, $1.25@1.30; brown shorts, $1.35; white shorts, $1.45.

L. R. Hurd of the Red Star Mill & Elevator Co., Wichita, Kans., was an Oklahoma City visitor last week. His mill maintains a flour warehouse at this point.

CONTRACT NOT YET AWARDED.

The Southwestern Milling Co. Is Still Undecided—Machinery Concerns Still Waiting.

C. M. Hardenbergh, manager of the Southwestern Milling Co., Kansas City, returned Monday morning from a trip to Buffalo and New York City. Mr. Hardenbergh has been in conference with the officers of the Standard Milling Co. in regard to the contracts for equipment for the new Southwestern Mill in Kansas City. The contracts have not been awarded at this writing, although negotiations have been in progress for some time with different machinery concerns.

Reports have been current among the machinery salesmen in Kansas City that different firms had been awarded contracts for separate lines of machinery equipment. It is probable that different contracts will be made for the rolls, sifters and cleaning machinery, although no contracts have yet been signed.

Storage Discriminations Removed.

The discrimination complained of by Omaha grain dealers in the matter of railroads owning and operating grain elevators in Kansas City has been removed by various railroads, according to formal notification filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington last week by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, the Rock Island and the Missouri Pacific. The foregoing railroads have leased their storage plants in Kansas City to separate elevator companies and all discriminations complained of by the Omaha Grain Exchange against grain dealers in Omaha, South Omaha and Council Bluffs have been re-

The Omaha Exchange alleged that the railroads gave free and preferred services to shippers using the elevators owned and operated by them and charged that this was a form of rebating which was discriminative against the three cities named in the petition.

The Wabash and Kansas City Southern railroads will continue to operate their own railroads. This plan has been approved by the Commission, in that a subsidiary corporation of the two railroads is handling the affairs of the elevators separately from the traffic business of the carriers.

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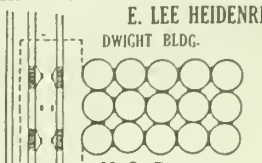
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Concrete re-inforced storage tanks will solve this problem for you.
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OHIO

Cincinnati, O., January 12.

Flour is starting the new year in good fashion. Sales were made on a larger scale, and buyers are taking hold. Firmer tone in cash wheat has given flour a little more snap. Large bakers have been running short, and they are now beginning to enter the market.

There is a much better tone to Kansas trade brands, and local agents are placing larger orders. For a long period buyers kept out of the market, but their supplies have diminished and need replenishing.

There has not been any radical change in soft winter wheat, but the trade is anticipating an advance within a short time. Mills here have been operating full time.

Offerings of spring wheat flour are larger. In some instances local agents representing Northwestern mills are able to realize 5c advance above quotations. Rye flour is steady and quiet. Mill feed prices were quiet with no changes.

Cincinnati Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour—Winter patent, $4.25@4.50; fancy, $3.90@4.15; family, $3.20@3.50; extras, $3@3.15; low grade, $2.75@2.90.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $4.50@4.80; fancy, $4@4.25; family, $3.50@3.70.

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $4.40@4.70; fancy, $3.90@4.20; family, 3.40@3.60.

Rye Flour—Northwestern blended rye flour, $3.80@3.95; city pure, $4.10@4.20; city blended, $3.85@4.10.

Mill Feed—Quotations are: Bran, $23@23.50; mixed feed, $24@25; middlings, coarse, $26@27; middlings, fine, $27@28.

CLEVELAND.

Cleveland, O., January 12.

Increased demand for flour has not yet materialized, prospective buyers being affected by tariff reciprocity with Canada. So far as the market is concerned there is perhaps a little more talk of buying, but no more sales were effected this week than in the preceding period. Prices remain nominally the same, with perhaps a firmer tone to soft wheat flour.

Cleveland Market Prices.

Kansas Hard Wheat (jute)—75 per cent patents, $4.10@4.40; 95 per cent straight, $4@4.20; clears, $3.40@3.50.

Minnesota and Dakota (jute)—75 per cent patents, $4@4.50; 95 per cent straight, $4@4.10; clears, $3.40@3.50.

Ohio and Indiana Soft Winter (jute)—65 per cent patents, $4.25@4.50; 95 per cent straight, $3.90@4; clears, $3.50@3.60.

Bran (100-lb sacks)—$23 to $24.

OHIO NOTES.

Receipts of flour this week amounted to 21,726 barrels, compared with 20,625 barrels last week, and 19,726 the corresponding week a year ago. Shipments this week were 18,726 barrels, compared with 17,871 last week, and 17,101 a year ago.

The prolonged damp weather in Iowa has affected corn adversely, the coarse cereal containing so much moisture that it is difficult to shell and when shelled it soon heats and spoils. A carload recently shipped from Riverton, Ia., to a point in Kansas was delayed in transit and was in such damaged condition when it reached its destination that the purchaser refused to receive it. The inability to shell the corn because of the high percentage of moisture it contains is the principal reason for the large amount of corn on the cob being sold in Southwestern markets.

IOWA

Des Moines, Ia., January 12.

Slightly improved buying was in evidence throughout the state during the past week. Dealers in Des Moines, Sioux City and other of the larger consuming centers were replenishing stocks to a degree, while the interior flour handlers were taking on some supplies for future needs.

The mild weather throughout the state is affecting flour trade adversely. Dealers do not care to have any considerable stocks of flour on hand for winter use, for most of them are of the opinion that the present mild weather will not be replaced by lower temperatures.

Prices of all mills in the state were steadily held during the past week. Nebraska continues to sell patents in straight cars on a basis of $4.40 delivered in the Southwestern section of the state. Kansas mills are quoting a low level of $4.50, with top price at $4.80. Local mills are asking a range of $4.50 to $4.70 for patents in mixed and straight cars, delivered any point in Iowa. Northwestern mill agents are asking $4.60 for patents, while the advertised brands of short patents are selling at a top of $5.10 in Des Moines and interior points.

A good volume of business was put through by Nebraska on a basis of $4.40 for straight cars. Nebraska mills are somewhat out of line in feed quotations and are not doing much in the mixed car trade. Some sales of bran are being made in cars with flour, but generally prices of the mill feed are disregarded. Most orders placed in the state were to small interior dealers and all specified prompt shipment.

Bakers were taking Kansas patents in fair amount. Everything was being done for immediate delivery. The small premium asked by Kansas mill agents for delivery after February appeared to discourage bakers or jobbers from taking anything for late shipment.

Spring wheat flour was only fair sale. Northwestern mills are at a small disadvantage as regards prices and are only doing a routine business in the state.

Local Iowa mills are running on an average of 50 per cent of full time. New trade is reported to be of a limited character and principally from cottonsack buyers. Sales last week absorbed all of half-time runs.

Mill feed is steady and only fair sale. The mild weather is proving an adverse factor. Bran was held at a range of $21 to $22 per ton. Middlings are quotable at $24.50 to $27.50.

IOWA NOTES.

Vincent H. Perry, head miller of the Martens Bros. Milling Co., Sioux City, Ia., was instantly killed on January 2, when he attempted to board a switch egnine near the mill. Mr. Perry was 57 years old at the time of his death and had been employed at the Martens Bros. mill for the past three and one-half years. Prior to this he had been in the employ of the Mystic Milling Co., also of Sioux City, for the past 17 years.

The corn movement to interior points in Iowa is decreasing steadily. Interior elevators report wagon receipts as exceptionally light. The decline in cash corn at the primary centers during the past week has been an adverse factor towards a more liberal marketing of the coarse cereal. An explanation of the drop in receipts is to the effect that only farmers that rent the land they cultivate have disposed of their harvest of corn. The land owners are waiting for a higher market and a bearish movement would not in any way change the views of the holders of corn.

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ILLINOIS.

Chicago, Ill., January 12.

While there has been a little improvement in the demand for flour, the past week has shown a very quiet market with values the same as the previous seven days. On every hand complaint is heard as to dullness and lack of interest manifested by all. There is a strong feeling, however, that business is bound to improve in the near future, regardless of wheat, for there is no question but that stocks of flour are very light and must be replenished early, in order to satisfy current demands. While it is known that a good many of the largest bakers both in Chicago and adjacent points have enough flour contracted to tide them over until the beginning of summer, it is likewise known that the average jobber is not supplied beyond his actual needs.

Scarcity of soft wheat and premium asked for the flour, have caused buyers of this grade to believe that there will be no radical change in value until the new crop.

At present there is only a light movement of Southwestern flour into Chicago, due to the fact that there is quite a quantity of this flour on spot here, and demand just fairly active. Quotations are steady at the basis of $3.80 jute delivered for cut straight and $4.00 for 95 per cent.

Offerings on rye flour during the week were very much in excess of demand, and values a trifle weaker. Standard patent white rye is offered at basis of $2.90@3 jute f. o. b. Chicago, and dark rye at $2.70@2.80.

Lighter grades of mill feed, such as spring bran and standard middlings, in straight carlots, are being freely offered, especially for delivery within the next 30 or 60 days.

Chicago Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Special brands (basis wood), $5.10 per bbl; standard patents (basis jute) $4@4.15; straight, $3.70@3.85; first clears, $3.25@4.30; second clears, $2.60@2.80; low grade, $2.60@2.70.

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $4@4.20; straight, $3.70@4; fancy clears, $3.30@3.50; standard clears, $3.20@3.30; low grades, $3@3.10.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $4@4.10; straight, $3.85@3.95; fancy clears, $3.30@350; low grade, $3.15@3.35; Michigan, 10c higher; patent, $4.20@4.35; straight, $4.05@4.15.

Mill Feed (100-lb sacks)—Spring wheat bran, $21; standard middlings, $23.75; red dog, $27.50.

Rye Flour (in jute)—White, $2.90@3; dark, $2.70@2.80.

Coast Flour—Patent, $4.65@4.80; straight, $4.40@4.70.

ILLINOIS NOTES.

W. J. Quan, one of Chicago's leading wholesale grocers and flour merchants, was recently appointed a member of the States Utilities Board, by Governor Dunne.

At the annual election of the Chicago Board of Trade on January 5, H. Canby was elected president and Joseph T. Griffin, vice-president.

Among recent Chicago visitors were C. B. Jenkins, general manager of the Noblesville Milling Co., Noblesville, Ind., and M. W. Hunt, superintendent of the Fisher Flouring Mills Co., of Portland, Ore.

Rates on grain and grain products going from Illinois points to Toronto, Ontario, Canada, have been advanced on all roads except the Wabash and the Chicago, Indiana & Southern. New tariffs are composed of proportional rates to Chicago, with 15c per 100 added.

NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, La., January 12.

Tight money conditions throughout the Gulf states, especially in the rural districts, caused a slump in demand for flour last week. Loans were at 5 per cent premium and all dealers were holding close. Local jobbers made few purchases and those only where stocks were low. Mills made efforts to increase quotations last Monday, but the demand was so light and the trade so unresponsive that the increase was speedily dissipated. On Saturday values were unchanged.

Kansas patents were quoted at $4.20@4.25 per barrel in cotton. The few sales made were for straights, last of January delivery. Oklahoma and Nebraska mills were in line with Kansas.

Soft wheat mills were asking $4.85 per barrel for patents in wood. There was a small country demand from local stocks in extra fancies at unchanged prices. Dealers were not encouraged over the outlook.

Spring wheat flour was selling in small quantities to bakery and confectionery trade at $4.35@4.40 per barrel in cottons. Some effort was made to stimulate business, but with little result.

Mill feed was about on the same basis as the quotations of last issue with light demand. Some effort was made to push up bran 1 to 2c, but met no response by the trade. Shorts were quoted at $1.35@1.40 in cottons.

New Orleans Market Prices.

Following are ruling prices in flour, quarter and half barrels, f. o. b. New Orleans, carloads:

Minnesota and Dakota Hard Spring—Patents, wood packages, $4.75@4.90; 98-lb cotton and jute, $4.35@4.50.

Kansas Hard Wheat—Patents, wood packages, $4.60@4.80; 98-lb cotton and jute, $4.10@4.30; straight, 98-lb packages, $3.95@4.

Soft Winter Wheat—Patents, wood packages, $4.60@4.80; 98-lb cotton and jute, $4.40@4.60; straights, 98-lb wood packages, $4.25@4.40; straights, 98-lb wood, cotton and jute, $4@4.25.

The Mountain City mill Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., has completed a new elevator with capacity of 250,000 bushels.

INDIANAPOLIS

Indianapolis, Ind., January 12.

Trading in flour has been moderately active. Prices in a few instances have shown an increase, but a betterment has been noted in the size of the movement.

Although no cold weather of real winter proportions has put in an appearance, the drop in temperature has been general throughout the state and has resulted in a somewhat increased call for feed.

Indianapolis Market Prices.

Indiana Flour—Soft winter wheat, first patent, $4.60; bakers' patent, $4.45; bakers' clear, $4.10 to $4.20.

Mill Feed or Bran—$25 a ton; good screenings, $25 to $27; common, $17 to $19.

INDIANA NOTES.

The Indianapolis Board of Trade has just created the position of traffic manager and has engaged R. R. Hargis to fill the office.

Millers from all parts of the state will be in Indianapolis the week of January 19 for the annual convention of the Indiana Millers' Association. The meeting will be held on January 20 unless plans are changed. This meeting precedes that of the Indiana Grain Dealers' Association. A committee of the organization is to bring up the question of the sale of Indiana flour to Indiana state institutions, a matter on which considerable action will probably be taken during the coming year. The present officers of the Indiana Millers' Association are: President, Charles B. Jenkins, Noblesville; vice-president, Carl Sims, Frankfort; secretary, T. S. Blish, Seymour, and acting secretary, Charles B. Riley, Indianapolis.

With the exception of wheat, receipts of grain in Minneapolis during the year just closed show a large gain over 1912. Total arrivals of wheat were 111,350,000 bushels, compared with 113,635,280 bushels in 1912. Corn receipts in 1913 totalled 8,050,000 bushels, against 5,775,420 bushels in the preceding year. Oats arrivals were 24,450,000 bushels, against 15,804,530 in 1912.

MINNESOTA.

Minneapolis, Minn., January 12.

The flour situation in Minneapolis was unchanged last week with patents being quoted from $4.05 to $4.65, though little if any was sold at the top figure. Sales were light and scattered as shipping directions were rather unsatisfactory. Total output for week was 358,165 barrels, an increase of 15,000 barrels over the figures of the week previous.

The cold wave failed to produce expected activity in the feed market, as neither millstuffs nor ground feeds obtained any stimulus. The demand did not vary to any appreciable degree and prices remained stationary all around.

Wheat receipts for the week totaled 1,764,000 bushels, which is regarded as a fairly good showing. Shipments were not large, with the result that the elevator men added 580,000 bushels to holdings. On the cash market choice North Dakota lots sold readily and commanded a premium above May.

Minneapolis Market Prices.

Minnesota Spring Wheat Flour—First patent, $4.05@4.65; second patent, $3.85@4.15; first clear, $2.80@3.60; second clear, $2.60@2.80.

Corn Products—Cornmeal, granulated white, $3.60@3.80; cornmeal, granulated yellow, $3.60@3.80; coarse cornmeal and cracked corn, $22.50@23; ground feed, corn and oats mixed, $22.50@23.

Millstuffs—Bran, in 100-lb sacks, $20.50@21; standard middlings, in 100-lb sacks, $20.50@21; red dog, in 140-lb sacks, $24@25.

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CORN PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT.

Further improvement in corn products trade of Kansas City and Missouri river mills was apparent during the past week. Sales were made to a broader territory and in larger amounts. The South was the principal outlet for table goods in mixed cars. Louisiana and Texas took liberally, the latter state buying large lots of cream corn meal and hominy. Nearby states were also absorbing small lots, but this trade was in ordinary volume.

Reductions of about 10c per 100 pounds were made on all corn goods in sympathy with the sharp declines of cash corn in Kansas City. In a measure the lower prices affected trade adversely for buyers were disposed to wait the market out in anticipation of further cuts. Southerners are looking for a steady market before buying heavily. Kansas City millers seem to be of the opinion that an upturn in corn would result in heavy purchases by jobbers in the South who are carrying only light stocks for their immediate needs.

Generally the beginning of each year witnesses larger consumption of corn goods. Stocks in jobbers' hands are moving into consuming channels faster at present than during the past three months. Yet reports from the South indicate the consumptive demand to be somewhat disappointing, accounted for by the mild weather.

Standard meal in bulk was sold as low as $1.40 per 100 pounds, f. o. b. mill in Kansas City. Cream corn meal in small paper sacks was offered at $1.50 to $1.60, with most sales accomplished at the lower figure. In mixed cars, millers were asking $1.60 for cream corn meal, while straight carlot buyers were securing their wants at 10c less.

Chop quotations were lowered about six cents per 100 pounds and buyers took hold in better volume. Advances in bran and other mill feeds helped chop trade to a degree. Most trade was of a local character. Principal outside buying was from Arkansas and other Southeastern states. Kansas and Missouri were making good purchases, but only to supply present wants. Most sales of natural chop were made at $1.25, with the kiln-dried product at $1.40.

Grits were in improved demand, especially brewers' goods. Lower prices were favorable factors in the market. Some buying was done for late delivery by brewers in Southwest. Sales were made on basis of $1.55 per 100 pounds.

Interior mills in Kansas and Nebraska report a good trade in corn goods. Sales in mixed cars with flour are fair and the demand from small country points is reported large. Lower prices prevailed.

The unprecedented importations of corn from Argentine at Eastern and Gulf ports and the continued open weather were bearish factors in option markets last week. May corn showed a loss of more than four and one-half cents, but prices rallied late and net loss for the week was three and five-eighths cents. Several million bushels of Argentine corn arrived and these importations have almost shut off shipments of domestic corn to Eastern and Southern states.

At some points in Iowa farmers are only receiving 52c for corn, whereas they had expected to get nearer $1 at this time. This is causing a large shrinkage in receipts at principal points. Present low prices will continue to check interior marketing and arrivals at primary points are expected to be light until prices show a tendency to move upward.

Cash corn in Kansas City was from three to four cents lower. Demand was dull, except late in the week. Recessions of one cent took place on Friday.

Following quotations for corn products, basis f. o. b. Kansas City, for shipment within thirty days, either in straight or mixed cars, were reported by Missouri river corn millers last week. Cream corn meal, in small cotton or paper sacks, kiln dried and degerminated, $1.50@1.60 per 100; coarse hominy grits, in 100-lb bags, $1.55@1.70 per 100; brewers' grits in 100-lb bags, $1.60@1.70 per 100; corn chop in 100-lb burlap bags, natural, $1.25 per 100; kiln dried corn chop in corn bran in 100-lb bags, 95c@$1.05 per 100.

IOWA.

Des Moines, Ia., January 12.

Corn goods are rather dull sale locally, as noted in reports from mills in the interior of the state. Some shipments are being made to Southern points, but the demand from that section is rather disappointing. Argentine importations of corn through the Gulf are affecting trade adversely, because Southern mills are offering products under value of local mills. Quotations are unchanged for the week, although there is a weak tendency in the market, reflecting the lower prices of cash corn in the primary markets. Cream meal is quoted at $1.45 to $1.50 in small sacks f. o. b. mill.

MEMPHIS.

Memphis, Tenn., January 12.

Corn millers throughout the Southeast report an excellent demand for meal, considering the season of the year. Prices were unchanged during the past week, the lower prices of cash corn in the primary markets not having any effect on this section. Receipts from the West are in fair volume, and are about in line with local quotations. Chop sales are light. Quotations are: Standard meal, $3.25 per barrel; cream meal, $3.55, wood basis; corn chop, $28 per ton in 100 pound sacks delivered Memphis points.

SOUTHEAST.

Nashville, Tenn., January 12.

Corn prices showed no further drop last week and millers report a fairly active demand for products, although buyers do not manifest any desire for large contracts. Stocks are light and millers are looking for a considerable improvement soon with higher prices. No price changes were noted last week, with millers quoting f. o. b. Nashville as follows in 96-lb bags: Best bolted meal, $1.70@1.80; pearl meal and grits, $1.80@1.90.

NEW YORK.

New York, N. Y., January 12.

Corn goods were easier in price during the week with a fair demand in evidence. Current quotations are: Meal, kiln dried export, $3.55 in barrels; fine yellow, $1.50@1.55; coarse, $1.40@1.50; hominy, $3.75; granulated yellow, $3.70; corn flour, $1.75. Brewers' goods—Meal, $1.64; grits, $1.65; flakes, $2.00.

OKLAHOMA.

Oklahoma City, January 12.

Trading is fairly good in corn products. No change in prices is reported, and following quotations prevail on car lots delivered Oklahoma points: Chop in new burlap or cottons, $1.45@1.60 per 100; white bolted meal, 35@38c per 71½-lb cotton bag. Deliveries at country points in the corn sections are still heavy. This condition is due to the fair weather which has been prevailing for the past three weeks.

OHIO

Cincinnati, January 12.

There was a sharp reaction in cash corn during the week, and it had a tendency to advance prices of products There were 234 cars of corn received during the week. Prices moved up 5c. Quotations are: Meal, $1.45@1.55; chop, $1.35@1.40.

TEXAS.

Ft. Worth, Tex., January 12.

Business was good all of last week in corn products, with unchanged prices Standard meal packed in cotton 35s is quoted 70c, with halves at 36c. Chop in cotton or burlap bags is held at $33 per ton, basis delivered common point group 1 .

Gus Johnson, second miller of the Gardner Mill, Hastings, Minn., was instantly killed in the mill when his left arm was caught in the driving belt of the roller machines and his body hurled between the belt and pulleys. Mr. Johnson was only 27 year sold and had been in the employ of the mill for several years.

Milwaukee Has Successful Year.

The year 1913 witnessed a reduction in the prestige of Milwaukee, Wis., as a milling center. This was partly to the destruction of one of the largest mills by fire in the latter part of 1912 and the decision of the owners not to rebuild until the effects of the new Democratic tariff were fully known. During the past twelvemonth, mills in Milwaukee made 762,000 barrels of flour, which is much less than former records.

The principal feature of Milwaukee's trade during the past year was the large increase in the movement of grain. The year just closed shows receipts of grain exceeding by 6,000,000 bushels the previous record of 1898. The movement of wheat fell off, due to the smaller flour production, but arrivals of barley, corn, oats and rye fully offset the shortage in wheat marketing. The malting establishments, the principal consumer of grain in Milwaukee, used in the manufacture of their produce about 15,000,000 bushels of barley.

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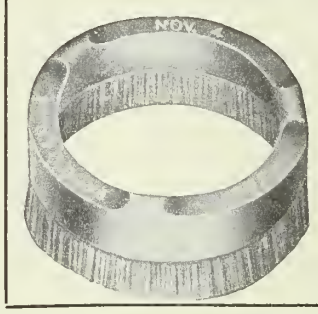

Peterson's Patent Cloth Cleaner
Will clean the cloth in your sieve bolting machines to the very extreme edge of sieve frames which enables bolter to work to full capacity.
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Milwaukee, Wisconsin

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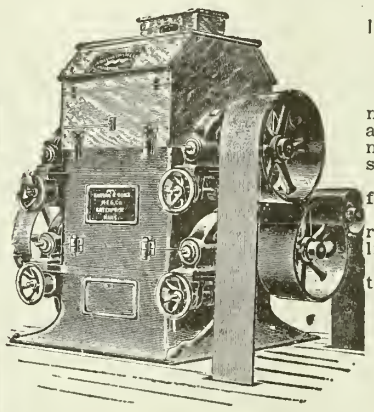

IS THE BEST AND BIGGEST PAYING INVESTMENT EVERY GRAIN MAN CAN MAKE.
The Ehrsam Two and Three-High Mill is made of the finest materials for strength and durability. Frame is all cast iron—and most convenient arrangement for ease and speed in removing rolls.
Grinds coarse or fine meal, barley, graham flour, linseed meal, corn chop, etc.
You know of the results and profits derived through the operation of a Feed Mill in connection with your Elevator.
Now let us tell you about the benefits obtained through use of the EHRSAM. Write,
THE J. B. EHRSAM & SONS MANUFACTURING CO.
2 Factory St., Enterprise, Kansas.
"SEND US YOUR ROLLS."

Dufour Bolting Cloth
Standard, X, XX and XXX Quality
Grit-Gauze and XXX Grit-Gauze
EACH UNEXCELLED IN ITS CLASS
Supplied by the principal mill builders and mill furnishers throughout the country

NEBRASKA.

Omaha, Neb., January 12.

With no changes in wheat during the past week, flour prices in Nebraska stood still. While local business is reported good and fully up to expectations for this time of the year, Eastern and export trade is very light. Only a few cars are going forward on old contracts. To trade outside of the state, new business is decidedly light.

Omaha mills are quoting city trade at $4.20 for patents. Outside jobbers are buying at $4 in sacks, f. o. b. mill. Interior mills in the North Platte territory are asking $4.60, which quotation also rules in the Southern and Eastern sections of the state. Fremont territory is quoting $4.20, while a few mills in the state are asking $4.40.

Mill feed is in better demand. Omaha dealers are buying bran at $20 to $26.60, delivered Omaha points. Quite a demand from outside territory is reported and stocks are decreasing. Shorts are better sale at $24 to $25. In the interior mills are selling bran up to $22 in mixed cars and $25 to $26 for shorts. Most mills note good sales at mill door.

NEBRASKA NOTES.

Several Nebraska mills are selling flour in Kansas on a basis of $4.40 delivered.

The Gibbon Roller Mills, Gibbon, Neb., reports the sale of a round lot of clear flour to London last week at 23s.

A. D. Duncan is putting the finishing touches to a large new flour warehouse in Davenport, Neb., which he plans to run.

It is probable that a flour mill will be erected in St. Paul, Neb., in the near future. A miller has been discussing the situation with the local commercial club and the organization has offered sufficient inducement for the establishment of a mill.

L. B. Baker, one of the pioneer grain dealers of Nebraska, retired from his business in Battle Creek, Neb., last week. He is succeeded by his two sons, Baker Bros. & Co. Mr. Baker has been identified with the grain industry in Battle Creek since 1879

T. : Loomis Grain & Milling Co., Loomis, Neb., reports flour trade as steady. Nearby and local buyers are doing most of purchasing at present. Collections are very slow. The weather is unusually mild for this time of the year and a sudden cold snap would have an adverse effect on wheat. The snow covering has melted throughout this section.

Articles of incorporation have been filed by the Ashland Mills, Ashland, Neb. N. P. Nelson, H. E. Grothe and M. Nelson are associated in the new company. They recently purchased the mill at Ashland and have organized with capital of $25,000. They will operate the mill and make various improvements. A corn plant will also be run in connection with the flour mill.

The Neligh Mills, Neligh, Neb., has made arrangements to supply the farmers in its immediate territory with the new Marquis spring wheat at cost price. S. F. Gilman, proprietor of the Neligh company, is instituting a campaign for more and better wheat in his territory. Marquis spring wheat won the $1,000 first prize for the best wheat in America. The kernel of the grain is flinty, and it is beardless. It frequently yields 40 to 50 bushels to the acre and tests from 64 to 66 pounds to the bushel. It is of high milling quality.

MISSOURI.

St. Louis, Mo., January 12.

Thus far this year no appreciable improvement in flour trade has developed, although tone of market last week was firm on soft flour, due chiefly to light offerings and stiff prices of cash wheat. Hard flour held steady but was difficult sale. Only scattering small orders came from domestic buyers, while export business was well-nigh impracticable, with Europe at least. One sale of 2,500 sacks hard and soft was reported to United Kingdom.

The course of values for red winter early was upward, urgent demand of a city milling and country order character readily absorbing the very limited fresh arrivals. Prices advanced 1@1½c in the forepart of the week.

Mill feeds were yet quiet in movement, demand being mainly of a local character. Offerings were light. Bran showed more strength and gain than other feedstuffs.

St. Louis Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (in jutes)—Patent, $4.15@4.25; straight, $3.75@3.90; extra fancy, $3.60@3.70; fancy, $3.15@3.30; low grades, $2.80@2.90.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (in jutes)—Patent, $3.90@4.10; straight, $3.60@3.70; first clear, $3.10@3.20; second clear, $2.90@3.00; low grades, $2.70@2.80.

Spring Wheat Flour (in jutes—Patent, $4.15@4.30; clear, $3.50@3.60.

Rye Flour—Quote pure in jobbing way, $4 in wood, $3.80 in jutes.

Mill Feed (East St. Louis basis in 100-lb sacks)—Soft wheat bran, $1.14@1.15; hard wheat bran, $1.11@1.12; mixed feed, $1.16@1.19; middlings, $1.20@1.35; white hominy feed, $26 per ton; oat feed, $14.50 per ton; brown alfalfa meal at $18.50 and green at $20.25@21.25 for No. 1, to $22@22.50 per ton for choice.

City mills sell to trade: Bran at $1.17@1.18, and middlings, $1.30@1.50.

Cain Mill at Atchison to Reorganize.

The Cain Mill Co., Atchison, Kans., shut down its mill last Thursday, January 8, and its operation will not be resumed until a reorganization of the company is completed. Douglas M. Cain, manager of the mill for the past 17 years, says that reorganization of the company is not only possible, but probable, as the standing of the mill and its products are high. The shut down of the mill was occasioned by the expensive handicap of being located off of railroad tracks and generall business conditions.

The handicap of location has cost the mill nearly $200,000 in the last 20 years. The plant is located several thousand feet from the nearest railroad tracks and no switch led up to it. But for this disadvantage, it is said, the Cain Mill Co., would be in a good financial condition today.

The company is solvent and early reorganization is anticipated by Douglas Cain. Creditors are not instituting any litigation and a solution of the problem will not be taken to court. Mr. Cain says that the mill has been operated at a loss for the past three years and it was decided to quit before becoming deeper involved.

The Cain mill was erected in 1871 and was purchased by A. D. Cain, father of the present manager, 25 years ago. Douglas Cain assumed the management upon the death of his father 17 years ago.

Difficulties of the Cain Mill Co. will in no way affect the Leavenworth Milling Co., of Leavenworth, Kans., which is controlled by Victor and Arthur Cain, brothers of the manager of the Atchison mill.

The man who is gathering information and training his mind for bigger things, can see himself grow bigger than his work, where once it was bigger than he.

Articles of incorporation have been filed by the Wanamingo Milling Co., Wanamingo, Minn., with capital stock of $25,000. The new organization plans to erect a 100-barrel mill in the near future. Among the incorporators are: Ole T. Teigan, president; Arne C. Lunde, vice-president and general manager, and Nels Olness, secretary.

Excelsior Anchor Bolting Cloth and Grit Gauze

Southern and Western Agents

L. R. Veatch & Co., Louisville, Ky

Essmueller Mill Furnishing Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Barnard Machinery Co., Enterprise, Kans.

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1914 Announcement:

¶ In the very near future The C. A. Shultz Mfg. Co. will place a machine on the market that will be a complete surprise to the milling trade. This machine will entirely revolutionize the grain cleaning department of any plant, and will be as great an advancement in cleaning machinery as the **SHULTZ** case has been. . . . . .

Watch for the Introduction of this Machine.

THE C. A. SHULTZ MFG. CO.

PORTLAND OREGON.

Profits in Milling Depend on Maximum Flour Quality

The Highest Point in Flour Production attained by the ***Perfect Flour Maturing System***

Flour when matured shows a mellowed gluten of increased expansibility, loses its yellow vegetable coloring matter and attains its highest baking efficiency. Matured Flour produces a loaf of greater volume, finer texture and better color. It is a natural product, in a condition to render its fullest bread value to the consumer.

The active agent of the Perfect Flour Maturing System is a stable, finished product easily controlled, regular in its treatment, does not stain the fibre or discolor the impurities of a low grade flour, nor does it impart a gray, blue, or dead color, nor a rancid odor to flour.

The Perfect Flour Maturing System is fully protected by patents in the United States and all the other principal flour producing countries of the world. It is in successful operation in a number of these countries.

Our licenses, at our cost, with our attorneys, will be defended and protected against any or all suits or actions that may be brought against them involving their right to the use of the System or Appliances.

WE INVITE INQUIRIES AND CORRESPONDENCE FROM INTERESTED MILLERS

Industrial Appliance Co.

140 West Van Buren Street,

Chicago, Ill.

NEW YORK.

New York, N. Y., January 12.

The trade was somewhat more disposed last week to make offers on flour and it is reported that some fair business was turned over, inasmuch as quite a few mills showed a willingness to make concessions and meet ideas of buyers. This was principally in evidence insofar as the Northwestern mills are concerned, although some Kansas mills were also more willing to reduce limits. Buyers are still consistently bearish in sentiment. In consequence they are only making such purchases necessary to replenish stocks.

Spring patents were generally held from $4.25 to $4.40 jute for January-February-March shipment. There were some mills, however, who found it possible to make prices as low as $4.15 and $4.20 jute. Buyers were willing to make offers at $4.15 and $4.20 jute on certain brands, but if mills did not entertain same they absolutely refused to offer above these prices.

Kansas 95 per cent straights were held at $4.15 to $4.25 in sacks generally, but some mills took business at $4.10 jute for January-February shipment. One line of 1,000 barrels is understood to have been sold at $4.10 jute.

Spring wheat clear was apparently a drug on the market as the trade is showing no interest. Offerings were rather free and prices were held at $4 to $4.15 in wood.

There was quite a cut in price of Kansas clear in a number of instances and some pretty fancy stuff was offered as low as $3.50 jute for January shipment. Prices were held at $3.60 to $3.80.

There was no demand in evidence on soft winter wheat flours and prices were held at about the same basis as the previous week.

Mill feed prices were steadily held during the week, although the demand was rather quiet. City bran in bulk was held at $24.50 at the mill.

New York Market Prices.

All prices quoted are the prices at which the trade could purchase in sacks and include brokers' commissions, or receivers' profits and charges:

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $4.45@4.65; straights, $4.35@4.40; clears, $4@4.15; low grades, $3@3.30.

Winter Wheat Flour—Patents, $4.80@4.90; straights, $4.25@4.40; clears, $3.85@3.95; low grades, $3.15@3.50.

Kansas Flour—Patents, $4.30@4.60; straights, $4.15@4.25; clears, $3.60@3.80; low grades or low clears, $3.25@3.50.

Mill Feed—Bran, coarse Western spring, in 100-lb sacks, to arrive, $25; standard middlings, $26; flour middlings, $28.50; red dog, to arrive, $29; oil meal, $31@31.50; city feed, bulk bran, $24.50@100-lb sacks, $26; middlings, $24.50@30; red dog flour, $3.15.

NEW YORK NOTES.

L. B. Young, President of Lyons Milling Co., Lyons, Kas., and the Kansas Grain Co., was a visitor in this market for several days last week.

Argentine New Wheat Movement.

This week marks the beginning of the shipping season in Argentine for new wheat and oats. Shipments of wheat from the South American republic last year amounted to 107,212,000 bushels and oats 64,421,000 bushels. Frequent rains are against the movement of wheat and arrivals from the country are very small. Holders are maintaining a firm attitude. Reports of the harvest are disappointing and the yields are low.

NEW ENGLAND

Boston, Mass., January 12.

Considerable improvement was noted in flour trade the past week, although conditions are still far from satisfactory. It is said that quite a volume of business was placed, although it is questionable if the sales will show much profit for mills. Several large bakers have begun purchasing flour with the idea of covering their requirements for the balance of the crop year. On this business the purchaser has until September 1 to take out the flour.

With a revival of buying some mills seem to have become badly alarmed and are cutting prices. Well founded rumors say that a large spring wheat mill sold a line of short patent the past week at $4.45, jute, Boston, delivery as wanted to September 1.

There has also been a fairly good demand from grocers the past week, although, purchases were on a limited scale and mostly for prompt shipment. Very few grocers are booking ahead on flour, preferring to buy on the market as needed.

Well known spring wheat brands were held at $5.10, wood, but bids of 10c and even 15c less were accepted. Kansas flour was firmly held at around $4.70. Bakers were able to buy freely at $4.60, jute, for best patents, and as before stated mills were forcing sales at $4.50 and less. Clears were in rather poor demand.

Bran advanced the past week to $26.50; middlings remained unchanged at $26. Mixed feeds were unchanged at $27 to $29. Flour middlings 50c per ton higher with $29.50 a top quotation. Feed was, however, in very poor demand.

NEBRASKA MILLERS' MEETING.

(Continued from page 9.)

C. Leflang, Lexington; H. S. Smith, Orleans; Paul Jaeggi, Columbus; J. F. Burgner, Grand Island; John Darner, York; Fred Zwonechek, DeWitt; John Zwonechek, Wilber; Ernst Meyer and David Guthrie, Superior; George Hill, Bertrand; J. A. McGuire, Loomis; M. P. Nelson, Ashland; J. W. Mackie, Tecumseh; C. L. Aller, Crete; Chauncy Abbott, Jr., Schuyler; Harry Bozarth, Hebron; George Webber, Sutton; W. H. DeSanno, Juniata; J. B. Gochner, Bennett; John Mertz, Hardy; Charles Docekal, Abie; W. W. Black, Beatrice; Guy Cooper, Humboldt; John J. Carter, Wood River; G. Binder, Campbell; Peter Stepanek, Friend.

The visitors present were: J. T. Bartlett, Omaha; C. A. Lewis, Lincoln; G. L. Miles, Omaha; G. C. Linzy, Moline, Ill.; Charles Cook and W. B. Burns, Kansas City.

J. C. Hill, of Adams, Tenn., has sold to J. C. Moore, of Nashville, his grain exchange in the former town and Mr. Moore has taken over the management of the enterprise.

SOUTHEAST.

Nashville, Tenn., January 12.

Still further activity was noted last week in flour trade in this territory. Buyers are taking more interest and local mills reported numerous orders ranging in volume from 500 to 1,500 barrels, and there seems to be a much better feeling.

While no price changes were noted last week, millers claim advance in cash wheat during the past week will cause an advance in flour prices of 10c if wheat continues firm. Most mills are operating full time, and stocks throughout the territory are rather light, according to reports received at mills.

Only foreign trade reported in this section the past week was a shipment of 500 bags to Great Britain by the Liberty Mills of Nashville. Some inquiries have been noted, but no sales.

Mill feed showed a better inquiry last week and prices on bran were advanced $1 per ton with some mills reporting over-sales. Middlings and shorts are unchanged.

Nashville Market Prices.

The following prices are f. o. b. Nashville in car lots:

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (basis wood)—Best standard patent, $4.85 per bbl; high patent, $4.45; half patent, $4.25; choice, $3.85; in cotton bags, 15c per bbl lower.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (basis jute)—Best patent, $4.15@4.20.

Spring Wheat Flour (basis 140-lb jute)—Best patent, $4.60.

Mill Feed (basis 100-lb burlap)—Bran, $25 per ton; middlings and shorts, $26 to $27; hominy feed, $25 to $25.50.

MEMPHIS.

Memphis, Tenn., January 12.

Demand for flour during the past week held up very well. Volume of business was good at practically the same prices of a week ago. Interior demand was light, most sales made by mill agents coming from local trade. Hard winter wheat flour from the West is finding fair sale. Soft wheat patent is being quoted at $4.75, while soft wheat patent self-rising flour is worth $5. Soft wheat straight is quoted around $3.75, wood basis. Hard wheat patent sales were made at $4.50 in sacks last week.

SOUTHEASTERN NOTES.

Receipts for the past week of various cereals in Memphis are as follows: Corn, 30 cars; oats, 40; hay, 63; mill feed, 17; wheat, 3.

For president of the Memphis Merchant's Exchange, W. J. Prescott is on the Bullfrog's ticket, while Sam F. Clark heads the Bear Cats.

The Greenwood Flouring Mill & Elevator at Rogana, Tenn., the property of W. R. Leathers & Bro., of Nashville, was totally destroyed by fire this week. Origin of the fire is unknown and the damage is said to be $15,000. The plant will be rebuilt at once. It was originally built by former Mayor J. M. Head, of Nashville.

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Just try the
Wydler Bolting Cloth
and you will be convinced.
Sole Importer for U. S. and Canada.
R. J. HOWE, 611-621 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

FREIGHT RATES ON FLOUR

The following are current rates on flour between the points named, in cents per 100 lbs., for domestic shipment only, basis all rail.

Minimum weights for carloads vary. Local agents should be consulted as to requirements for different points before billing cars:

To \ From	Kansas City.	Omaha.....	St. Louis...	Minneapolis.
Albany, N. Y.*	28.20	28.20	19.20	24.50
Allegheny, Pa.*	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Athens, Ga.	36.00	37.00	33.00	42.00
Atlanta, Ga.	34.00	35.00	31.00	40.00
Augusta, Ga. ...	36.00	37.00	33.00	42.00
Baltimore, Md. ..	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Binghampton* ..	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Birmingham, Ala.	32.00	33.00	29.00	38.00
Boston*.	30.70	30.70	21.70	27.00
Buffalo*.	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Cincinnati.	17.00	17.00	8.00	18.00
Chicago*.	12.00	12.00	8.00	10.00
Charleston, S. C.	33.00	34.00	30.00	39.00
Cleveland, O. ...	20.50	20.50	11.50	18.50
Columbus, Ga. ..	36.00	37.00	33.00	42.00
Detroit, Mich.*...	19.50	19.50	10.50	18.00
Erie, Pa.*.....	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Ft. Smith, Ark...	14.00	17.00	16.00	28.00
Galveston.	36.00	41.50	36.00	50.00
Grand Rapids*...	19.50	19.50	10.50	18.00
Indianapolis. . ..	16.50	16.50	8.00	16.00
Jackson, Miss....	23.00	24.00	21.00	32.50
Kansas City.....	.....	7.75	11.75	14.00
Little Rock, Ark.	18.00	21.00	14.00	28.00
Los Angeles, Cal.	65.00	65.00	75.00	75.00
Louisville, Ky...	17.00	17.00	8.00	19.00
Macon, Ga.	36.00	37.00	33.00	42.00
Memphis, Tenn. .	14.00	15.00	11.00	23.50
Meridian, Miss...	23.00	24.00	21.00	35.00
Milwaukee.	12.00	12.00	10.50	10.00
Minneapolis.	14.00	14.00	14.00	.....
Mobile.	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Nashville, Tenn..	20.00	21.00	12.00	26.00
Natchez, Miss. ..	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
New York*	28.70	28.70	19.70	25.00
New Orleans ...	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Omaha.	7.75	.....	14.00	14.00
Peoria, Ill.	10.50	10.50	6.00	10.00
Philadelphia* . . .	26.70	26.70	17.70	23.00
Pine Bluff, Ark..	18.00	21.00	14.00	28.00
Pittsburgh, Pa.*.	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Portland, Me. ...	30.70	30.70	21.70	27.00
Portland, Ore. ..	70.00	70.00	75.00	70.00
Richmond, Va. ..	26.50	25.70	17.50	22.00
Rochester*.	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Schenectady*. ...	28.20	28.20	19.20	24.50
Scranton, Pa.* ..	26.70	26.70	17.70	23.00
San Francisco ..	65.00	65.00	75.00	75.00
Seattle, Wash. ..	70.00	70.00	75.00	70.00
Shreveport, La. .	24.00	29.50	24.00	38.00
St. Louis	9.00	9.00	.....	14.00
Syracuse*.	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Terre Haute, Ind.	15.00	15.00	6.00	16.00
Texarkana, Ark..	20.00	25.50	20.00	34.00
Toledo, Ohio* ...	19.50	19.50	10.50	18.00
Troy, N. Y.*.....	28.20	28.20	19.20	24.50
Utica, N. Y.*....	26.70	26.70	17.70	23.00
Vicksburg, Miss..	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Washington, D. C.	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Wheeling, W. Va.	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50

Rates from Kansas City and Omaha apply when inbound tonnage is surrendered at these points.

Lake and rail points marked with * take a rate two cents less than above quoted rates during lake and rail season.

ALFALFA DEPARTMENT.

Lower coarse grain prices and continued mild weather were having their effect on the alfalfa products market during the past week, especially in Eastern territory. Sharp reductions in corn quotations were taken by mixed feed dealers as indicating lower prices of mixed feeds in the future and new purchases, as a result, were limited to immediate needs.

The movement of grain mixed feeds to Eastern states was probably lighter in the past week than it has been for several months. Large importations of Argentine corn affected the market adversely and mixers and jobbers were more than $1 per ton out of line on values of grain mixed feeds. On the Atlantic coast especially, bearishness predominates in the market. New England states are not in the market for feeds at present and are making purchases from New York state mills. The steady tone to the market is not in line with their views.

The only sustaining factor in the meal market was the exceedingly light receipts from Colorado, the only source of supply at present. Demand was light and new sales were of a scattered character. Shipping instructions on old business were not being received in good order and the movement out of Kansas City was light.

Southwestern states seems to be the only buyers of meal. This is due in part to the short supplies of coarse grains and other feeds, and the demand for mixed feeds in Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma and other Southwestern states is relatively larger than Northern points where the crop of corn was large.

Millers are having some trouble with dealers in the South on rejected cars of meal. Several mills have shipped nearly choice grades to Southeastern states, including Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia, on orders specifying No. 1, but a declining market would result in such shipments being refused for various reasons. This trouble was more pronounced during December than at present and millers report that it is fast disappearing. Southeastern trade of mills is large.

Top sale on meal last week was effected at $23.50 for a car of choice grade from Colorado. Nominal quotations on choice offerings are still on a basis of $22.50 to $23.50. Most sales of No. 1 meal were made at $21.50, several cars were disposed of at $19.50. A reduction of $1 in the top price of No. 1 meal was made by several dealers. However, fair No. 1 meal is steady in tone and quotable as a week ago. No. 2 meal is about unchanged, with most sales of this grade effected at $19.

Grain mixed feeds trade is limited to Southwestern territory. A small movement to Southern states is in evidence, but generally sales are to local and nearby states. Interior points in Kansas and Missouri are fair buyers at present. Oklahoma is also taking in more than ordinary volume. Mixers report the same relative demand for plain molasses meal and molasses grain mixed alfalfa feed. Most sales in the interior of Kansas and Missouri are for the grain mixed product, due to the shortage of grain. Southerners are taking some molasses meal, but as a rule are showing a preference for the grain mixed feed.

Molasses meal is being sold slightly under quotations of unmixed meal. No. 1 is quoted at $21.50, with some sales at $20.50, f. o. b. Kansas City. No. 2 is held at $20.50 and No. 3 at $19.50. Molasses grain mixed is quotable around $26.

Notwithstanding the heaviest receipts of alfalfa hay in Kansas City since the first week in January, prices were advanced 50c per ton early in the week. An active demand on the part of the dairy and shipping trade was principal factor in the advance. Later another rise of 50c took place, making the net gain for the week $1. Real quality hay was in scanty supply. Top sales were at $18.25 to $18.75. Receipts were 161 cars.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Range of prices of sales on the Kansas City market during the past week were as follows:

Alfalfa Meal—Choice, nominally, $22.50@23.50; No. 1, $19.50@21.50; No. 2, $18@19.50.

Alfalfa Molasses Meal—No. 1, $20.50 @21.50; No. 2, $20.50; Standard, $19.50.

Alfalfa Grain Molasses Feeds—$25.50@27; alfalfa grain, dry mixed, $26.25@28.

Alfalfa Hay—Fancy, $19@19.50; choice, $18@18.50; No. 1, $17@17.50; No. 2, $14.25@15.25; No. 3, $12@13.50; Standard, $15.50@16.50.

ILLINOIS.

Chicago, Ill., January 12.

Alfalfa products are dull and prices stationary. Seasonable weather for a few days the early part of the week encouraged dealers as the demand was stimulated and business in fair volume resulted. This improvement, however, was of short duration and values went back. Choice pea green alfalfa hay is quoted at $20 per ton in carlots delivered. Alfalfa grain molases feed is offered at $24 per ton, f. o. b. Chicago, and alfalfa molasses feed at $21 per ton.

SOUTHEAST.

Nashville, Tenn., January 12.

Alfalfa hay and products continued in active demand last week. Stocks are rather light and indications point to a splendid trade for the next few weeks. Quotations f. o. b. Nashville are as follows: No. 1 Colorado and Oklahoma alfalfa hay, $23; No. 2 and Tennessee alfalfa, $19 to $20; molasses feed, $29.50 to $31; dry feed, $30 to $31.50; alfalfa meal, 27.

OHIO.

Cincinnati, O., January 12.

The warm rainy weather that is prevailing here has caused an extreme dullness in the alfalfa products. There is not much local demand, outside of an occasional car being sold. The South has been buying, but they are not taking large orders. Local dealers declare that there is a scarcity of the alfalfa crop around this section, and they look for an advance in the market as soon as the cold weather sets in. Alfalfa feed prices were reduced 50c during the week. Quotations are grain mixed alfalfa feed, $25 @25.50; mixed feed, $25.50@26.50; molasses feed, $23@24.

MEMPHIS.

Memphis, Tenn., January 12.

A good demand for alfalfa mixed feeds was noted by jobbers during the past week. Sales to the interior are large and there is some demand from more Southern states on the coast. Alfalfa hay is selling freely around $20 for No. 1 and $18.50 for No. 2. Alfalfa molasses feed is quoted slightly lower than last week. Sales were effected at $29. Arrivals of mixed alfalfa feeds in this market are of fair volume and show up well in quality.

NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, La., January 12.

Demand for alfalfa in common with that for grain and grain products of all kinds was practically nil last week. What few sales made were from local stocks and few orders were taken by jobbers, either for alfalfa hay or products. No. 1 hay was quoted at $21 a ton with No. 1 meal ranging from $24 @26 according to color and condition. Molasses mixed feeds were quoted at $27 to $30 according to quality and grade.

Alfalfa Rates Unreasonable.

Washington, January 12.

The Excello Feed Milling Co., of St. Joseph, Mo., filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission a complaint against the Northern Pacific and the Burlington, in which the rates on alfalfa hay from Montana points to St. Joseph, Mo., are attacked as unreasonable. The hay is converted into feed at St. Joseph. The local rates from Montana points to St. Joseph are 41c, but on the through shipments a tariff is named at 45c which the railroads compelled the petitioners to pay. The commission is urged to equalize the rates.

ALFALFA LEAVES.

The Interstate Commerce Commission held on January 9 that the proposed rate of fifteen cents per 100 pounds on imported black strap molasses from Mobile, Ala., to St. Louis was not discriminatory to shippers of the same commodity at New Orleans. New Orleans alfalfa mixed feed dealers made a fight against the new rate as it is considered a big advantage to the St. Louis mixers.

Alfalfa Hay or Meal.

As there is a very general belief among the trade that alfalfa meal is a more economica feed for sheep and other animals tha alfalfa hay the conclusions arrived at on this point by the Colorado Agricultural College are interesting.

"Most of our experiments were with a coarse meal, or cut hay. Four years' work shows that a saving results from the use of cut hay, but that with good hay the saving is fully offset by the cost of cutting the hay where the cost of such cutting amounted to $1 per ton. In one instance, where poor quality of hay was used, a money saving was effected by its use when the cost of cutting was $1 per ton. I believe we may safely sum up the situation as follows: In any section where one or more cuttings of hay are usually badly weathered because of rains, it will pay the feeder to reduct his hay, provided the cost of the meal delivered at his farm, in excess of the cost of whole hay, is not more than $1 per ton for the coarser grades, or $3 to $4 for the finely floured meal. We as yet have no evidence that it will pay to reduce a good quality of hay."

Purity Milling Co.
Manufacturers of Flour and Alfalfa Mixed Feeds---
Mixed Car Shipments
Flour,
Corn Meal,
Alfalfa Meal,
Purity Horse Feeds,
Purity Dairy Feeds,
Alfalfa Molasses Mixed Feed.
Manhattan. Kansas

The 1913 Alfalfa Crop Is Eleven Per Cent Short of last year's crop, and 3 per cent shorter even than two years ago when alfalfa reached the highest price ever known in Kansas City.
So Place Your Alfalfa Meal Orders Now
We'll take care of you. We have the hay and the mill to turn out "the meal that's all food." Write us for quotations.
The Otto Weiss Alfalfa Stock Food Co.,
Wichita, Kansas
Largest, oldest and best Alfalfa Plant in the United States.

We have an Attractive Proposition to Feed Dealers and Jobbers in Southwestern States. Write us To-day for Details
Alfalfa-Molasses Feed
Best Quality Materials---Highest Feeding Value
For Work Stock, Dairies and Cattle Fattening Either Straight Alfalfa-Molasses Feed or Mixed With Corn and Oats
Made and Marketed to the Trade by the
We Use Cane Molasses Only
U. S. STOCK FOOD CO.
KANSAS CITY, MO.
Ask For Our Low January Price

TOLEDO CLOTH CLEANERS
are the Last Word in this line of milling endeavor. *Practical* in every sense. *Efficient* and *Reliable*. Will not injure the sieve frames. Made in two types.
"A" for Silk. "B" for Wire.
Address for information,
LEONARD CARMICHAEL MFG.,
TOLEDO, OHIO.

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CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT.

Cost of Advertising Under this Heading Is 50 Cents Per Insertion for One Inch or Fraction Thereof.

POSITION WANTED.

WANTED—Position as manager and miller of a 75-barrel mill upon salary and percentage, or would take stock on easy terms. A successful experience in both positions allows me to feel very confident that such an arrangement would be mutually profitable. Satisfactory references to prove this. Address Milling and Grain News, Box 212, Kansas City, Mo.

WANTED—Position as head miller in mill of 100 barrels and up. Have had charge of mills from 150 to 2,000 barrels. Can furnish very best of references. Can keep mill in good repair, have my own tools. Married. Can come at once. Wish a situation where there are good schools. Address Milling and Grain News, Box 203, Kansas City, Mo.

WANTED—Position by an experienced mill office man. Familiar with transit and consignment business. I have been employed last two years in a Kansas mill. Know how to audit accounts. Best of references. Address Milling and Grain News, Box 214, Kansas City, Mo.

WANTED—A steady position with some reliable mill firm who will be willing to give an all round mill man a fair chance to prove what he can do. Eight years' experience and can come at once. No preference as to location, just so I have steady employment. Please state wages in first letter. Address P. O. Box 135, North Bend, Neb.

WANTED—A position as night miller by a young man 27 years old. Have had 8 years' experience in night milling. At present I have a night run in a 600-barrel mill but desire a change as mill doesn't run steady. I have had experience with most makes of machinery. Can help keep a mill in running order. Am steady. I do not use liuor. State wages paid. Nothing under $75 per month considered. Will work on trial. Address Milling and Grain News, Box 213, Kansas City, Mo.

MILLS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE

50 to 60-barrel flour mill and elevator. Established trade. Plenty of good wheat at mill door. Coal business in connection. Individual side track to mill. Best milling proposition in Northern Indiana. Will sell right. Address, Ellis & Kirlin, Ashley, Ind.

FOR SALE—One 50 barrel mill, located about four blocks from railroad station. Building has three floors, 10 acres of ground, good concrete dam, plenty of water. For further particulars address Cedar Milling Co., Cedar, Kansas. Price, $5,800 if taken at once.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DO YOU WANT TO SELL YOUR MILL, BUSINESS OR REAL ESTATE? If you are in the market and want to get in or out of business, I can save your time and money. I have been at it since 1881 and know how. Whether you want to buy or sell, write me today.

FRANK P. CLEVELAND,
1558 Adams Express Building,
Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—One No. 3, 4 or 5 Barnard & Leas Plansifter, Scalper and Grader. Must be in good condition and price right. Address The Paul Schminke Co., Nebraska City, Neb.

FOR SALE—One complete 125-barrel Barnard & Leas milling outfit practically new. Also all kinds of mill machinery and fittings. If you are looking for a bargain address Southwestern Flour & Grain Co., Springfield, Mo.

CORRECT MILLING—PROFITABLE MILLS.

My volume, "The Miller and Milling Engineer," contains everything about milling, every department; 63 illustrations, 17 flow-sheets; many testimonials. Price, $3.75, post paid. Also "Milling Lessons," "Book of Receipts," $1 each, both $1.75. All very instructive. I diagram, plan, build, sell, exchange, appraise and inspect mills. Testimonials on my flow sheets pouring in. Mill supplies, subscriptions to milling journals, help, etc. Secure positions. Stop leaks; visit mills; teach operatives perfect milling. Thirty-five years operating and building mills, 35 to 5,000 barrels, make the above possible. Write today. Consultations free; results guaranteed. CHAS. E. OLIVER, Expert Miller and M. E., 2424 Ashland Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

W. T. Bear & Co., member of the Philadelphia Commercial Exchange, a grain and stock broker, has gone into involuntary bankruptcy proceedings. The company has offices in a number of towns throughout Pennsylvania. Liabilities not large. Mr. Bear is also a member of the Chicago Board of Trade and the New York Cotton Exchange.

TEXAS.

Ft. Worth, Texas, January 12.

With good trade prices were held steady last week and similar conditions warrant a forecast of unchanged prices for the current week.

Texas Market Prices.

Soft Wheat Flour—Standard high patent, $4.90 per barrel in 48 to 98-lb cotton sacks, basis delivered group 1 points; extra special, $5.40; splits or seconds, $4.40.

Hard Winter Wheat—High patent, $4.80 per bbl in cotton; extra specials, $5.30; 10c additional is charged for flour in 24-lb cotton sacks and 20c higher in wood.

Mill Feed—Mill run bran in 100-lb burlap or cotton bags, $27 per ton, basis delivered Texas common points.

Japanese Miller Visits Coast.

H. Tani, managing director of the Baire Flouring Mills, Kobe, Japan, was made the guest of honor at a dinner in Seattle, Wash., recently. The president and officers of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce attended the dinner in addition to Seattle millers and other manufacturers. It was proposed at the meeting that some of the large quantities of wheat used by the Baire company should be purchased in Seattle. The Baire Flouring Mills consume most of the importations of wheat into Japan. At present, principal wheat shipments come

Anybody can cut prices, but it takes brains to make a better article.—Elbert Hubbard.

Among recent Chicago visitors were C. B. Jenkins, manager the Noblesville Milling Co., Noblesville, Ind., and J. W. Craig of the Dunlop Mills, Richmond, Va.

Uniform Sales Contract Books and Confirmation of Sales

Order No. ..... Date.....19.....

Higgins Mill and Elevator Company
HIGGINS, TEXAS

Sold to .....

The following articles and upon the terms and conditions named below:

Ship to .....

At.....

Ship via .....

Terms.....Sight Payment Arrival Draft, Bill of Lading attached

Through.....

No of Bags	Size P'kage	BRAND	WEIGHT	PRICE

Flour in 24-lb. sacks 5 cents per cwt. higher.
These goods are sold at price, on terms, and time of shipment specified above, and **are not subject to change or countermand without the written consent of both parties.** Should either party refuse to fulfill their part of this transaction the other party shall buy or sell as the case may be, charging loss to the defaulting party.
No verbal conditions or modifications are valid.
This order is subject to confirmation by
Higgins Mill & Elevator Co., at their office in Higgins, Texas.
It is agreed that all differences shall be referred to an Arbitration Committee consisting of one man chosen by each party, and in case an agreement cannot be reached by the two, they are to choose a third man—and their decision to be final. The cost to be assessed to the losing party.
No orders taken for shipment exceeding 30 days.

..... Salesman

..... Buyer

(Form shown is reduced in size to fit this space).

Milling and Grain News is prepared to furnish Sales Contract Books and Confirmation Blanks, printed with names and addresses of mills using them.

Books with order blanks in duplicate are made to insert in red leather covers. Each book contains blanks in triplicate for 50 orders, one for the mill, one for the customer and one for the salesman.

The books are 4x7 inches in size, just right for asalesman's pocket.

This Sales Contract and Confirmation Blank is the one adopted by the Southwestern Miller's League and is in general use bv mills in the Southwest.

A written signed order is very necessary to success in selling methods and it will pay to use these forms.

PRICES ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Form 12.
Red Leather Cover, for Books..... 35c, Postpaid
Ten Books in Triplicate. .....$3.75 for 10, Postpaid

(Printed with Name and Address of Mill.)
Twenty Books in Triplicate.....$5.25 for 20, Postpaid
Confirmation Blanks, with Name and Address of Mill; in duplicate.....
.....500 for $2.00; 1,000 for $3.00; 2,000 for $5.50, Postpaid

Form 13.

Milling and Grain News

Volume Twenty-three. KANSAS CITY MISSOURI, TUESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1914. Number Eight.

FOR SIX MONTHS' TIME LIMIT

Railroads Agree at Hearing to Extend Period for Filing Claims of Loss and Damage.

Washington, D. C., January 19.

A compromise between millers and railroads was effected at the hearing in Washington, D. C., on January 15, 16 and 17, on the matter of extending the time limit for filing claims for loss, damage and delay in transit. After much discussion between the representatives of the millers and the carriers it was decided to make the time limit six months instead of four, as at present. This, however, is yet to be passed upon by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Carriers showed a yielding spirit and were ready to accede to the demands of the millers. After the six months' time limit had been agreed to, the question was put to the railroad representatives as to what reparation they would allow on claims that had been refused in the past six months. Much was involved in this and the railroads finally agreed to ask the Interstate Commerce Commission to issue an order, permitting railroads to pay all loss claims which had been refused. It is believed that the Commission will make this permissive order.

The meeting in Washington was a general hearing on the new uniform bill of lading and the railroads suggested that the petition of the millers in regard to the extension of the time limit be presented to the Interstate Commerce Commission in the form of an amendment to the uniform bill of lading. Millers then presented the following suggestion to the Commission, which it is believed will be adopted:

Change paragraph three of section three of the proposed new uniform bill of lading to read as follows: "Claims for loss, damage or delay in transit must be made in writing to the carrier at the point of delivery or at the point of origin within six months after delivery of the property, or in case of failure to make delivery then within six months after a reasonable time for delivery had elapsed. Unless claims are so made the carrier shall not be liable, but such claims need not include a statement of the actual amount, if unknown to claimant at the time of making same."

In regard to the 30-day period for filing claims on export shipments, nothing was done, but R. W. Lightburne, representing Southwestern millers, said that the railroads had agreed to ask the Commission to issue a permissive order to railroads to pay all claims which have been refused in the past. Mr. Lightburne says that nothing was done regarding the extension of the time limit on export shipments. Millers will probably ask for the extension of the time limit to one year, and it is believed that this will be granted, as carriers see the justice of the shippers' requests.

Kansas Millers to Meet January 29.

At a meeting of the directors of the Southern Kansas Millers' Club in Newton, January 15, it was decided to hold the semi-annual meeting of the club in Wichita on Thursday, January 29. An interesting program is being arranged by Secretary Topping.

Hudson Mill to Be Rebuilt.

The Stafford County Flour Mills Co. awarded contract to S. H. Stolzfus, Kansas City representative of the Wolf Co., for a complete 300-barrel mill, to replace the plant destroyed by fire several months ago. The new mill will be of concrete construction, metal spouting and fireproof in all parts.

Wolf ball bearing roller machines will be installed in the plant and the Wolf line of sifters will also be used. Storage space to exceed 50,000 bushels will probably be erected, although no definite plans regarding the elevator have been made.

The engine room of the mill, which escaped damage at the fire, will be rebuilt and a new Corliss engine installed.

The mill is now under the control of a co-operative company, consisting of the farmers in the vicinity of Hudson and the business men of the town. About $30,000 was subscribed by these co-operative stockholders.

The new mill will be ready for operation by the beginning of the new crop movement. At present the established trade of the Stafford County Flour Mills Co. is being supplied by other mills.

ARGENTINE ON FREE LIST.

Removal of Semolina Duty Eliminates Last Bar.

Wheat and wheat products from Argentine can enter the United States without the payment of duty, according to formal announcement of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Hamlin last week. The only bar to the admission of wheat and wheat products from the South American republic had been the duty on semolina imposed by Argentine. This was recently removed.

Argentine is the first country to take advantage of the countervailing clause of the new American tariff by changing her present schedules. All other countries which can now send wheat products into this country without paying an impost did not have to change their tariffs in order to comply with the countervailing clause. Probably the only country of importance remaining to accept the free trade provision in our tariff is Canada. There is possibility that German millers might want to use this country as an outlet for flour.

The following is a list of the countries which are allowed to send wheat and wheat products into the United States free of duty: The Netherlands, Finland, the United Kingdom, Denmark and Argentine.

Uniformity in Southwestern Labels.

Secretary C. V. Topping, Secretary of the Southwestern Miller's League, has been advised in a letter from John H. Page, in charge of feed control in Arkansas, that the brands and labels as suggested by the Southwestern Millers' League and adopted by L. A. Fitz of Kansas, will be acceptable to his department. This means that the entire Southwest is now practically agreed, as Kansas, Texas, Oklahoma and Arkansas have accepted uniform labels.

T. J. Holdridge, Jr., has sold his interest in the automobile business in Wichita, Kas., and has decided to go back into active milling again. Mr. Holdridge is vice-president of the Aetna Mills Co., Wellington.

New York Flour Club Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting and election of the New York Flour Club was held in the committee room of the New York Produce Exchange last Tuesday afternoon and the following officials were elected: President, Samuel Knighton; vice-president, F. O. Seaver; secretary, Walter Quackenbush; treasurer, B. H. Wunder.

The club is planning a rather active campaign during the coming year with the view to eliminate any unsatisfactory conditions pertaining to the trade in this market. It is its intention to institute a campaign of education for millers in that they might be protected from irresponsible buyers in this market which would naturally result in better conditions for all connected with the trade here. Particular emphasis was laid on the fact that if mills decided to do business in this market in a safe and sane manner, that they must refrain from selling promiscuously to anyone who might desire to buy and the way to eliminate this was to make connections with some legitimate representative.

Foster Dwight Coburn.

F. D. Coburn, in the employ of the Kansas Department of Agriculture since 1880 and the most illustrious secretary in state agricultural departments of the country, resigned last week. He had served as the secretary of agriculture for 21 years, and since his first appointment has been unanimously re-elected every two years. Mr. Coburn took an active part in pushing wheat culture in Kansas and he accomplished much and was a great help in making Kansas the largest producer of wheat in the country. Through Mr. Coburns' reports, the fame of Kansas as an agricultural state has spread over the world. Much credit is due "the grand old man" of Kansas.

Army Flour Wanted in Kansas City.

Office of Depot Quartermaster, 308 Gumbel Building, Kansas City, Mo., will receive sealed bids until January 23 for 76,048 pounds of Kansas hard wheat "issue" flour and 94,276 pounds of "issue" flour. Foregoing must be delivered before February 3. Bidders should state basis what point flour prices are made.

DENY MISSOURI ADJUSTMENT

Commission Holds Rates to Southeastern Points Not Discriminatory or Unjust.

Washington, D. C., January 19.

Southwestern Missouri Millers' Club were denied their petition by the Interstate Commerce Commission for a readjustment of the rates on grain and grain products from points in Southwestern Missouri. The Commission held that the rates on grain and grain products from mills in Southwestern Missouri to Northwestern Arkansas, Northeastern Oklahoma and Southeastern Kansas to Memphis, Tenn., were not unreasonable in themselves nor unjustly discriminatory. That the proportional rate on wheat from Kansas City to Memphis does not unjustly discriminate against the territory in question. That the contention of the complainant in its brief that rates on grain and grain products from the territory in question to points in the Southeast are unduly prejudicial as compared with rates to the Southeast from other points located upon all sides was not considered in the proceedings.

In the complaint of the Omaha Grain Exchange against the Rock Island, in which rates on grain from Omaha, Neb., to certain points in Oklahoma were complained of as unreasonable and excessive, the Interstate Commerce Commission held last week that it will not fix a uniform differential basis, Omaha over Kansas City, to all Oklahoma destinations. Specific rates complained of in the petition were not found to be unreasonable or unjustly discriminatory.

The Interstate Commerce Commission today held that the present rates on pancake flour from St. Joseph, Mo., to San Francisco, Cal., was unreasonable. The Davis Milling Co., of St. Joseph, which filed a complaint for reparation against the Santa Fe railroad, was granted a claim of $222.56.

The contention of complainants was that the rate should not be higher than 65 cents, the rate contemporaneously in effect on wheat, rye, buckwheat and corn flour.

Western Millers' Mutual Elects.

The Western Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Co., held its thirty-first annual meeting at the offices of the company in the Midland Building, Kansas City, Mo. After transacting routine business and approving the report of the Secretary, Charles H. Ridgway, the following directors were re-elected for the ensuing year: Thomas Page, Topeka, Kans.; William Pollock, Mexico, Mo.; J. D. Bowersock, Lawrence, Kans.; W. H. Waggoner, Independence, Mo.; L. S. Mohr, Kansas City; R. R. Clark, St. Joseph, Mo.; H. S. Cowgill, Carthage, Mo.; A. J. Eisenmayer, Springfield, Mo.; George G. Sohlberg, Oklahoma City, Okla.; F. G. Crowell and Charles H. Ridgway, Kansas City.

At the directors' meeting, which convened immediately after the conclusion of the general session of stockholders, all of the old officers were re-appointed. They are: W. H. Waggoner, president; William Pollock, vice-president; J. D. Bowersock, treasurer and Charles H. Ridgway, Secretary.

Milling and Grain News

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AT
209-210 POSTAL TELEGRAPH BUILDING.

WILLIAM B. BURNS, PUBLISHER.

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Will be sent to subscribers until ordered stopped by notification to publishers.

The Southwest to Get Wheat From Canada for Export.

As in the case of the reciprocity proposal of several years ago, the producing and consuming sections of Canada are separated in the matter of free trade in wheat and flour with the United States. There is no mystery in the reason why the Canadian wheat growers in the Western part of the Dominion are agitating for free wheat. It is economically to their advantage and can do them no harm. However, there is a question as to whether the three wheat producing provinces of Canada have sufficient power to persuade the leading politicians of the Dominion to accede to their wishes. The fact that a conservative member of the Manitoba legislature introduced a resolution in favor of free wheat, and that it was later adopted by that body, is significant.

An argument being used by Canadian farmers with more or less success is that if the question is not settled at present in favor of free wheat, it will always be a constant source of agitation and result in unsettlement of the business which depends in some way on the acceptance of free wheat. It seems to be in the destiny of things that Canada and the United States should have the closest economic relations. Without free intercourse between the United States and the Dominion this can never be. Many Canadian farmers want free trade and will be dissatisfied with anything but acceptance of the reciprocal clause of the new American tariff. The nonacceptance of free trade may have the effect of stopping the flow of farmers to the Canadian Northwest. This one factor, in the eyes of some Canadians, is sufficient ground for the removal of the duties on wheat and flour now maintained by the Dominion.

A matter of importance to the Southwestern miller, which seems to be held in the background pending the action of the Dominion government on free wheat, is the proposed new export rate on wheat from Minneapolis to the Gulf of 20½ cents. From statements of railroad officials, the new tariffs have been prepared, but will not be filed unless the Canadian government removes its impost on wheat and wheat products so that the grain can enter this country free.

The new export rate, which will allow milling-in-transit privileges at any point on the direct line of the railroads involved, is what Southwestern millers have been seeking for a long time. It would tend to prevent wheat in the Southwest from advancing to a premium. If the rate is put into effect, Northwestern millers will not be the only ones having easy access to Canadian grain.

Some Features of the New Federal Reserve Act.

Millers should share in the benefits that will accrue to business interests in general from the new currency law or Federal Reserve act, as it is officially designated. To what extent the milling industry will be helped no one can say with any definiteness at this time, as it is too early to tell just how the new system will work. At least two or three months will be required to put it into effect.

What feature or features of the new system will help business? Perhaps the most important is the clause providing for the issuance of notes against commercial paper discounted by the federal reserve banks. Here is the way these notes, which will be legal for reserves, will be issued: The federal reserve banks, of which there will be eight to twelve, will accept commercial paper for discount from banks or direct from business men. In turn, the federal reserve banks will be empowered to offer this paper to the federal reserve board in exchange for notes. Each federal reserve bank must carry reserves in gold of 40 per cent of the notes it issues. If any of the banks put out more than this amount, the federal reserve board will impose a tax on them. At present the only notes in circulation are gold and silver notes and those issued against government bonds. National banks in the United States alone hold something like $575,000,000 in gold, and if $400,000,000 of this amount flows to the federal reserve banks, they will be able to issue notes to the extent of $1,000,000,000.

In addition to the note feature, which will be a revolutionary development in American banking, the new system provides for reduced reserves against deposits. At present, for instance, Kansas City national banks must carry 25 per cent reserves. Under the new system only 15 per cent reserves are required here, with that against time deposits 5 per cent. Thus, a national bank with $20,000,000 deposits will have to carry only $3,000,000 in reserves, compared with $5,000,000 under the present system. This, of course, will enable banks to lend more money. It is figured that the present supply of credit in America may be expanded two-thirds under the new banking system. It is hardly probable that expansion will be carried that far, but it is a certainty that the strain in money markets during the annual crop moving season will be alleviated to a great degree. And as much more credit will be available, industries like that of flour milling, which offer high grade collateral for loans, will benefit. Bankers, of course, will scrutinize collateral as closely as ever, but they will be able to accept more. Perhaps there will be a slight shading of interest rates.

Showing the Need of Amended Trade Mark Legislation.

The matter of trade mark infringement will be taken up by the Supreme court of the United States in the near future. Trade mark laws have been developed in the last century and are as yet on a rather unstable foundation. Before the first special trade mark legislation was adopted, cases of infringement fell under the common law and were generally decided in courts of equity. Evidence was generally based on fraudulent intention of a competitor to deceive the public by offering an inferior article under a similar trade name.

Recent decisions of the United States courts have aroused interest, and there has been much investigation on part of manufacturers as to whether the trade names they now exploit for their various products have not been in prior use by some small manufacturer doing only a local business in an out-of-the-way corner. Because of the unusually large number of different brands in the milling industry, millers have been among the foremost in asking for an amended trade mark law, which will protect the manufacturer who has registered his mark. The trade mark law now in effect in this country holds that in case of litigation resulting over the right to use a certain mark, evidence of the registration of the trade mark by one of the litigants puts the burden of proof upon the other, but does not give the registerer ownership. In other words, the user of the unregistered mark must prove priority of use and ownership. The owner of a registered trade mark does not need any evidence other than the public records of the patent office to establish the date of his first use of the mark.

Under the present trade mark law, an association has no right to register marks, as this is limited to individuals and corporations. A number of manufacturers of foodstuffs, for example, formed an anti-adulteration league and sought to have the mark A-A-L registered. This was refused on the ground that the mark did not represent origin, but membership in an association.

Trade marks are coming into wider use annually, and the value of an established mark as a business asset is becoming more pronounced. Industries, which formerly gave no attention to trade marks, are beginning to use them more and more. In the bakery industry, for instance, bread was generally sold without a name a few years ago. Today, not a few bakers put inestimable value on the names of their products, spending large sums in advertising them.

Consumers are giving less time to purchasing their wants. Instead of developing ability as a judge of merit in foods and other articles, they are depending to a greater extent than ever on trade marks.

Square Deal for Millers in Railroad Freight Claims on Loss and Damage.

Millers who attended the hearing of the Interstate Commerce Commission on the complaint of shippers who are assailing the clause in uniform bills of lading, which provides that claims against carriers growing out of loss, damage or delay, will not be considered unless presented to the railroad within four months of the date of shipment, are hopeful that their demands will be granted. The Commission, it is believed, will extend the time for filing claims and make railroads pay all reparation on past claims.

Although railroads continue to enforce this unjust clause in the uniform bills of lading, it is said to be almost impossible, at times, for shippers, especially millers, to prepare papers to present to railroads within the four months' limit. This has been found true in innumerable cases.

A decision in the matter is not expected for at least several months, but millers are seeking relief from the time limit immediately. In the meantime, before a decision is rendered, where it is impossible for shippers to gather facts and assemble papers showing actual loss and amount of reparation before the four months have expired, the shipper should file a claim covering the value of the entire shipment. By so doing, the shippers' rights will be saved. And later, when he has secured definite information regarding the amount of his claim for loss, damage or delay in transit, the claim filed with the railroad can be amended to conform with facts. Several mills in the Southwest have been doing this since carriers have returned claims and report that they are having losses paid, even though the amendment, showing actual loss and amount of claim, is filed after the four months' limit.

J. B. Robertson, broker, Tampa, Fla.: "Enclosed check for $2 and I take occasion to say, I would not be without Milling and Grain News for twice the price."

Arizona Alfalfa Milling Co., Phoenix, Ariz.: "Enclosed $2 for subscription. Milling and Grain News proves of great interest to us and we gain much useful information from it."

Howard Brokerage Co., Los Angeles, Calif.: "You may be interested to know that we pursue with much interest and profit your regular weekly number of Milling and Grain News."

ON COST OF MANUFACTURE

News Phases of Figuring Price of Making a Barrel of Flour in Modern Mill.

Cost of manufacture always arouses interest—there are so many phases to the subject and such varied ways of figuring cost that millers never tire of cost discussions. Perhaps the latest idea in figuring cost of manufacture, as put forth by a prominent Southwestern miller, is the legal way. This miller operates a mill in excess of 1,000 barrels capacity and during the past few years has carefully investigated the matter of cost, and in his own words has profited by it.

The system he has adopted is being used by other mills and is finding favor. A brief outline of his plan is given below: The first big item is interest on investment. Few millers in the country figure interest on the money invested in their milling property as a matter of cost. Money has worth of 5 to 6 per cent at any time of the year. This miller believes that only earnings beyond the inherent worth of money—6 per cent—should be considered as profit. Public service corporations are permitted to fix their rates of interest in cost. Why shouldn't the miller do this?

That the miller should figure interest as an item of cost is clinched by the following illustration. A man starts in the milling industry with working capital and cost of mill advanced by a friend at 6 per cent interest. This interest should be paid, and the fact that the money advanced for working capital and cost of mill belongs to the miller and not to a friend does not eliminate interest.

Depreciation is always reckoned in the cost of manufacture. But the question is how to figure depreciation so that it will cover the ground thoroughly. Adding maintenance and repairs does not cover depreciation. The life of a mill draws nearer its end daily. Wearing out a mill is depreciation and is an expense that should be provided for. Signs such as heavier power consumption and larger repairs indicate that your mill is getting older.

It has been legally established in this country by public service corporations that wearing out is an expense and should be figured on depreciation as a matter of cost. Ten per cent is figured by street railway companies, and excluding maintenance and repairs, millers should figure 7½ per cent. This should be done every year and a reserve fund set aside. This not only covers wearing out of machinery, but covers the one sure item in depreciation—improvements.

Some millers are like general merchants, who are satisfied with a gross profit of 5 cents a sack on flour. When questioned he answers that he has no expenses. "I own my store room, therefore have no rent to pay. I employ no clerk, although my wife helps me in the store. I even drive my own wagon. The only expense I have is to buy the flour. I secure a gross profit on this." This merchant was operating at a loss. He did not think his own labor worth a salary and interest on investment did not enter his mind. Millers should not be in his position.

The elimination of low prices by certain millers is always a keen matter of discussion at gatherings. The manufacturer that makes the price says that he is securing a profit on the sale and he proves it to the satisfaction of his competitors. He buys wagon wheat from farmers at a discount of 3 to 5 cents of its real shipping worth and sells flour, not on the shipping value of the wheat, but at the price he purchased the grain.

The miller's elevator competitor does not sell his wheat at the purchase price, but at the shipping worth. The miller, when he buys wheat from a farmer and sells flour from this wheat, makes two distinct transactions and should figure a profit on both. Wheat bought under shipping worth should show a profit of at least 3 cents a bushel. Wheat purchased from farmers at a discount and made into flour should be computed at its shipping worth in cost of manufacture.

In the best cost system the mill and the elevator both make money. Your mill shouldn't make its living off its wife—the elevator. You are doing this if you do not value wheat at its shipping cost.

The small miller operating a plant of 100 barrels capacity or more too frequently does not figure an adequate salary for himself. A good salesman is worth at least $125 per month and surely a man capable of running a mill is worth $150, even if he is working for himself. A miller should add his own salary to cost. If he hired a salesman to sell his entire output, he would refuse to work for nothing.

At various meetings of millers' organizations where cost of manufacture is discussed, the widely varying opinions are astonishing. At one gathering with all millers reckoning wheat at the same price, there was a difference of nearly 60c in the opinions of the cost of 95 per cent flour.

Cost should be computed monthly. An occasional glance at your books won't do. Every cent spent in the mill, with the exception of the cost of raw material, sacks and freight, should be entered cost of manufacture. Costs should be figured basis a two-third of full time run, even if you average more than this. If millers would figure every bill paid out, many would not sell flour at their present prices.

Before the bag companies installed cost systems, they would book bags with the price guaranteed against decline. They have learned that this did not pay them and they have stopped the practice. Too few millers have learned the same lesson.

In an investigation of the cost of manufacture by the Southern Kansas Millers' Club, calculated on a basis of 500-barrel mill on a 12-hour shift running 300 days of the year, the committee reported the average cost of manufacture during the year was 50c per barrel. The committee's report said that it was their opinion that few mills could safely figure on an actual cost of less than 45c per barrel on a full-time run. On a half-time run the cost should be one-third greater, or about 60c per barrel.

The last item in cost of manufacture is profit. Banks make a profit ranging from 20 to 50 per cent of the capital invested in the bank. The banker does not work as hard as the miller and yet millers think that a net profit of 20 per cent is excessive.

In computing cost of manufacture, figure basis dirty wheat as you buy it, not basis production or clean wheat. Lose some of the confidence you have in your customer, when he tells you that a competitor is offering at 20c less than your price. Don't be worked. Use the telephone and ask your brother miller what he is doing. Find out and then use your own judgment as to whether or not to meet his price. Have confidence in your flour and the fact that it sells at a premium will give it a better standing and you will discover that not one established buyer in 20 will quit you because you are asking 10c more for your product.

Spring Wheat Movement Shrinking.

Contract for 100,000 bushels of Canadian wheat was made by a large Minneapolis milling company last week. The grain is for immediate delivery and the duty of ten cents per bushel is included in the purchase price. Comparative values of the Canadian wheat and spring wheat in Minneapolis were unobtainable, but the fact that spring wheat mills in the Northwest are taking winter wheat in heavier lots to check the rising tendency of premiums in Minneapolis indicates that a good price was paid.

Movement of spring wheat to Minneapolis is lessening steadily and stocks of wheat in the Northwest are decreasing. Interior elevators in the Northwest report farmers unwilling to dispose of their grain at present. The wagon movement is light and the demand on the interior elevators from the mills are causing a heavy shrinkage in stocks.

Despite the fact that premiums in Minneapolis have advanced sharply the last few days, hedged cash wheat offerings in Minneapolis to arrive continue very light. Line elevator companies are taking advantage of the situation and standing pat, asking what mill buyers consider exorbitant values for wheat to be delivered in February and later months. Independent shippers seem to have very little wheat on hand, and farmers are not selling any at present.

Northwestern mills have been drawing heavily on Chicago and Montana for winter wheat. A large percentage of the arrivals of wheat in Minneapolis are coming from Montana points and consist altogether of hard winter wheat. So far this season little or no wheat has been purchased in Kansas City. It is probable that even with the addition of ten cents duty, Northwestern mills will be able to buy Canadian wheat cheaper than they could secure the grain from the Southwest.

Interviews with Kansas City grain dealers do not indicate the utter impossibility of wheat shipments being made to Minneapolis. The large stocks of wheat in Kansas City—the heaviest on record—are being moved out slowly. Should Northwestern mills be pinched for supplies in the next three months, much wheat could be had in Kansas City, without the resulting premium.

Michigan Millers To Meet.

At the thirty-ninth annual convention of the Michigan State Millers' Association to be held in the Lansing Chamber of Commerce on January 20 and 21, the disparity of prices on grades of grain will be discussed by Mr. Burroughs. Harry E. Hooker, secretary of the organization, will talk on the conduct of brokers. A free discussion of the tariff and other topics will be held. A. P. Husband of the Millers' National Federation will address the meeting on "Getting Together." The election of officers will conclude the convention.

Missouri Miller To Senate?

J. F. Dunwoody, President of the Brand-Dunwoody Milling Co., Joplin, Mo., and now state senator to the Missouri legislature, has been named by Southwestern Missouri Progressives for the United States Senate to succeed W. J. Stone in 1916. Mr. Dunwoody's acceptance was indorsed unanimously at a gathering of Progressives in Joplin recently and plans for a statewide campaign in the interest of his candidacy were outlined. Mr. Dunwoody is practically the only miller in the state in politics and would be an able representative for the milling industry in congress.

LESS FLOUR TO THE ORIENT

Lower Prices of Canada and Australia Affect Trade Adversely in Hongkong.

Increased prices and decreased gluten content of flour from the United States and lower quotations for flour from Australia and Canada are factors that combined to cause a considerable fall in Hongkong's imports of flour from the United States as compared with what the imports should have been during the closing months of 1913. In November flour from Canada was coming into Hongkong in increasing amounts, and a considerable movement of flour from Australia had also commenced.

Flour from Australia has had small part in this market for a number of years and usually comes into Hongkong and China only in times of unusually great demand, such as in famine years or when prices in the United States are unusually high. The high course of prices of American flour at present prevents any considerable purchases from American mills aside from the forward contracts already made. Comparatively low prices in Canada have favored trade from that Dominion at the expense of American mills.

Perhaps the most serious feature of the situation, however, is that new flour coming in from the Pacific coast of the United States is short of gluten, while the flours of similar grade from Canada at present are particularly strong. Usually flours of the grades most in demand in Hongkong contain about 20 per cent of gluten, but much of the American flour received here recently has run only 8 to 14 per cent of gluten. Hongkong flour men are disposed to believe that rot only drought but deteriorated seed also is responsible for the change, and express the opinion that farmers of the Pacific Coast States will have to introduce new seed at once to prevent a great falling off in the trade in American flour in this part of the world.

Hongkong flour stocks have been well cleared out through the restoration of comparative order in Provinces of China which obtain their flour supplies from this market. Not over 725,000 bags were on hand the latter part of November, although arrivals were coming in freely and trade was looking up considerably.

Eastern Jobber Discusses Reciprocity.

George A. Zabriskie, one of the largest flour jobbers in New York City, says that the placing of flour and grain on the free list, except to countries that legislate against our products, going to them free, will not prove a hardship anywhere. The American farmer has always occupied a unique position in that he wanted protection, has voted for it year after year, paid protection prices for nearly all his necessities, and then sold his wheat on a free trade basis. This latter, too, he will continue to do regardless of tariffs, so long as the United States raises a surplus.

"Probably the most important thing that will happen as a result of the wheat and flour changes," said Mr. Zabriskie, "is the letting down of bars by Canada. Certainly she will be wise in doing so, as the exchange of limited market like she has to offer for one of one hundred million people is entirely in her interest. Still, she voted against it before and may do so again. But whatever Canada does, the American miller never has, and does not ask odds of anyone."

KANSAS CITY AND THE SOUTHWEST.

An improvement in sales to established trade was noted in flour business of Kansas City and Southwestern mills. However, large contracts are slow and the same tendency on part of jobbers to buy from hand-to-mouth is still apparent in the market. Some few orders were booked for 60 days' delivery last week at same quotations as for immediate shipment. Mills are holding prices steady to strong and advances of 5c to 10c were made by some mills. A common basis of sales is $3.70 for 95 per cent flour in jute.

Output of Kansas City mills showed a slight decrease during the week, being 29,400 barrels, compared with 29,800 barrels in the preceding week, 25,900 barrels two weeks ago and 37,700 barrels in the same period a year ago. Hard wheat mills increased production slightly, while decrease in soft wheat output accounts for the loss.

Orders from established buyers predominated in new business secured by mills. Especially to nearby and Central states, mills report demand good and some improvement over a week ago. With the exception of one local mill, which says that it has more flour on its books than at any other time since the new crop season, most mills are running on prompt shipping orders. Old contracts have been nearly cleaned up. Jobbers having flour contracted for are ordering out freely.

Eastern business was of light volume. In New York City and other large Eastern centers Northwestern mills are still in command of the price situation and except for a car of flour here and there, nothing is being done on Atlantic coast. Some 95 per cent flour was sold at $4.10 in jutes for 30-day shipment from spot Kansas stocks, while quotations from mills are about 15 to 20c higher. Northwestern mills are offering patents under quotations of hard winter wheat mills and are securing most of the trade passing in the East.

Stocks of winter wheat flour in New York City are rather light, but there is little indication of any heavy replenishment until sharp reductions are made in quotations.

A good inquiry came from Southern states and fair sales were effected. Louisiana was taking fairly well, while interior mills report a good mixed car trade to Texas. Arkansas took in better amounts in straight cars. There was also a better demand for mixed cars of flour and feed from the Southeast.

Clears are rather slow, with best offers for fancy grades from abroad. Several large lots were sold for export by one Kansas City mill at a very narrow margin, but the price secured was better than domestic bids. Probably only inquiry for clears comes from the larger markets in the Central states and in the East. Bakers show a disposition to take the fancy grades. Low grades are slow sale.

Soft wheat flour is in improved demand, with Southern markets forming the best outlet. Local manufacturers report a good demand from Southeastern territory. Better trade has developed in nearby markets and mills report sales of fair volume to Missouri and other Southwestern states.

Cracker bakers are beginning to stock up. Many are contracting for supplies to carry them the remainder of the crop year. Present prices are rather high, in their estimation, however, and many seem to believe that reserves of soft wheat on farms are heavy. Light marketing of soft wheat the past few weeks has resulted in higher prices in all soft wheat flour markets. This is not in line with the ideas of the cracker bakers.

The following quotations are derived from sales made last week by interior Kansas and Nebraska mills as reported by Kansas City buyers and commission men, and are basis jute net f. o. b. Missouri river in round lots or single car loads; 95 per cen straight for January-February shipment, $3.50@3.75 per barrel; high patents, 20@25c higher than 95 per cent; first clear, $2.70@3.20 per barrel, according to quality and grades; second clear, $2.60@3.

MILL FEED.

Additional gains of two to three cents were scored in the bran market during the past week. Other mill feeds were strong in tone throughout, but little business is being done. The sudden advances in bran in the past fortnight, totalling 15c, has halted new business to some extent. Most dealers have small stocks of mill feed on hand and jobbers are in a similar position. Rather than purchase on an advancing market, feed dealers are waiting the market out and using their present supplies.

One large Kansas City mill sold a small lot of bran consisting of several cars for February shipment at $1.15, or practically the present market price. Several sales have been made at this figure by other mills, but generallly output of bran is so light that none have any to offer for late shipment.

Principal demand for feed is from nearby Southwestern states. Much bran and shorts are being sent into Missouri. Arkansas is also taking in fair volume. Some sales are being made to Louisiana, but at very close margins.

In Eastern states Northwestern mills are supplying most of the demand. In Southern markets, soft wheat mills are underquoting Southwestern mills. Bran and other mill feed sales are being made to limited territory in immediate vicinity of mills.

Pastures are available in Missouri and Oklahoma, while the mild temperatures in Kansas permit very economical feeding. With temperatures in Southwestern states ranging up to 75 degrees, feed consumption is light.

Gray shorts sold at $1.24 on the Kansas City Board of Trade and white shorts at $1.31 on Monday of this week. Kansas City jobbers are buying at these figures delivered Kansas City points. Middlings are quoted up to $1.38 to $1.40.

Interior mills report a good demand for feed from established trade and at their doors. In consequence they are offering little on the open market.

The following prices were paid by brokers and commission men at close ot last week for mill feed from interior Missouri river mills, basis 100 lb burlap sacks net f. o. b. Missouri river: Bran, $1.13@1.15 per 100 lbs.; shorts, $1.24@1.32; fancy white middlings, $1.38@1.42; but supply very scarce; red dog, $1.45.

CONCENTRATED FEED.

Cottonseed meal is quoted at unchanged prices over a week ago. Trade is in fair volume, although mild weather is having an adverse effect on the market. Feed dealers in the interior are carrving fairly heavy stocks of meal. Cottonseed meal is held at $31.75 to $32; linseed meal, $29.50 to $30.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Quotations by Missouri river mills for prompt shipment to Eastern or Middle states in carlots or mixed cars to regulate trade, basis f. o. b. Kansas City, are as follows:

Flour—Hard winter wheat patents, 98s cotton or jute, $4.10@4.30 per bbl; hard winter wheat straights, 98s cotton or jute, $3.90@4.10; first clears, $3@3.50; soft wheat patent, 98-lb cotton or jute, $4.60@5 per bbl; straight, $4.40@4.70; first clears, jute, $3.30@3.50; ordinary shorts, $1.25; white shorts, $1.30; corn meal, 35c per 17½-lb sack.

Cereal Goods—Rye flour in small sacks, $1.65@1.75 per 100; in 98s and 140s, $1.60@1.75; rye graham (pumpernickle) in small cotton sacks, $1.55@1.65 per 100; in 98s and 140s, $1.50@1.60; graham flour in small sacks, $2@2.10 per 100; whole wheat flour, in small sacks, $2.10@2.20 per 100; 98s and 140s, $2.05@2.15; rolled oats, in wood, 180 lbs, $5.40 per bbl.

Mill Feed—Bran, in 100-lb sacks, in carlots, $1.14@1.18; red dog, in 100-lb sacks, carlots, $1.45; white shorts, $1.32@1.36.

Linseed Meal—Carlots, per ton, $29.50.

Cotton Seed Meal—Carlots, per ton, $31.50; ton lots, $32.

Southwestern Market Prices.

Following are prices of flour and other mill products quoted by Southwestern mills for straight or mixed cars, basis f. o. b. buyer's station: Flour in 24-lb sacks, 5c per cwt higher.

Kansas—Hard wheat patent, $4.20@4.60 per bbl; hard wheat, straight, $4@4.40; bran, $1.15@1.25 per 100; mill run, $1.33; brown shorts, $1.20@1.27; white shorts, $1.35; corn meal, 40c per 17½-lb sack.

Oklahoma—Soft wheat patent, $4.70@4.90 per bbl; hard wheat patent, $4.30@4.60; bran, $1.18; mill run bran, $1.25; corn meal, 35c@40c per 17½-lb sack.

Arkansas—Soft wheat, high patent, $4.70@5.10 per bbl; hard wheat patent, $4.30@4.70; corn meal, 17½-lb sacks, 40c; bran, $1.30@1.35 per 100, basis L. R. rate points.

Texas—Soft wheat flour, extra patent, $4.90@5.10 per bbl; hard wheat flour, high patent, $4.60@4.90 per bbl; straight, $4.40@4.70; bran, $1.30 per 100; shorts, $1.55; corn meal, 70c per 35-lb sack.

THE SOUTHWESTERN GRAIN SITUATION.

Complaints are being received from farmers that the freezing and thawing weather is pulling the growing wheat out of the ground and doing much damage. Light snows have fallen in Kansas and other Southwestern states, but have melted immediately. The water has been absorbed by the ground and reports from mills indicate that the freezing of this moisture and its subsequent thawing is damaging the wheat plants. Weather throughout the winter wheat belt is unusually mild for this time of the year.

The LaCrosse Milling & Grain Co., LaCrosse, Kans., says wheat in its immediate vicinity is in excellent condition.

Freezing and thawing weather in Osborne county, Kansas, is pulling wheat out of ground, according to a report received from the Solomon Valley Milling Co., Osborne.

Blackwell Milling & Elevator Co., Blackwell, Okla., says wheat in its immediate vicinity is in fine condition and has not been affected by thawing and freezing weather.

Importations of feeding stuffs into Kansas from other states, consisting principally of corn, oats and concentrates, are costing the state more than $200,000 daily. Between $100,000 and $150,000 of this amount is used to buy corn, much of which is being received direct from South Dakota and Iowa.

That oil made from Kansas corn can be used as a substitute for expensive olive oil and cottonseed oil is the conclusion drawn by Dean L. E. Sayre of the University of Kansas School of Pharmacy, following a series of experiments. Already the Kansas professor has found corn oil to have just as much medicinal value as olive oil.

The first car load of Feterita ever shipped within the state of Kansas was received in Hutchinson last week.

Grain men in Galveston, Texas, anticipate an increased export movement of wheat at the close of January and the first few weeks of February. Several vessels have been booked to depart the latter part of January and early in February. Cables are nearer in line with Southwestern quotations and it is likely that wheat will soon be on an export level.

While there are no further arrivals of Argentine corn scheduled for Galveston during January, it is reported that bookings have been made so far ahead as March. Several vessels are now being loaded at Rosario, which will probably arrive in February. The question of importing oats from Argentine has been given serious consideration by Texas grain men. However, the duty of six cents per bushel will probably keep the coarse cereal from Argentine out of this country.

Advices from Hastings, Nebr., say that the frost is entirely out of the ground and that serious damage would result should a sudden freeze overtake the plant.

SOUTHWESTERN NOTES.

E. D. Yost of the Yost Milling Co., Wilson, Kans., was a visitor in Kansas City the early part of last week.

The Greensburg Mill, Greensburg, Kans., has resumed operations with C. J. Dirks as manager and Henry A. Jantz of Tampa, the owner.

John Kleinhans, for six years chief food inspector of Kansas, is now the traveling salesman for the Shawnee Milling Co., Topeka, in Kansas territory.

R. R. Clark of the Davis Milling Co., St. Joseph, Mo., has been chosen as one of the directors of the St. Joseph Board of Trade for the ensuing year. J. W. Craven was elected president and A. J. Brunswig, vice-president.

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Operations were resumed at the R. E. Kidder Flour Mills Co., Kansas City, on Monday, January 19, after a shutdown of a fortnight while repairs were being made in engine room.

The Guthrie Milling Co., Guthrie, Okla., has appointed Carl Glock as manager of the jobbing branch in Little Rock, Ark. Mr. Glock has held various positions with the mill for the past 13 years.

The first dinner of the Traffic Club of Kansas City will be given next Monday night, January 26. Speakers on this occasion will be ex-Governor Hadley of Missouri and H. G. Wilson, transportation commissioner of the Kansas City Board of Trade.

Alspaugh & Heinselman have ordered a 50-barrel mill and will have it installed at Kinsley, Kans., if wheat crop prospects continue bright in the next three months. The milling machinery will be shipped early in June. Plant will be so constructed that an additional 50-barrel unit can be added when desired.

A sample of Bisflo flour, the ready shortened product of the Larabee Flour Mills Co., Hutchinson, Kans., was sent to President Wilson at Pass Christian, Miss., and a recommendation of the flour from the President's housekeeper is evidence of the fact that Bisflo created a "hit" with the President's appetite.

Thomas Hatfield, operating an elevator and Herman Hauck, owner of the mill, undergoing construction at Valley Falls, Kans., have consolidated under the firm name of the Hauck Mill & Elevator Co. Mr. Hauck will be in active charge of the business end of the mill, which has a capacity of 75 barrels.

President A. L. Ernst has named the standing committees of the Kansas City Board of Trade for 1914. Transportation committee is composed of George H. Davis, T. J. Brodnax, W. B. Lathrop, M. E. Carpenter and Henry P. Ismert. Arbitration committee, F. A. Talpey, Tracy L. Cockle, F. B. Clay, H. J. Smith and W. J. Hoover.

Theodore Ismert of the Ismert-Hincke Milling Co., Kansas City, who attended the hearing in Washington, D. C., on the matter of extending the four months' time limit for filing claims of loss and damages, is now traveling in Eastern markets. Mr. Ismert will visit his company's connections in New York City before returning to Kansas City.

Developments in the re-organization of the Cain Mill Co., Atchison, Kans., indicate some possibility of the Corn Belt Grain Co., re-opening the mill and operating it in the future. The family is interested in the Corn Belt Grain Co., and it is the general belief in Atchison that it will take over the business of the plant.

The case of the Kansas Milling Co., Wichita, Kans., asking that the Kansas Flour Mills Co. be enjoined from using its present name, because of its resemblance to that of the plaintiff and the confusion which resulted, was formally dismissed in Judge Wilson's court in Wichita last week. The Kansas Milling Co. won its fight in the district court, but the Supreme court later reversed the decision.

Suit has been filed in the district court at Wichita by the Howard Mills Co., against the Pond Creek Mill & Elevator Co., now operating the Howard mill, and the Fourth National Bank and B. F. McLean. The suit is an attempt on the part of the Howard Mills Co., to set aside a deed made to B. F. McLean, president of the Fourth National Bank several months ago and have the court change it to a mortgage.

The Carnegie Mill, Carnegie, Okla., has made a change in its management, John Evans having sold his interest to J. M. Fink. The mill will hereafter be conducted under the firm name of Fink & Cadenhead.

Officials of the Kansas Flour Mills Co. were in Arkansas City, Kans., last week to check over the property of the New Era Mills, which has been sald to A. J. Hunt. J. B. Hupp, general manager, and B. J. Crompton, auditor, went over the plant. The mill will resume operations this week.

Three new members have been taken into the wholesale flour jobbing company of Duncan-Brown Flour, Grain & Fuel Co., Kansas City. Incorporation papers were issued to the re-organized firm with capital stock of $30,000. Incorporators are, George D. Duncan, S. P. Brown, George N. Gleason, E. E. Duncan and H. A. Brown, the latter three being the new stockholders in the corporation. It is planned to open larger quarters in Kansas City to take care of the increasing business of the company.

Flour packers in the several Topeka, Kans., mills have sent an application for a charter to the American Federation of Labor headquarters. Twenty signers to the application for the charter were secured from among the employes in the five mills. So far the mills have not had any trouble and the flour packers have shown no inclination to strike. The movement originated among several packers brought from Kansas City by the Southwestern Milling Co., who went on a strike last summer in Kansas City and tied up the mills for several days.

Ocean Rates Decline.

Ocean rates are weak and declines of one to three cents were made to some points. Bookings continue light.

	Atlantic All-Rail	Through Gulf.
Amsterdam.	39	37.50
Aberdeen.	44	46.50
Antwerp, offer	44	37.50
Belfast.	43	42.50
Bristol.	43	45.50
Bremen.	37	38.50
Dublin.	44	43.50
Dundee.	44	46.00
Glasgow.	41	41.50
Hamburg, offer	38	36.50
Hull.	43	.....
Leith.	41	.....
Liverpool.	38	38.50
London.	39	38.50
Manchester.	38	38.50
Newcastle.	44	.....
Rotterdam.	36	36.50

NEW ENGLAND.

Boston, Mass., January 19.

The past week has been quiet, with few flour sales reported. Many of the larger buyers claim to have supplied their present requirements and will not buy more until March or April.

The strength shown in wheat early in the week caused mills to hold prices firm, but buyers did not believe in present values and little business was closed. On the whole, prices on flour are unchanged from last week. Mill feeds are a little higher with bran quoted at $27; standard middlings, $26.50; mixed feeds, $27.50 to $29.50; flour middlings $29.50; red dog $31.

Frank Bier has purchased the feed mill in Hunnewell, Mo., and will operate it hereafter.

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U. S. Patent 667,172
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Wheat on the Farms
Roads are Impassable
Flour Orders Delayed

Plant of Concordia Milling Co., Concordia, Kans., Built by
There are many mills which need more wheat storage to carry over the periods when wheat supplies dry up because there is no chance for farmers to deliver wheat. Same condition applies to car shortages.
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OHIO

Cincinnati, O., January 19.

The turn of the year has brought with it moderate improvement in business. Wholesalers declare stocks are moving into consuming channels better than they had anticipated.

Soft winter wheat brands are slightly higher, patents moving up 10c. Firmness is due to sharp advance in cash wheat, which reached $1.01 a bushel, the highest point in eight months.

Northwestern mill agents say the business in spring wheat flour has picked up considerably, owing to the fact that their large bakeries have entered the market, and are buying in larger quantities.

Kansas trade brands show some improvement also. Dullness that prevailed for such a long period seems to have passed away, and new life is being injected in the market. Rye flour is holding up stiffly, owing to the higher cash rye prices.

Mill feed prices were given a boost and bran advanced $1 and mixed feed 50c. Dealers anticipate good business for some months to come.

Cincinnati Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour—Winter patent, $4.30@4.55; fancy, $3.95@4.20; family, $3.20@3.50; extras, $3@3.15; low grade, $2.75@2.90.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $4.55@4.85; fancy, $4@4.25; family, $3.50@3.70.

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $4.40@4.70; fancy, $4@4.25; family, $3.40@3.60.

Rye Flour—Northwestern blended rye flour, $3.90@4; city pure, $4.10@4.20; city blended, $3.85@4.10.

Mill Feed—Quotations are: Bran, $23@23.50; mixed feed, $24@25; middlings, coarse, $26@27; middlings, fine, $27@28.

CLEVELAND.

Cleveland, O., January 19.

A little better tone to the flour market developed this week, owing partly to the rise in wheat. Buyers are beginning to realize, that come what may, it is about time to replenish in some degree depleted stocks. Most mills have advanced prices 5 to 10c but as yet most sales are made at the former basis, this owing probably to the advance in mill feed, which about offsets the advance in wheat. The promise is for a fairly active market for a few weeks ahead.

Cleveland Market Prices.

Kansas Hard Wheat (jute)—75 per cent patents, $4.15@4.35; 95 per cent straight, $4@4.20.

Minnesota and Dakota (jute)—75 patents, $4.20@4.40 95 per cent straight, $4@4.15.

Ohio and Indiana Soft Wheat (jute)—65 per cent patents, $4.25@4.50; 95 per cent straight, $4@4.20; clears, $3.65@3.80.

Bran (100-lb sacks)—$23.75@24.50.

OHIO NOTES.

Walter Crosby Miller, a grain broker of Cincinnati, died at his home last week. He was a member of the Chamber of Commerce.

The Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce held its annual election of officers on January 14, and the following were elected: George F. Dieterle, president; James P. Orr, vice-president; Henry Brouse, scretary; William T. Johnston, treasurer.

Receipts of flour this week totaled 20,726 barrels, compared with 21,827 barrels last week, and 19,711 the corresponding week a year ago. Shipments this week were 18,726 barrels compared with 17,267 barrels last week and 17,152 a year ago.

IOWA

Des Moines, Ia., January 19.

Flour trade improved slightly last week, with mills asking steady prices. Kansas mill agents are quoting a common price of $4.50 for patents in straight car lots, while Minnesota mills were asking around $4.70 for short patents. All business of Southwestern mills was confined to established trade for immediate delivery. Most sales specified prompt shipment, with some few jobbers making purchases for last half February delivery. Mills are asking practically same prices for 60-day delivery as for immediate shipment.

Mill agents in the state feel that new factors are needed in the market to awaken buying. Most jobbers are just making purchases for immediate needs, buying only a car of flour to fill their wants.

Prices are being maintained by mills with few concessions being offered. Des Moines jobbers are buying Kansas patents at $4.40 or about 10c under the general quotation in the state. Nebraska is quoting patents in straight or mixed cars at $4.40 delivered in the Southwestern part of Iowa, and up to $4.80 in the Northwestern section. Most Kansas mills are on a basis of $4.50 in the interior part of the state.

Spring wheat sales are light. Advertised brands are sold around $5, with demand of a routine character. Bakers in the state are not doing anything at present. Some have sufficient stocks to carry them through January and present prices are not much inducement to purchase.

Local Iowa mills are operating from 12 to 15 hours daily, with a few mills running full time. Mills report a good business to mixed car trade in local territory. A few sales are being made to Wisconsin in mixed cars. Sales to Eastern states are made in mixed cars of flour, mill feed and corn goods, Iowa mills are quoting $4.50 to local trade and $4.80 delivered to Wisconsin.

Mill feed is strong, but no material changes were made in prices. Bran is fair sale at mill door. Offerings are light and mills report present demand absorbing all of output. Bran is quoted at $21 to $22 per ton; middlings, $24.50 to $27.50.

Iowa Weather and the Crops.

Mild temperatures have prevailed throughout the state during the past week and there was a decided lack of snow all over the state. Winter wheat is in good condition and there is a maximum of soil in the ground. No damage has been done so far by the freezing and thawing weather, although some farmers are expressing alarm.

The corn movement is disappointing. Interior elevators report marketing by farmers as practically nil, due to the low prices at present. Elevator stocks in the interior are fairly heavy, but most operators have purchased the coarse cereal at above ruling market prices and will not dispose of their holdings at a loss. None seem to believe that Argentine importations will have much effect.

IOWA NOTES.

The Atlantic Mill & Elevator Co., Atlantic, Ia., is preparing to put on the market a self-rising pancake wheat flour and a biscuit and cake flour. The new products will be put up in different sized cartons. The company is also shipping in a carload of Marquis wheat from Canada, which it will furnish farmers at cost. To improve the quality of the wheat and to enlarge the harvest is the aim of the mill in furnishing the seed wheat to the farmers.

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Southwestern Representatives,
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ILLINOIS.

Chicago, Ill., January 19.

Chicago flour has shown an advance in values of from 10 to 20c during the past few days, and trade has improved. While a few of the larger bakers have flour enough on hand or contracted for, to supply their needs for the next 60 or 90 days, the stocks in general are depleted, and indications point very strongly to an improved condition, regardless of wheat values.

A feature of the market at the moment is the difference in values between Northwestern straights and standard patents as compared with grades of like character from Southwestern mills. Due to this fact, Northwestern flour in greater volume is being sold than Southwestern.

Some of the winter wheat millers in Indiana, Michigan and Southern Illinois have been forced to withdraw offerings on account of the scarcity of the raw material, and no further supplies being obtainable until the advent of the new crop.

Spring wheat high grade patents have shown a marked advance and special brands in wood are now being quoted at $5.30 delivered.

Clears of all grades are selling only in moderate volume at slightly increased values. Standard Northwestern is quoted at $3.60 and second clear at $2.80, jute, delivered.

Southwestern cut straight and 95 per cent flour are slow in demand at the basis of $3.70 jute f. o. b. Chicago for the former, and $3.90 to $4 for the latter.

A little improvement is shown in the feed market and values are fairly steady. The lighter grades are in best demand, especially in straight carlots for prompt delivery.

Chicago Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Special brands (basis wood), $5.10 per bbl; standard patents (basis jute) $4@4.15; straight, $3.70@3.85; first clears, $3.75@4.30; second clears, $2.60@2.80; low grade, $2.60@2.70.

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $4@4.20; straight, $3.70@4; fancy clears, $3.30@3.50; standard clears, $3.20@3.30; low grades, $3@3.10.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $4@4.10; straight, $3.85@3.95; fancy clears, $3.30@3.50; low grade, $3.15@3.35; Michigan, 10c higher; patent, $4.20@4.35; straight, $4.05@4.15.

Mill Feed (100-lb sacks)—Spring wheat bran, $21; standard middlings, $23.75; red dog, $27.50.

Rye Flour (in jute)—White, $2.90@3; dark, $2.70@2.80.

Coast Flour—Patent, $4.55@4.70; straight, $4.30@4.50.

ILLINOIS NOTES.

The 1914 dues of the Chicago Board of Trade have been fixed by the directors at $75.

Lamson Bros. & Co., Chicago, celebrated their fortieth anniversary as members of the Board of Trade, by giving a banquet to their branch office managers.

The State Utilities Commission, which held a meeting in Chicago a short time ago, suspended the proposed advance of one cent in grain rates in Illinois until the third of next month.

C. J. Fairchild, who has for several years past been connected with the wholesale flour business at Chicago, has resigned his position as secretary of The New Century Co., to take the management of the Black Products Co., a Chicago institution, with plants in various parts of the country for the manufacture of foundry specialties.

MINNESOTA.

Minneapolis, Minn., January 19.

Prices on patents range from $3.85 to $4.65 per barrel in wood in round lots f. o. b. Minneapolis, being unchanged from the prevailing quotations a week ago. Generally speaking the market was dull in spite of the liberal offerings made by millers. Shipments for the week aggregated only 317,137 barrels a loss of fully 40,000 barrels from the output of the previous week.

The situation with reference to millstuffs improved with an advance in prices. Bookings for deferred shipment were made heavily and as a result some of the mills are sold ahead until the end of February. Shipments were 2,490 tons. With ground feeds the situation is not so favorable as the demand was far below the supply.

Minneapolis received 2,222,000 bushels of wheat during the week. Elevators still have about 20,000,000 bushels of wheat in store of which three-fifths is No. 1 northern and nearly one-fifth No. 1 hard. In spite of large offerings cash wheat sells freely at prices but a little under the May option.

Minneapolis Market Prices.

Minnesota Spring Wheat Flour—First patent, $4.05@4.65; second patent, $3.85@4.15; first clear, $2.80@3.60; second clear, $2.60@2.80.

Corn Products — Cornmeal, granulated white, $3.60@3.80; cornmeal, granulated yellow, $3.60@3.80; coarse cornmeal and cracked corn, $21.50@21.75; ground feed, corn and oats mixed, $21.75@22.50.

Millstuffs — Bran, in 100-lb sacks, $21.50@22; standard middlings, in 100-lb sacks, $21@21.50; red dog, in 140-lb sacks, $24@25.

MINNESOTA NOTES.

Minneapolis grain men, notably Charles E. Lewis, the broker, have freely predicted in the local press that the Canadian parliament will remove the duty on United States wheat within six months after which Canadian wheat will be admitted to the United States free of duty.

NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, La., January 19.

General strengthening in the tone of the flour market was noted last week. Quotations on all grades were advanced 10@15c per barrel, and the demand was more responsive than for several weeks. Stocks are light and the sales, except in isolated instances, were small, 2,000 barrels being the maximum. Sales were confined mostly to the lower grades of flour, straights and clears going where patents, even of well known stencils, failed to move.

Kansas mills made an effort to advance prices as much as 20c in certain stencils during the early part of the week. Quotations were irregular, some mills asking as high as $4.50 for ordinary and $4.75 for high patents. Average prices were much lower, country hard wheat mills running as low as $4.15 per barrel for prompt.

Spring wheat mills sustained their advance and held prices at $4.35@4.50 for patents in cottons. Demand was somewhat quickened, but straights and clears had the trade's preference over patents.

Soft winter wheat flour did the bulk of the country business. Prices ranged from $4.50@4.65 for high patents. Extra fancies were in fair demand from country bakers and confectioners.

Mill feed prices were up 3@4c per 100 pounds with an indication of good business ahead.

New Orleans Market Prices.

Following are ruling prices in flour, quarter and half barrels, f. o. b. New Orleans, car loads:

Minnesota and Dakota Hard Spring—Patents, wood packages, $4.75@4.90; 98-lb. cotton and jute, $4.35@4.50.

Kansas Hard Wheat—Patents, wood packages, $4.60@4.80; 98-lb cotton and jute, $4.10@4.30; straight, 98-lb packages, $3.95@4.

Soft Winter Wheat—Patents, wood packages, $4.60@4.80; 98-lb cotton and jute, $4.40@4.60; straights, 98-lb wood packages, $4.25@4.40; straights, 98-lb wood, cotton and jute, $4@4.25.

Custer Milling Co., Custer, Okla.: "The ad brought fifty applications and have been busy answering them. Milling and Grain News is *all right*."

INDIANAPOLIS

Indianapolis, Ind., January 19.

Although a gradual improvement in flour trade is expected, it has not yet begun to make itself felt to any appreciable extent among Indiana millers. General conditions remain dull. Prices of flour are steady and buyers show no inclination to take on more than absolutely necessary.

At the annual meeting of the Indiana Millers' Association Tuesday serious consideration is to be given to plans which it is hoped will increase the use of Indiana flour by Indiana bakers and state instiutions. This, of course, will have no immediate effect on the market, but it is hoped that its results may be large enough to be visible and strong enough to be permanent.

One encouraging sign in the market is seen in the advancing price of mill feed. This began to go up two weeks ago and is now in most cases fully a dollar a ton higher than it was when the rise began.

Indianapolis Market Prices.

Prices quoted at Indiana mills, the flour in wood and feed in bulk, all f. o. b., are:

Indiana Flour—Soft winter wheat patent, $4.60@4.70; straight, $430@4.40.

Northwestern Spring Wheat—Patent, $4.35@4.45.

Mill Feed—$24 to $25 a ton.

M. B. Collins, Muskogee, Okla., "My brother and I are both flour salesmen for different mills and think we can't get along witbout Milling and Grain News.

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KEOKUK, IOWA.

CORN PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT.

New business in corn goods was of fair volume during the past week and trade was rather satisfactory to Southern states. Cash corn prices were strong throughout, following the decline of more than six cents per bushel in the preceding week. The steady tone to the market and the higher quotations at some points were favorable factors in inducing new sales of meal and other table goods. However, business was altogether of a single carlot character and practically nothing was done for deferred shipment.

Mild weather continued to hinder any large amount of business in chop. Sales were effected at $1.24 to $1.27 in 100-pound sacks, f. o. b. mill, Kansas City. Local demand was good and the inquiry from interior points in Kansas and Missouri was about the same as a week ago. Arkansas was taking some chop, but principally in mixed cars. An unfavorable factor in chop trade is the Argentine importations of corn through Gulf ports. Texas mills handling the Argentine grain write that its only use at present is for the manufacture of chop. It is not suitable for meal or other table goods and the chop must be ground much finer than the American product, because of the flintiness of the grain. Argentine corn is offering considerable competition in chop, but in other corn goods is only having a minor effect. Chop from Argentine corn is quoted at Texas points from three to seven cents per 100 pounds less than American chop.

Standard corn meal in small sacks sold at a range of $1.45 to $1.50 last week, while cream corn meal, same basis, was being offered at $1.55 to $1.60 Southern states were principal new buyers of meal. A fair trade was done to nearby states in mixed cars with flour, but most of output of mills was absorbed by Southern and Southeastern states. Tennessee and Alabama were fair purchasers. Arkansas took in fair volume. Reports from South indicate stocks of corn goods are light, but there is no disposition on part of buyers to buy heavily.

Other corn goods were rather slow sale. Hominy grits were in slow demand, with the coarse variety quoted at $1.60 to $1.65 in 100-pound sacks. A good demand came from Texas, but sales were limited to mixed cars. No concessions were offered under the bottom price of $1.60.

Brewers' goods sold fairly well. Grits were quoted at $1.60 to $1.65. Local brewers were not in the market and those in Northern states were securing their supplies at lower quotations from Iowa and Illinois mills.

Receipts of corn at the principal primary markets continue to fall off perceptibly. Reports from Chicago stated that there was an increase in the acceptance of bids by country elevator operators, although receipts did not reflect this. Arrivals at the primary markets totaled 5,498,000 bushels, compared with 7,146,000 in the preceding week and 7,568,000 a year ago. Kansas City receipts fell off materially also, being 793 cars, against 940 cars in the preceding week and 417 a year ago. Notwithstanding decreased receipts in Kansas City, elevator stocks showed an increase of more than 100,000 bushels. Cash corn prices in Kansas City closed from ½c to 3c higher for the week. There was a fair trade in all markets, but demand was limited by mild weather. Additional arrivals of Argentine corn were bearish factors in the market, but futures made small net gains at both Chicago and Kansas City. Danubian states are selling corn freely to the United Kingdom and have made offers to ship to the United States. Surplus in Argentine is light now and not much more will be sent from that country, until after the new crop harvest.

Following quotations for corn products, basis f. o. b. Kansas City, for shipment within thirty days, either in straight or mixed cars, were reported by Missouri river corn millers last week: Cream corn meal, in small cotton or paper sacks, kiln dried and degerminated, $1.55@1.60 per 100; coarse hominy grits, in 100-lb bags, $1.60@1.65 per 100; brewers' grits in 100-lb bags, $1.60@1.65 per 100; corn chop in 100-lb burlap bags, natural, $1.24@1.27 per 100; corn bran in 100-lb bags, 95c@$1.05 per 100.

TEXAS.

Ft. Worth, Tex., January 19.

Business was good in corn products all of the week and a slight reduction in the price of corn is reflected in the lowering of meal prices, 2c on the 35-lb sack. Standard meal packed in cotton 35s is quoted 68c, with halves at 35c. Chop in cotton or burlap bags is held at $33 per ton, basis delivered common point group 1.

OHIO.

Cincinnati, January 19.

A further advance was registered in cash corn last week and it brought about a firmer tone to corn products prices. White shell corn seems to be very scarce, and it is bringing a premium of 3c over yellow and mixed. Both corn meal and chop prices advanced 5c. Quotations are, chop, $1.40@1.45; meal, $1.50@1.55.

OKLAHOMA.

Oklahoma City, January 19.

Demand for corn goods is fairly good, with prices unchanged from a week ago. Corn chop is quoted at $1.40@1.55 per hundred in new burlap bags; white bolted meal at 35@38c per 17½ pound cotton. Oklahoma mills are quite unable to meet prevailing prices on chop in Texas, though our meal prices in that state seem about in line.

NEW YORK.

New York, N. Y., January 19.

A slightly lower tendency was in evidence in values with a fair routine demand. Current quotations are: Meal, kiln dried export, $3.50 in barrels; fine yellow, $1.50@1.55; coarse, $1.35@1.45; hominy, $3.75; granulated yellow, $3.70; corn flour, $1.75. Brewers' goods—Meal, $1.62; grits, $1.63; flakes, $1.90.

SOUTHEAST.

Nashville, Tenn., January 19.

No change was quoted last week in corn products quotations. Reports from the Southeast are that there are considerable local supplies of corn on hand. There is a fair demand from millers for white corn, but the quality has been disappointing. Millers are exercising great care in forward sales of meal owing to inability to safely hedge sales. Millers are quotinng f. o. b. Nashville in 96-lb bags as follows: Best bolted meal, $1.70@1.80; pearl meal and grits, $1.80@1.90.

NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, La., January 19.

Corn goods were advanced fully 10c a barrel last week. There was an increased demand from both city and country, though sales were restricted to small quantities for immediate delivery. Unbolted meal enjoyed the banner sale at $27 a ton, being greatly in demand by local jobbing trade. Grits were quoted at $3.30@3.40 per barrel, with corn meal at $3.40@3.50 and standard at $3.25@3.30. Cream meal had a limited sale at $3.35@3.40 per barrel. Chop is selling in fair quantities at $1.40@1.45 per 100.

Finnish Duty on Flour Certain.

The American consul at St. Petersburg in the Daily and Consular Trade Reports writes that should the Russian Council of Ministers approve the proposed tariffs on wheat and flour entering Finland, it would be promptly presented to the Duma, where its passage is practically certain. The Russian Minister of Commerce proposes to tax importations of grain into Finland 80c per 100 kilos and flour $1.30. Primarily it was the idea of the Russian Minister to extend to Finland the duty paid on flour entering Russian proper, while continuing the free admission of Russian flour into Finland.

The question has been raised, however, whether the Russian government is bound, in conformity with article three of the protocol to the treaty concluded between Russia and Germany in 1904, to give two years' notice in advance of the extension to Finland of part of the Russian tariff. The treaty follows:

The Imperial Russian government, before incorporating the customs territory of the Grand Duchy of Finland in that of the Russian Empire, will notify the government of Germany of its intention at least two years in advance; at the same time the Imperial Russian government declares that in all probability this incorporation will be effected gradually at sufficiently long intervals of time.

OKLAHOMA.

Oklahoma City, January 19.

Reports indicate quite an improvement in flour trade, not only in local territory, but in Southern states as well. Advance in cash wheat is having its effect and mills generally are stiffening up on prices of flour.

There is an excellent demand for mill feed and prices are higher. Mill run has advanced 5 to 10c and shorts 10 to 15c.

Oklahoma Market Prices.

Flour—Hard wheat patent, $4.50@4.70; hard wheat straight, $4.30@4.40; soft wheat patent, $4.70; extra fancy soft, $5.10@5.60.

Mill Feed—Straight bran, $1.20; mill run, $1.25@1.30; brown shorts, $1.45; white shorts, $1.60.

OKLAHOMA NOTES.

The first meeting of the Oklahoma Millers' Association, under the secretaryship of Frank Foltz, was held at the Lee Huckins Hotel Saturday, January 17. Though the meeting was called on short notice, there was a good attendance and Mr. Foltz deserves much praise for the manner in which he is taking up the most important matters.

C. W. Bleuler, formerly connected with mills at Blackwell, Okla., and Newton, Kas., has organized the Millers' Grain & Export Co., with offices in American National Bank Building, Oklahoma City. Mr. Bleuler expects to make a specialty of handling wheat for mills and disposing of some of their surplus product, including feed. His many years' experience in all departments and acquaintance with the trade will serve him in good stead.

Reports from Winnipeg indicate that speculators cleaned up more than $1,000,000 on the sudden rise in wheat based on the report that grain duties between the United States and Canada were to be abolished. The whole matter may have been a cleverly managed coup.

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NEBRASKA.

Omaha, Neb., January 19.

Flour trade conditions in Nebraska are unchanged for the week, Omaha mills are still quoting to their established trade at $4.20 for patents in mixed or straight cars. In the interior, quotations range from $4.40 to $4.60, with a few mills asking as high as $4.80.

Local trade of mills is fair and good sales are being made to Iowa and nearby states. However, trade in the East is light and only a car here and there is being sent forward. Prices are about 20c out of line on 95 per cent flour. Export business was light, but a few large sales of clear were effected at a good margin of prices. Export bids on clear are much better than domestic offers and a good portion of this grade is finding its way to the United Kingdom and the Continent.

Mill feed has advanced sharply and trade is reported good. Jobbers are complaining of light offerings, with a strong demand prevailing for both bran and shorts. Jobbers are offering $21 to $21.50 per ton in sacks for bran, delivered Omaha points. They are taking shorts at $24 to $25.

General quotations in the interior range from $22 to $23 for bran and $24 to $26 for shorts. Demand at mill door is good and mills have only a small surplus to offer.

NEBRASKA NOTES.

The Hynes Elevator Co. was recently incorporated in Omaha with capital stock of $200,000.

C. A. Carey of the Taylor-Swanick Co., has applied for membership in the Omaha Grain Exchange.

The Koehler-Twidale Elevator Co. has been incorporated in Hastings, Nebr., with capital stock of $150,000. Incorporators are C. Koehler, B. S. Koehler and E. A. Twidale.

H. E. Fonda & Son, operating the Beaver Valley Roller Mills, Genoa, Nebr., are putting in new sifters in their mill. Other repairs are being made around the mill and in the power plant.

The new 60-horse power electric motor, which will be depended upon in the future to supply the auxiliary power for the Ravenna Mills, Ravenna, Nebr., has been installed. The big gas engine, which was formerly used for auxiliary power, was taken out and returned to the factory, because it did not prove satisfactory. The increasing business of the Ravenna Mills is rapidly outgrowing the water power of the plant, especially in a dry season like the past one.

The opinion of Omaha dealers, who are probably receiving more corn than those of any other market in the country, regarding the importations of Argentine corn, indicate that the entire importations are not worthy of consideration. Total shipments do not equal the crop of one of Nebraska's counties in a normal year. Possibly in the future the coast states will use some Argentine corn and wheat even in normal years, but not much of the grain will find its way into the interior.

While no attempt is being made to issue reports on the condition of the winter wheat crop in Nebraska by railroads in the state, Superintendent Allen of the Burlington is gathering data which indicates most flattering prospects. Reports were received from a great many points in both the North and South Platte sections and all indicate that the cereal is in the best of condition and the ground is well filled with moisture. So far there has been little or no damage by the ground freezing and then bulging.

MISSOURI.

St. Louis, Mo., January 19.

Another week of flour inactivity, market ruling dull on hard flour, which was held at steady prices. There was light demand for extra fancy, straights and patents, from the South chiefly, and a slight gain in values was shown on sales reported. Low grades and clears freely offered. Export sales are inconsiderable and included only one lot hard patent to the Continent.

Current inflow of wheat was moderate in amount, but supply of strictly choice red winter was light. A fair city and outside demand for that class of wheat was noted. Ordinary descriptions were slow. Market closed weak and heavy yesterday, affected by increased receipts, mostly No. 2.

Mill feed was strong and higher. Demand improved, soft winter feed being scarce and spring wheat product advancing. Corn and oats feed quiet. Alfalfa meal was rather dull.

St. Louis Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (in jutes)—Patent, $4.15@4.25; straight, $3.75@3.90; extra fancy, $3.60@3.70; fancy, $3.15@3.30; low grades, $2.80@2.90.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (in jutes)—Patent, $3.90@4.10; straight, $3.60@3.70; first clear, $3.10@3.20; second clear, $2.90@3.00; low grades, $2.70@2.80.

Spring Wheat Flour (in jutes)—Patent, $4.15@4.30; clear, $3.50@3.60.

Rye Flour—Quote pure in jobbing way, $4 in wood, $3.80 in jutes.

Mill Feed (East St. Louis basis in 100-lb sacks)—Soft wheat bran, $1.20@1.23; hard wheat bran, $1.16@1.18; mixed feed, $1.24@1.25; middlings, $1.25@1.35; white hominy feed, $26 per ton; oats feed, $14.50 per ton; brown alfalfa meal at $18.50 and green at $20.25@21.25 for No. 1, to $22@22.50 per ton for choice.

City mills sell to trade: Bran at $1.22@1.23, and middlings, $1.30@1.50.

MISSOURI NOTES.

The Breed Milling Co., Garden City, Mo., is installing new corn meal and chop separators and graders.

The East Prairie Milling Co., East Prairie, Mo., reports operating its mill 10 hours daily. Flour business is fair to local trade principally. Nothing is being done for deferred shipment. Demand for mill feed is good.

The Republic Flour Mills Co., Republic, Mo., has filed an appeal from the judgment of the circuit court, which awarded Raymond Cantrell, an employe of the mill, $7,500 damages on account of injuries he received while at work in the plant. The case will be tried in the Springfield court of appeals.

TUESDAY GRAIN MARKETS.

The following are the closing prices for grain on the Boards of Trade of the principal Western markets on Tuesday, January 20:

Kansas City Grain Prices.

Wheat—May, 85⅝; July 82¼. Cash—No. 2 hard, 83½@88½; No. 3 hard, 82½@87½; No. 4 hard, 84; No. 2 red, 91; No. 3 red, 89.

Corn—May, 67¼; July, 66⅛; Sept., 65. Cash—No. 2, 63; No. 3, 60@62; No. 4, 57@58½; No. 3 white, 64@66½; No. 2 yellow, 63@64½; No. 3 yellow, 62@62½; No. 4 yellow, 59.

Oats—May, 39⅝. Cash—No. 2 white, 39¼; No. 3 white, 38; No. 4 white, 37½@38.

St. Louis Grain Prices.

Wheat—May, 91⅛; July, 85¼. Cash—No. 2 red, 94@96; No. 3 red, 94½@95; No. 4 red, 89½@93; No. 2 hard, 88@93; No. 3 hard, 87@88½.

Corn—May, 67⅛; July, 66⅛. Cash—No. 2, 64½; No. 3, 61@61½; No. 4, 58½@59; No. 2 yellow, 66@68; No. 3 yellow, 60@62; No. 2 white, 68½; No. 3 white, 65@67.

Oats—May, 39⅞; July, 39⅜. Cash—No. 2, 39@40; No. 3, 38½@39; No. 2 white, 40½; No. 3 white, 39@39½; No. 4 white, 37@38½; standard, 30¾@40.

Minneapolis Grain Prices.

Wheat—May, 87⅝; July, 89¼. Cash—No. 1 northern, 86⅛@88⅝; No. 2 northern, 83⅝@85⅝.

Chicago Grain Prices.

Wheat—May, 91⅝; July, 87½.
Corn—May, 65⅜; July, 64½.
Oats—May, 39¼; July 39.

Excelsior Anchor Bolting Cloth and Grit Gauze

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Essmueller Mill Furnishing Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Barnard Machinery Co., Enterprise, Kans.

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Flour when matured shows a mellowed gluten of increased expansibility, loses its yellow vegetable coloring matter and attains its highest baking efficiency. **Matured Flour** produces a loaf of greater volume, finer texture and better color. It is a natural product, in a condition to render its fullest bread value to the consumer.

The active agent of the **Perfect Flour Maturing System** is a stable, finished product easily controlled, regular in its treatment, does not stain the fibre or discolor the impurities of a low grade flour, nor does it impart a gray, blue, or dead color, nor a rancid odor to flour.

The **Perfect Flour Maturing System** is fully protected by patents in the United States and all the other principal flour producing countries of the world. It is in successful operation in a number of these countries.

Our licenses, at our cost, with our attorneys, will be defended and protected against any or all suits or actions that may be brought against them involving their right to the use of the System or Appliances.

WE INVITE INQUIRIES AND CORRESPONDENCE FROM INTERESTED MILLERS

Industrial Appliance Co.

140 West Van Buren Street,

Chicago, Ill.

NEW YORK.

New York, January 19.

Owing to a reduction of prices to a basis on a par with buyers' views by some mills, a fair amount of business was again transacted last week, while on the other hand a large number of mills held limits at such high levels as to make it impossible for them to get a chance at business. Situation is complex, inasmuch as those mills holding at the high levels claim their price represents cost, while those who have been making the lower prices have been underselling them from 15 to 25c per barrel.

Spring patents were generally held at $4.25 to $4.40 jute for January-February-March shipment but quite a few mills got down below this basis and sold as low as $4.15 jute for January and $4.20 jute for February and March shipment. Buyers feel positive that it will be an easy matter for them to purchase spring patents at $4.15 jute for 90 and 120 days' delivery in the near future.

Some Kansas 95 per cent straight was sold during the week at $4.10 jute for January-February-March shipment and it is reported that some stuff held by receivers here was sold as low as $4 jute for delivery within 30 days. General range of prices was from $4.15 to $4.25 jute. Buyers feel that $4 jute will be a prevailing price in the near future and most of them are holding off for a break.

Spring clears continued to be in slack demand and offerings were rather free. There is quite a little spot stuff on hand which is pressing on the market aud holders are finding it hard to dispose of. Fancy brands were held at $4 to $4.15 in wood. Kansas clears were also very slow of sale and mills seemed to be somewhat more willing to sell. Prices were held at $3.60 to $3.80 in sacks.

Moderate sales of soft winter wheat straights were made during the week, as some mills were disposed to lower limits, although there was no active demand in evidence.

Mill feed held steady during the entire week and a fair routine demand was in evidence. City bran in bulk was held at $24.50 at mill.

New York Market Prices.

All prices quoted are the prices at which the trade could purchase in sacks and include brokers' commissions, or receivers' profits and charges:

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $4.45@4.65; straights, $4.35@4.40; clears, $4@4.15; low grades, $3@3.30.

Winter Wheat Flour—Patents, $4.80@4.90; straights, $4.25@4.40; clears, $3.85@3.95; low grades, $3.15@3.50.

Kansas Flour—Patents, $4.30@4.60; straights, $4.15@4.25; clears, $3.60@3.80; low grades or low clears, $3.25@3.50.

Mill Feed—Bran, coarse Western spring, in 100-lb. sacks, to arrive, $25.25; standard middlings, $26; flour middlings, $28.50; red dog, to arrive, $29; oil meal, $31@31.50; city feed, bulk bran, $24.50; 100-lb. sacks, $26.50; middlings, $24.50@30; red dog flour, $3.15.

New Mill in Sydney, Canada.

The abundance of cheap fuel in Sydney, Nova Scotia, Canada, and the cheap water freights from Upper Canada via the St. Lawrence river has resulted in plans being formulated for the construction of a flour mill in Sydney of 100 barrels capacity. The mill will be erected so that additions will simply be a continuation of the original plan. Work is expected to start late in the spring of 1914.

SOUTHEAST.

Nashville, Tenn., January 19.

Fairly satisfactory trading in flour was reported by mills in Southeastern territory last week. Anticipated advance in flour prices failed to materialize. Flour situation showed some improvement. Some mills have flour to get out on contracts made several months ago, and this has been moving fairly well because prices have advanced slightly above contract figures.

Millers are paying from $1.04 to $1.05 for Western wheat with bills, but receipts have been only moderate.

No foreign business was reported last week and but few inquiries were noted.

There was a fairly good demand last week for mill feed, although some mills are accumulating stocks. No change in prices were noted.

Nashville Market Prices.

The following prices are f. o. b. Nashville in car lots:

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (basis wood)—Best standard patent, $4.85 per bbl.; high patent, $4.45 half patent, $4.25; choice, $3.85; in cotton bags, 15c per bbl. lower.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (basis jute)—Best patent, $4.15@4.20.

Spring Wheat Flour (basis 140-lb. jute)—Best patent, $4.60.

Mill Feed (basis 100-lb. burlap)—Bran, $25 per ton; middlings and shorts, $26 to $27; hominy feed, $25 to $25.50.

MEMPHIS.

Memphis, Tenn., January 19.

General conditions surrounding flour market in this territory last week were not very good. Jobbers report only a small amount of flour moving into retailers' hands and are limiting their purchases in consequence. Prices were somewhat higher for the week. Soft wheat patent is quoted at $4.90 per barrel. Soft wheat patent self-rising flour is held at $5.15, with straight at $3.75, wood basis. Hard wheat patents are quoted at $4.65.

Mill feed is moving fairly well. Quotations were somewhat higher for the week. Bran is held at $24 per ton in 100-pound sacks; shorts, $26.50.

The Red Mill Grain & Feed Co. has opened for business in Davenport, Ia., at 1730 West Third street. The new company is composed of Henry Wulff and C. P. Herd. It will do a general grain and feed business. A small feed mill will be installed.

TEXAS.

Fort Worth, Tex., January 19.

Good business all of the week is the general tenor of millers' reports for the past six days. Flour was advanced 10c per barrel and mill run bran $1 per ton. Booked orders insure a continuation of conditions for the current week.

Texas Market Prices.

Soft Wheat Flour—Standard high patent, $5.00 per barrel in 48 to 98-lb. cotton sacks, basis delivered group 1 points; extra special, $5.50; splits or seconds, $4.50.

Hard Winter Wheat—High patent, $4.90 per bbl. in cotton; extra specials, $5.40; 10 additional is charged for flour in 24-lb. cotton sacks and 20c higher in wood.

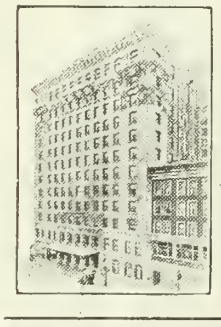
Mill Feed—Mill run bran in 100-lb. burlap or cotton bags, $28 per ton, basis delivered Texas common points.

TEXAS NOTES.

Argentine corn is selling at 78c per bushel in Ft. Worth. It is a very hard yellow. Argentiue corn is in limited supply and there is only a small demand.

Canadian millers are generally opposed to the removal of the duty on wheat and are bringing stroug pressure to bear upon Premier Borden and the Dominion parliament to prevent free trade. An effective argument advanced is that the earlier harvested wheat of the United States spring wheat section will compete strongly with the Canadian grain early in the season and take the edge off the market before the Canadian wheat is ready to harvest. This is being brought to the attention of the farmers' organizations who are in favor of free trade with the United States.

Governor Ralston is to be one of the principal speakers at the annual banquet of the Indiana Millers' Association in Indianapolis Tuesday. The program will be as follows: Address on "Workmen's Compensation," Alexander G. Cavins, former state senator; "Transportation Claims, Legislation, etc." by A. P. Husband, secretary of the Millers' National Federation, Chicago; "Branding of Feed Under State and Federal Inspection Laws," by F. D. Fuller, chief deputy state chemist, Purdue University.



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FREIGHT RATES ON FLOUR

The following are current rates on flour between the points named, in cents per 100 lbs., for domestic shipment only, basis all rail.

Minimum weights for carloads vary. Local agents should be consulted as to requirements for different points before billing cars:

To \ From	Kansas City.	Omaha.....	St. Louis...	Minneapolis.
Albany, N. Y.*	28.20	28.20	19.20	24.50
Allegheny, Pa.*	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Athens, Ga.	36.00	37.00	33.00	42.00
Atlanta, Ga.	34.00	35.00	31.00	40.00
Augusta, Ga. ...	36.00	37.00	33.00	42.00
Baltimore, Md. ..	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Binghampton* ..	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Birmingham, Ala.	32.00	33.00	29.00	38.00
Boston*.	30.70	30.70	21.70	27.00
Buffalo*.	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Cincinnati.	17.00	17.00	8.00	18.00
Chicago*.	12.00	12.00	8.00	10.00
Charleston, S. C.	33.00	34.00	30.00	39.00
Cleveland, O. ...	20.50	20.50	11.50	18.50
Columbus, Ga. ..	36.00	37.00	33.00	42.00
Detroit, Mich.*...	19.50	19.50	10.50	18.00
Erie, Pa.*.....	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Ft. Smith, Ark...	14.00	17.00	16.00	28.00
Galveston.	36.00	41.50	36.00	50.00
Grand Rapids*...	19.50	19.50	10.50	18.00
Indianapolis. . ..	16.50	16.50	8.00	16.00
Jacksou, Miss....	23.00	24.00	21.00	32.50
Kansas City.....	.....	7.75	11.75	14.00
Little Rock, Ark.	18.00	21.00	14.00	28.00
Los Angeles, Cal.	65.00	65.00	75.00	75.00
Louisville, Ky...	17.00	17.00	8.00	19.00
Macon, Ga.	36.00	37.00	33.00	42.00
Memphis, Tenn. ..	14.00	15.00	11.00	23.50
Meridian, Miss...	23.00	24.00	21.00	35.00
Milwaukee.	12.00	12.00	10.50	10.00
Minneapolis.	14.00	14.00	14.00	.....
Mobile.	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Nashville, Tenn..	20.00	21.00	12.00	26.00
Natchez, Miss. ..	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
New York*	28.70	28.70	19.70	25.00
New Orleans ...	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Omaha.	7.75	.....	14.00	14.00
Peoria, Ill.	10.50	10.50	6.00	10.00
Philadelphia* . ..	26.70	26.70	17.70	23.00
Pine Bluff, Ark..	18.00	21.00	14.00	28.00
Pittsburgh, Pa.*.	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Portland, Me. ...	30.70	30.70	21.70	27.00
Portland, Ore. ..	70.00	70.00	75.00	70.00
Richmond, Va. ..	26.50	25.70	17.50	22.00
Rochester*.	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Schenectady*. ...	28.20	28.20	19.20	24.5
Scranton, Pa.* ..	26.70	26.70	17.70	23.0
San Francisco ..	65.00	65.00	75.00	75.00
Seattle, Wash. ..	70.00	70.00	75.00	70.00
Shreveport, La. .	24.00	29.50	24.00	38.00
St. Louis	9.00	9.00	.....	14.00
Syracuse*.	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Terre Haute, Ind.	15.00	15.00	6.00	16.00
Texarkana, Ark..	20.00	25.50	20.00	34.00
Toledo, Ohio* ...	19.50	19.50	10.50	18.00
Troy, N. Y.*....	28.20	28.20	19.20	24.50
Utica, N. Y.*....	26.70	26.70	17.70	23.00
Vicksburg, Miss..	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Washington, D. C.	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Wheeling, W. Va.	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50

Rates from Kansas City and Omaha apply when inbound tonnage is surrendered at these points.

Lake and rail points marked with * take a rate two cents less than above quoted rates during lake and rail season.

ALFALFA DEPARTMENT.

A slightly improved trade was apparent in the alfalfa products market during the past week, although meal was in unchanged demand at steady prices. Sales of mixed feeds were in larger volume to nearby and Eastern states. Some mixers reported demand as practically unchanged during the past three weeks, but one of the largest Kansas City mixers stated that predictions of colder weather had stimulated inquiry to some extent.

Prices on all products were comparatively steady, notwithstanding the decline of more than $2 per ton in alfalfa hay. The raw product displayed great weakness and was in poor demand. Choice alfalfa meal was good sale at $23 per ton f. o. b. Missouri river points. Some sales were effected at $22.50 to Eastern points.

Meal trade was in fair volume, but rather unsatisfactory. Demand is light and stocks in the hands of large mixers are reported to be moderately heavy. The rate at which mixed feeds are moving into consuming channels is having an adverse effect on alfalfa meal business. Mixers are not using large quantities of meal at present, and the demand is not likely to show any sharp improvement, unless colder weather arrives. Mild temperatures are not conducive of a big demand for meal, for feeders are economical users of mixed feeds and at present there is some pasturage in Southwestern territory still available for live stock. A drop in weather would witness better trade.

Arrivals of alfalfa meal in Kansas City are light. Colorado is not shipping much, due to snows and adverse grinding weather. Nebraska is sending an occasional car, but the quality of the meal is rather poor and is not finding favor. Kansas has not been sending anything to this market. Only few mills in the state have a surplus over the needs of their established trade.

Stocks of meal in Kansas City are fairly heavy. Several handlers have large supplies, which have been in store since the heavy Colorado shipping season early in December. Much of the meal is of good quality and it is being held to cover deferred sales. Nearly all of it will be absorbed before the close of May.

Sales to Southern states are light. Much meal is being sent direct from Colorado and New Mexico mills to New Orleans and other large distributing points in Southern states. Few shipments are being made from Kansas City. Alabama and Mississippi took several cars last week, the first orders from these states for some time.

Bulk of sales of No. 1 meal were made at $21 per ton, Kansas City. No. 2 meal was freely offered at $19 per ton, but the best demand prevailed for the higher grades. Quality was desired.

What mixers call a local demand was in evidence during the past week. Most sales were made to Arkansas, Oklahoma and Kansas, with Missouri taking in moderate volume. Shipments East were light, although somewhat improved. Southern trade took sparingly. Feed shortage in Southwestern states has resulted in the demand from this territory being of large volume, even under mild weather conditions. Zero weather would greatly improve the market and cause a sudden depletion of stocks.

Alfalfa hay was weak and a decline of $2 per ton on all grades was recorded. A dull trade prevailed and the lack of clearance at the close of the week was disappointing. A large surplus of hay was unsold from day to day, the demand not being able to absorb the offerings. Supplies were rather heavy, with total receipts 217 cars. Even at the low point in the market demand was light and the undertone was weak. Some offerings were damaged and of poor quality. Good quality hay was scarce.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Range of prices of sales on the Kansas City market during the past week were as follows:

Alfalfa Meal—Choice, nominally, $22.50@23.50; No. 1, $19.50@21.50; No. 2, $18@19.50.

Alfalfa Molasses Meal—No. 1, $20.50 @21.50; No. 2, $20.50; Standard, $19.50.

Alfalfa Grain Molasses Feeds—$25.50@27; alfalfa grain, dry mixed, $26.25@28.

Alfalfa Hay—Fancy, $17@17.50; choice, $16@16.50; No. 1, $15@15.50; No. 2, $12@13.25; No. 3, $10@11.50; Standard, $13.50@14.50.

OHIO.

Cincinnati, O., January 19.

Spring-like weather has resulted in light business in alfalfa products. There has not been much alfalfa coming from the West, and supplies are gradually diminishing. The only business done this week was to the Southern markets. Quotations are: Grain mixed alfalfa feed $25.25@25.75; mixed feed, $25@25.50; molasses feed, $23.50@24.

MEMPHIS.

Memphis, Tenn., January 19.

Alfalfa molasses feeds are selling freely in this territory at $29 per ton. Demand showed some improvement during the past week, especially from the interior. Alfalfa hay is in good demand and is selling at $20 per ton for No. 1 and $18 for No. 2. Receipts are just fair.

ILLINOIS.

Chicago, Ill., January 19.

Mixed feeds continue only fair sale in this market and prices were steadily held throughout the week. Demand is mostly of a routine character, due principally to the mild temperatures. Receipts in this market of both mixed feeds and hay were unchanged last week. There are only small amounts of products held in warehouses. Grain mixed alfalfa feeds is quoted at $24 per ton, f. o. b. Chicago. Molasses feed is worth $21 per ton. Choice pea green hay is selling at $20 per ton delivered in car lots.

NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, La., January 19.

Purchases of alfalfa hay and meal were restricted last week. Choice hay was quoted at $21.50 and meal at $23@24.50, but there were few buyers. Texas, New Mexico and Colorado offered heavily. Some hay and meal of second grade was offered by Louisiana and Mississippi growers. The sales were on a basis of $2 a ton under the Western offerings. Sales of mixed feeds, with the exception of molasses mixed feed, were light, but dealers are optimistic. Molasses mixed feed was quoted at $25 to $28 per ton, according to quality and grade, in car lots f. o. b. New Orleans.

SOUTHEAST.

Nashville, Tenn., January 19.

Practically no change was noted last week in alfalfa products trade. Dealers report only moderate receipts of hay and while stocks seem to be rather light throughout the territory buyers are not taking hold very readily. Dealers are quoting f. o. b. Nashville per ton: No. 1 Colorado and Oklahoma alfalfa hay, $23; No. 2 and Tennessee alfalfa, $19 to $20; molasses stock and dry feed, $29.50 to $31.50 alfalfa meal, $27.

ALFALFA LEAVES.

The Whitewater Alfalfa Milling Co., Whitewater, Kans., has been sold to G. B. Hanstine. Mr. Hanstine has not yet fully decided whether he will operate the plant.

At the annual meeting of the Mitchell Alfalfa Milling & Electric Light Co., Mitchell, Neb., all of the old officers were re-elected for the ensuing year as follows: W. D. Linden, president and manager; A. L. Moon, secretary and James T. Whitehead, treasurer. The earnings of the company during 1913 showed a net increase of about 400 per cent over 1912.

The alfalfa mill at Dodge City, Kans., shut down again soon after the new year, the heavy frost putting the alfalfa hay in such tough condition that it was impossible to grind it. The weather has been persistently adverse since the opening of the mill in the early fall. The frequent hard rains soaked the hay and in addition made the roads so impassable that deliveries of hay were at a minimum.

John Morton has installed an alfalfa meal mill for use on his farm near Douglas, Wyo. The new mill is a portable one and contains all the appliances for reducing hay to a fine meal. The machine has a capacity of one ton of alfalfa every six minutes and requires about 40-horse power. Mr. Morton just plans to grind alfalfa meal for his own stock and that of nearby farmers. None of the meal will be shipped to market and only the surplus hay will be ground.

Alfalfa Meal---Haywood Alfalfa Warehouse Co.
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

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Manufacturers of Flour and Alfalfa Mixed Feeds---
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Alfalfa Molasses Mixed Feed.
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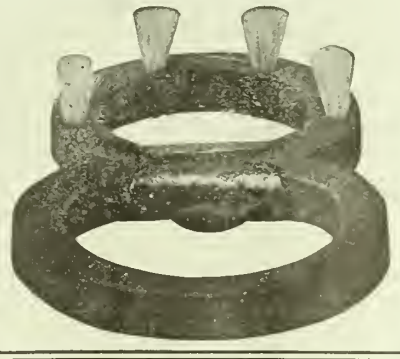
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WANTED—Position as head miller in mill of 100 barrels and up. Have had charge of mills from 150 to 2,000 barrels. Can furnish very best of references. Can keep mill in good repair, have my own tools. Married. Can come at once. Wish a situation where there are good schools. Address Milling and Grain News, Box 203, Kansas City, Mo.

WANTED—Position by an experienced mill office man. Familiar with transit and consignment business. I have been employed last two years in a Kansas mill. Know how to audit accounts. Best of references. Address Milling and Grain News, Box 214, Kansas City, Mo.

WANTED—A steady position with some reliable mill firm who will be willing to give an all round mill man a fair chance to prove what he can do. Eight years' experience and can come at once. No preference as to location, just so I have steady employment. Please state wages in first letter. Address P. O. Box 135, North Bend, Neb.

WANTED—A position as night miller by a young man 27 years old. Have had 8 years' experience in night milling. At present I have a night run in a 600-barrel mill but desire a change as mill doesn't run steady. I have had experience with most makes of machinery. Can help keep a mill in running order. Am steady. I do not use liuor. State wages paid. Nothing under $75 per month considered. Will work on trial. Address Milling and Grain News, Box 213, Kansas City, Mo.

MILLS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE

50 to 60-barrel flour mill and elevator. Established trade. Plenty of good wheat at mill door. Coal business in connection. Individual side track to mill. Best milling proposition in Northern Indiana. Will sell right. Address, Ellis & Kirlin, Ashley, Ind.

FOR SALE—One 50 barrel mill, located about four blocks from railroad station. Building has three floors, 10 acres of ground, good concrete dam, plenty of water. For further particulars address Cedar Milling Co., Cedar, Kansas. Price, $5,800 if taken at once.

MISCELLANEOUS.

I SELL MILLS BUSINESS PLACES, FACTORIES AND REAL ESTATE—My terms are reasonable. I have a large list of properties and find many cash buyers. No matter where located if you want to buy, sell or trade any kind of property or business write me. Established 1881.
FRANK P. CLEVELAND,
1558 Adams Express Bldg.,
Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—At your own price, the entire equipment for 75-barrel flour mill, consisting of 1 double stand 9x18 Nordyke & Marmon and 3 double stand Barnard & Leas Roller Mills; 1 Daisy flour packer; 1 Beal wheat steamer; 1 No. 6-40-8 section Wolf Gyrator; 1 No. 00 Great Western sieve purifier; 1 Cyclone dust collector; 1 Barnard & Leas centrifugal reel; 1 No. 1 Barnard & Leas bran duster; 2 No. 0 Barnard & Leas horizontal smutters; 1 Case rotary meal bolt; 1 No. 2 horizontal corn separator and scourer; 17 stands of elevators; boots; heads; legging; belting and cups complete; 1 40 H. P. Atlas slide valve engine; 1 44"x12' Erie boiler; 40' new No. 14 iron smokestack; 1 Snow steam pump and all fittings; injector; jet lubricator; valves; piping; shafting; pulleys; pillow blocks; post hangers; sprocket wheels; chain; 3-4-5-6 inch leather belting, too numerous to mention. Everything in good condition. Let me know what you can use and what you will give for it. Address L. R. Godding, Sumner, Mo.

FOR SALE—Misprint one-quarter barrel cement sacks. Never used. $15 per thousand. Address Union Paper Mill Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—One No. 1 Barnard & Leas plansifter, scalper and grader. Must be in good condition and price right. Address The Paul Schminke Co., Nebraska City, Neb.

CORRECT MILLING—PROFITABLE MILLS.

My volume, "The Miller and Milling Engineer," contains everything about milling, every department; 63 illustrations, 17 flow-sheets; many testimonials. Price, $3.75, post paid. Also "Milling Lessons," "Book of Receipts," $1 each, both $1.75. All very instructive. I diagram, plan, build, sell, exchange, appraise and inspect mills. Testimonials on my flow sheets pouring in. Mill supplies, subscriptions to milling journals, help, etc. Secure positions. Stop leaks; visit mills; teach operatives perfect milling. Thirty-five years operating and building mills, 35 to 5,000 barrels, make the above possible. Write today. Consultations free; results guaranteed. CHAS. E. OLIVER, Expert Miller and M. E., 2424 Ashland Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

Trade Mark Decision Soon.

The decision in the case of Henry Koper & Co., New York City, against the Duluth-Superior Milling Co., Duluth, Minn., asking damages of $3,000 and that the mill should be enjoined from using the name "Freeman's Superlative" on its flour sacks, has been withheld by Judge Page Morris in the federal court of Duluth. It will be announced within a few weeks. John M. Coit of New York, representing the plaintiff company, claimed that the milling company infringed upon the patented trade mark belonging to his clients, labeling their flour "Freeman's Superlative."

It was the claim of Koper & Co., that they had purchased the Freeman Milling Co., LaCrosse, Wis., more than 30 years ago and had used the trade mark "Freeman's Superlative" on all flour it offered for sale. The mill holds that when the Freeman mill at Superior, Wis., was acquired by the Standard Milling Co., of which the Duluth-Superior is a subsidiary, the brand became its property.

F. O. Seaver of Dawson & Seaver, New York City, was confined to his home for several days during the past week on account of illness.

Uniform Sales Contract Books and Confirmation of Sales

Order No. ..... Date.....19.....

Higgins Mill and Elevator Company
HIGGINS, TEXAS

Sold to .....

The following articles and upon the terms and conditions named below:

Ship to .....

At.....

Ship via .....

Terms.....Sight Payment Arrival Draft, Bill of Lading attached

Through.....

No of Bags	Size P'kage	BRAND	WEIGHT	PRICE

Flour in 24-lb. sacks 5 cents per cwt. higher.
These goods are sold at price, on terms, and time of shipment specified above, and **are not subject to change or countermand without the written consent of both parties.** Should either party refuse to fulfill their part of this transaction the other party shall buy or sell as the case may be, charging loss to the defaulting party.
No verbal conditions or modifications are valid.
This order is subject to confirmation by
Higgins Mill & Elevator Co., at their office in Higgins, Texas.
It is agreed that all differences shall be referred to an Arbitration Committee consisting of one man chosen by each party, and in case an agreement cannot be reached by the two, they are to choose a third man—and their decision to be final. The cost to be assessed to the losing party.
No orders taken for shipment exceeding 30 days.

..... Salesman

..... Buyer

(Form shown is reduced in size to fit this space).

Milling and Grain News is prepared to furnish Sales Contract Books and Confirmation Blanks, printed with names and addresses of mills using them.

Books with order blanks in duplicate are made to insert in red leather covers. Each book contains blanks in triplicate for 50 orders, one for the mill, one for the customer and one for the salesman.

The books are 4x7 inches in size, just right for asalesman's pocket.

This Sales Contract and Confirmation Blank is the one adopted by the Southwestern Miller's League and is in general use bv mills in the Southwest.

A written signed order is very necessary to success in selling methods and it will pay to use these forms.

PRICES ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Form 12.
Red Leather Cover, for Books..... 35c, Postpaid
Ten Books in Triplicate.....$3.75 for 10, Postpaid

(Printed with Name and Address of Mill.)

Twenty Books in Triplicate.....$5.25 for 20, Postpaid
Confirmation Blanks, with Name and Address of Mill; in duplicate.....
.....500 for $2.00; 1,000 for $3.00; 2,000 for $5.50, Postpaid

Form 13.

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A REVIEW OF GLUTEN TESTS

A. W. Estabrook of Kansas City Gives a Concise Description of Various Methods Employed.

Uniform methods in making gluten tests by different laboratories is desired by millers. A. W. Estabrook, of Estabrook & Weaver, Kansas City, has written the following review of methods used by different chemists in all parts of the country for making gluten tests.

Assuming that gluten is the gummy, elastic substance which is formed when water is added to flour and stirred into a smooth mass and that it is the substance which gives elasticity to dough and allows bread to raise and become light—acknowledging the truth of these facts a review of the various methods in use for arriving at the amount of this common but important substance in flour is interesting.

On flour, perhaps the easiest and best method is by making a dough and washing away all the starch, fiber and other substances, catching the gluten in a ball over bolting silk and drying it in a moisture oven until all water is gone and weighing it as dry gluten. Many persons are under the impression that this method is grossly inaccurate, but if used with all the technical carefulness employed in a chemical analysis, it may be made accurate to less than three-tenths of one per cent. The principal trouble with the method is the lack of uniformity among different operators—difference in water used, time, temperature, etc. Carelessness in removing all starch and in saving all gluten is also a source of error. While it has the disadvantages named, this method has the redeeming virtue of being the best way that truthfully gives the amount of gluten in a flour and the only one which gives any information as to its quality.

The method which comes next to giving the correct amount of gluten in flour is the determination of its nitrogen, and then multiplying this by the factor 6.25. This gives crude protein and is official for food tests, and is in use for this purpose by the government. Crude protein secured in this way is almost identical with the dry gluten of the preceding method. This method admits of higher accuracy and it is official and already in general use. It also has the advantage of giving more uniform results when used by different chemists.

A method is in use by some laboratories and by the government which is the same as the latter, excepting that the factor used on wheat and flour is 5.7, instead of 6.25. This factor is used because it is supposed to give the true amount of protein in wheat. This method has the advantage of accuracy, but for gluten gives decidedly too low results. Also, it has the disadvantage of not being in general use and puts wheat in a class by itself, as all other proteins are determined by the factor 6.25, even though some vary more than wheat. This method also would place the miller in the ambigous position of reporting one amount of gluten or protein in wheat products for human consumption and another amount on the same sample if he fed it to his live stock.

The Teller Method determines protein by multiplying the nitrogen by 5.7. All of the protein of flour is not gluten so this method determines the soluble protein, which is not gluten, and subtracts this from the total protein and calls the remainder gluten. This method has the advantage of accuracy so far as the protein is concerned.

A local version of the Teller Method is known as the "Net Gluten" method. Protein is determined as in the last, but the soluble protein determination is abandoned and a fixed amount is deducted from the protein usually 1½ per cent or the total protein is multiplied by .8. The result obtained is called Net Gluten. It is obvious that this method lacks accuracy as the amount deducted depends on the whim of the operator. The writer regards the term Net Gluten only as a euphonious phrase to conceal lack of real information.

All of the nitrogen or chemical methods have the disadvantage of giving no idea of the quality of the gluten. All also have the disadvantage of not identifying proteins, that is, they would show gluten in wheat or flour, but would show it just as readily in corn, cheese, fertilizer, or cottonseed meal. They do not determine gluten, but protein.

The protein of flour is principally gluten. About 1½ to 2¼ per cent is not gluten. In the clean dry gluten only about 85 per cent is protein. These two facts furnish some reason why the total protein, nitrogen multiplied by 6.25, closely approximates the dry gluten.

If uniform methods are desired the one adopted should be a method that will give the same results when different chemists use it on the same sample and the method should be as near correct as possible. At present no chemical method gives the real amount of gluten in flour, but if a method that closely approaches that result could be adopted and used by all it would be fair to everybody concerned and much confusion would be avoided. It is the writer's belief that the total protein method—nitrogen by 6.25—calling the result gluten, would come into use quicker than any other and would prove very satisfactory.—A. W. Estabrook.

Wichita Flour Mills Contract Awarded.

The Wichita Flour Mills Co., Wichita, Kans., has awarded contract for new mill building to Otto J. Lehrack Construction Co., Kansas City. Contract for machinery and power plant was given to Allis-Chalmers. The new mill will be electrically driven and ready for operation at the beginning of the new crop movement.

Contract for the construction of the new mill building was made at $60,000. Plans specify a five-story concrete mill building and a concrete warehouse for flour storage. Immediate shipment of the material for the construction of the mill has been arranged for. Work will be hurried so that the mill will be completed by July 1.

No grain elevator will be erected by the mill. The new company owns the Nevling elevator, which will adjoin the new mill. This plant has a capacity of more than 125,000 bushels.

Frisco Withdraws Discriminations.

Supplement four to the Frisco railroad's milling-in-transit tariffs, which would have had the effect of advancing the rates on bran, shorts and middlings from 1 to 3 cents from Missouri points, will be voluntarily withdrawn by the carrier, if the Interstate Commerce Commission allows a stipulation made in the record at the hearing in Kansas City on January 23.

On complaint of the Southwestern Missouri Millers' Club, made by W. H. Marshall, secretary, the Interstate Commerce Commission suspended the tariffs which were to have become effective November 29, 1913. Other changes made by supplements would have advanced rates on both flour and corn and corn products four to five cents to certain destination territories from Southwestern Missouri points.

The Frisco has made an agreement with the Southwestern Missouri Millers' Club, whereby it asked the commission to enter the stipulation for a voluntary withdrawal of the supplements. If this is not granted the Frisco will file a supplement to its transit tariffs within thirty days, cancelling the supplements in question.

W. H. Marshall represented the Southwestern Missouri Millers' Club at the hearing in Kansas City.

Sues for Losses in Speculations.

The Medlin Milling Co., Ft. Worth, Texas, has brought suit in the Federal court in Kansas City against the Moffatt Commission Co., of the Kansas City Board of Trade. to recover $27,000, which the plaintiff lost in speculations in grain. The Medlin company is seeking to show in the courts that speculating in grain is simply gambling transactions and are giving this as a legal reason why the money lost in the speculative transactions through the Moffatt Commission Co., should be returned.

In the complaint, the Medlin Milling Co., states that in the summer of 1910, it made 111 deals in wheat futures on the Kansas City Board of Trade, and which were executed by the Moffatt Commission Co. More than three-fourths million dollars was risked in the different transactions and $27,000 was lost.

It is the contention of the Moffatt Commission Co., that it was simply an agent of the Medlin mill and that it speculated only on orders from the Texas company and that its total commission on all the deals amounted to only $1,000.

The case is being tried this week in the Federal court in Kansas City.

The first export shipment of wheat from Kansas City for several months was made last week, a few lots ranging from 100,000 to 250,000 bushels being worked. However, this export business was only possible because of the fact that the wheat had special billing, which afforded an advantage of three to four cents per 100 pounds in freight rates to the Gulf. It was the opinion of several large exporters on the Kansas City Board of Trade that the difference in views of foreigners and local exporters had narrowed little and that nothing is possible in the export line, excepting when special billing is had. The export shipments resulted in a decrease of approximately 200,000 bushels in local stocks.

UNIFORM MEAL PACKAGES

Nebraska Mills Adopt 6, 12 and 24 Pound Packages for Corn Products at Meeting.

The semi-annual meeting of the Nebraska Millers' Protective Association, held in Grand Island, January 22, was well attended. Frank I. Ringer, secretary of the Nebraska Manufacturers' Association, spoke on Nebraska's possibilities and the work of the association of manufacturers in pushing home products.

The matter of the size of corn meal packages was taken up, and it was decided by vote of the members present, that all mills should arrange to change the sizes of their corn meal containers in compliance with the new regulations as soon as present stocks of sacks are used up. Millers favored the uniform basis for the distribution of meal and adopted the same sizes—24, 12 and 6—as the South Platte Millers' Club at its recent meeting in Lincoln. It was also the opinion of the millers that the 24-pound sacks of meal should be used as a basis for quoting prices, with a differential of 10c more for 12-pound sacks and 20c for 6-pound sacks.

State Food Inspector Harman of Nebraska was very reasonable in the matter and stated at the meeting that he would not prosecute any millers that did not make the changes immediately. Most of the millers said that they would adopt the uniform basis, when ordering a new supply of sacks.

Electing Federation President.

Owing to some misunderstanding among members regarding the method of electing a president for the Millers' National Federation, Secretary A. P. Husband furnishes the following details:

Nominations close on January 20.

Each member of the Federation, whether an individual member or a member of an allied organization, is entitled to vote for president.

Ballots containing names of candidates, with one vacant line (for writing the name of a candidate not shown thereon, if desired) will be mailed to each member on January 31, together with envelopes numbered the same as the ballots.

Members will draw a line through names of all candidates except the one for whom they desire to vote, inclose ballot in envelope, sign envelope with name of party voting and whom he represents and inclose ballot in envelope and seal same.

All ballots must be returned to secretary's office by mail on or before March 1.

To Standardize Kafir Corn Grades.

The United States Department of Agriculture is investigating the advisability of establishing definite grades for kafir corn. E. L. Morris, of the Kansas City office of the Bureau of Plant Industry, recently went to ElDorado, Kans., the center of kafir corn farming and talked with growers and dealers regarding establishing grades. There is a demand from the Kansas City Board of Trade for such grades and from Eastern buyers, Mr. Morris says. The classification of kafir would be similar to the corn grades, quality being governed by moisture, per cent of damaged grains and other requirements.

Milling and Grain News

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Millers' Organizations Are Doing Good Work in Enlarging Wheat Production in Their Territory.

Three millers' organizations, Southwestern Missouri Millers' Club, Central Kentucky Millers' Association, and the Iowa Millers' Club, are doing wonderful work in enlarging wheat culture in their territory. Their campaigns for "more and better wheat," which most of them have adopted as a slogan, have not only been thorough, but have netted good results. Exhaustive investigations of the Central Kentucky Millers, Association led to the discovery that Jersey Fultz wheat under all conditions grows and yields best in Kentucky. The Iowa Millers' Club has been offering Marquis seed wheat at cost to the farmers in the state, as this has proven the best of all spring wheats adapted to Iowa soil. The Missouri Millers' Club has instituted a campaign for "more and better wheat" in Missouri, and is making especial efforts to educate farmers in the line of proper crop rotation and in the rotations suggesting wheat as a prominent factor.

That the millers' campaigns are bearing fruit is indicated especially by the efforts of the Central Kentucky millers. Reports from various parts of Kentucky indicate that the wheat acreage in the state is much larger than usual. This is due to several things, but principally to the arguments of millers who have finally persuaded the farmers in the state that wheat is as good a "bread-winner" as corn. Kentucky millers have been holding better wheat meetings throughout the state and have circulated bulletins on the adaptability of Jersey Fultz wheat.

The failure of the corn crop in Kentucky in 1913, which was preceded by a successful season in wheat production, is aiding the millers in many ways. The Kentucky Experiment station was enlisted in the campaign by B. M. Renick, secretary of the association. Joseph H. Kastle, secretary of the station, published a bulletin showing that the mills in Kentucky grind 1,000,000 bushels in excess of the wheat crop raised by Kentucky farmers. The publication of this bulletin was financed by millers and much seed was furnished farmers to increase the area sown to wheat. Results already achieved have led Central Kentucky millers to anticipate a better position regarding wheat supplies than in the past.

The Southwestern Missouri Millers' Club believes the quality of the wheat grown in Missouri needs no improvement, and is pushing its efforts to teach farmers the value of crop rotations. A bulletin is being published and Secretary Marshall is planning other methods to increase the production of wheat. Missouri millers are looking towards the future, for the present needs of Missouri millers are more than supplied by the harvest within the state. But it is the intention of Missouri millers to keep the production of wheat on the increase constantly as the milling industry in the state enlarges.

The more and better wheat campaign in Iowa has taken the form of furnishing seed wheat to farmers at cost. E. F. Consigny, secretary of the Iowa Millers' Club, writes of their campaign as follows:

"We started in about five months ago investigating different varieties of wheat, with special reference to their desirability, from all points of view, for growing in Iowa. Blue Stem and Scotch Fife have been raised for many years in Iowa with satisfactory results. We heard of Marquis which seemed to be coming into general use in the Northwest, so secured samples of it and after having them tested by laboratories, found the flour produced was as good if not better than that from Blue Stem or Scotch Fife. The next question to decide was whether it would adapt itself to our climate and soil, and after considerable search we found a farmer who had raised it in Iowa for two years with marked success, showing that it could be raised in Iowa. With this final point settled we purchased 1,000 bushels for distribution through members of the Iowa Millers' Club, and the orders came in so rapidly that we have had to increase our purchases gradually until today we have orders for something over 5,000 bushels. Shipments are being made as rapidly as possible."

Through the substitution of better seed wheat, millers in Iowa expect to maintain and improve the quality and production of the wheat crop in the state in the future. The three organizations are working towards the same ambition, but are following different roads.

Knock Out Blows For the Unscrupulous Repudiators of Contracts.

A decision which should play a momentous part in eliminating contract repudiators in the milling industry was handed down at Lamont, Ill., recently. The case was for the recovery of $135 on a sale covering 100 barrels of flour. The dealer at Lamont had failed to fulfill his part of the contract because the market declined and he was able to purchase the same grade of flour at the time of delivery at a lower price than that stipulated in his order. A jury rendered a verdict for the full of the amount to the seller. An essential point in the trial of the case was the fact that the plaintiff had no signed order, but notwithstanding, secured a favorable verdict on circumstantial evidence.

This is a signal victory and should be regarded by millers as the beginning of the permanent elimination of the class of dealers, bakers, jobbers and other receivers who fail to live up to the terms of a contract. The amount in question was a comparatively insignificant sum, but the large jobbing company in Chicago wanted to discourage the non-fulfillment of verbal contracts on part of buyers, and pushed the case vigorously.

Millers have been fortunate recently in securing favorable decisions from all courts in breach of contract suits. Jobbers are beginning to realize that the refusal to accept a car of flour, or turning down a shipment of flour without material cause, is most likely to result in litigation, the result of which wil be in favor of the miller. Breach of contract suits, where the miller has complied with all the clauses of the sale contract, but where the jobber or receiver does not fulfill his share of the agreement, are beginning to be looked upon by courts as they should be.

The contract breakers generally plead that the lower flour prices at time of refusal of shipment than when purchased do not have any influence with them. Only the inferiority of the flour, they, testify, led them to default on the contract. A decision rendered by the United States court in Pennsylvania last week, in the case of a miller who asked for several thousand dollars damages for refusal of a baker to accept several cars of flour, was favorable to the miller, who secured a verdict for the full amount of the losses incurred. The case had been in courts for several years. The final victory of the miller is still another blow at unscrupulous contract repudiators.

Millers ought to be cheered by the court rulings against defaulters. It is to be hoped, however, that no miller will lag in doing his share toward eliminating every one of them in the country. The New York Flour Club, an organization of flour handlers in the largest consuming market of the country, is showing a desire to co-operate with millers in this campaign, which is, indeed, a wholesome sign.

Boosters of Kansas Wheat and Kansas Flour.

Kansas wheat and Kansas flour owe a share of their prestige in the consuming markets of the world to the efforts of Foster Dwight Coburn, who retires as Secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture in a few months. Mr. Coburn will leave his position with the good will of millers and grain men everywhere, for he set a high standard in his crop statistics and other agricultural information issued from his office.

In connection with Coburn's retirement, it is doubtless gratifying to the able secretary to know that he is to be succeeded by his pupil for many years, Jacob C. Mohler. If Mr. Mohler gives Kansas wheat and Kansas flour the attention it deserves and if he has been as generally believed, a worthy pupil of Mr. Coburn, the Sunflower state should continue to have its bread products well advertised. Although Mr. Coburn is to retire, he is still in love with Kansas and will continue to be a force in Kansas agriculture, of which the wheat and flour industry is an important element.

Flour Shipment by Parcel Post.

The parcel post has not been given much consideration by millers as means for distributing flour. In some instances there have been complaints that the new parcel post rates have resulted in higher rates of postage on samples of flour. However, one of the biggest shipments by parcel post that has thus far been recorded was made by the Sheridan Manufacturing Co., Sheridan, Wyo., operating a flour mill, to Moorhead, Mont.

The mill delivered to its local postoffice 2,400 pounds of flour to be sent by parcel post. There were 48 quarter barrel sacks. The postage totalled $25.92, or 54 cents per sack, a rate far cheaper than that of the express companies.

The flour was sent to Arvada, Wyo., where it will have to be conveyed a distance of forty miles overland by the stage carrier. Whether the flour will arrive in good condition is not known. One of the problems is to guess what the stage carrier will say when he sees the mail awaiting him at Arvada.

Kenyon Bill To Become a Law.

The Kenyon bill, which has passed both houses of congress and is being considered favorably by the president, forbids the transfer of suits for the collection of small claims by railroads to the federal courts. Under the act now being enforced, claims for loss or damage in transit started in state courts could be transferred to the federal courts, thereby entailing large expense and litigation on the part of the shipper. This had a tendency to discourage shippers from presenting small claims, as costs of presenting the matter to the federal courts would be much more than amount of claims. The Kenyon bill corrects this.

ARGENTINE CORN INFERIOR

Texas Millers Say Product Is Not Suitable for Meal — Wheat Importations Unlikely.

Millers of corn in the Southwest have heard varying reports regarding the importations of Argentine corn through Gulf ports and many have formed an opinion that the Argentine corn importations will gradually result in a loss of their trade in corn meal and other table goods throughout Southern territory. This conclusion has resulted from the lower prices being paid for Argentine corn in all the Southern states, including Texas, which is probably the largest consumer of corn goods.

Under no conditions is corn from Argentine suitable for the manufacture of meal. This is the opinion of Frank Kell, of the Wichita Mill & Elevator Co., Wichita Falls, Texas. Mr. Kell is among the leaders in bringing in the coarse cereal from the South American republic and, regarding these importations, he says:

"There has been quite an importation of Argentine corn through Galveston, Texas. This corn has not proven as profitable to the importers as they had anticipated. The condition of the corn was not altogether satisfactory; indeed, a considerable portion of it was more or less damaged. In addition to this, the character of the corn is such that it cannot be used in its raw state and it is only suitable for feed and only then after it has been ground into chop. Under no circumstances would the Texas trade accept corn meal made from this character of corn."

Not only is the trade in the Lone Star state refusing to buy corn meal made from Argentine corn, but all Southern states, which are the greatest consumers of meal, have shown a decided dislike for Argentine corn meal. This is due to a large extent to the gritty condition of the Argentine corn. It resembles pop corn, more than the domestic coarse cereal and is not satisfactory for the manufacture of meal, hominy or other table goods. Practically its only use is that for feed. Then, it must be ground into chop, much finer than American corn, due to it being relatively harder than domestic corn. None of the corn brought in at the Gulf has been fed to live stock in its raw state. This is considered impossible by feeders.

The opinion of another Texas miller, J. Van Steenwyk, manager of the Stamford Mill & Elevator Co., Stamford, bears out Mr. Kell in his statement regarding the inferiority of Argentine corn for corn meal. Mr. Van Steenwyk says:

"All arrivals of corn from Argentine are a deep yellow and for this reason it would not be likely to take well as meal The only form in which we can use it therefore is chop. As chop we consider it equal to the best that can be made from native corn, though the grinding should be somewhat finer on account of the hardness of the grain."

Mr. Van Steenwyk, however, disagrees with Mr. Kell on the condition of the corn being received from the South American republic. "We have used only a limited quantity of Argentine corn," he writes; "some 10,000 bushels, and we are therefore not as yet in a position to judge fully how the trade will like the product. The corn arrives in good condition, is very clean and dry and also very hard. On account of this latter characteristic, we do not consider it fit to be used in the whole grain."

An indication of how the Southern trade is taking to Argentine corn, is the reports that the Argentine grain is selling at a discount of three to five cents under domestic corn. It is finding purchasers slowly at this discount.

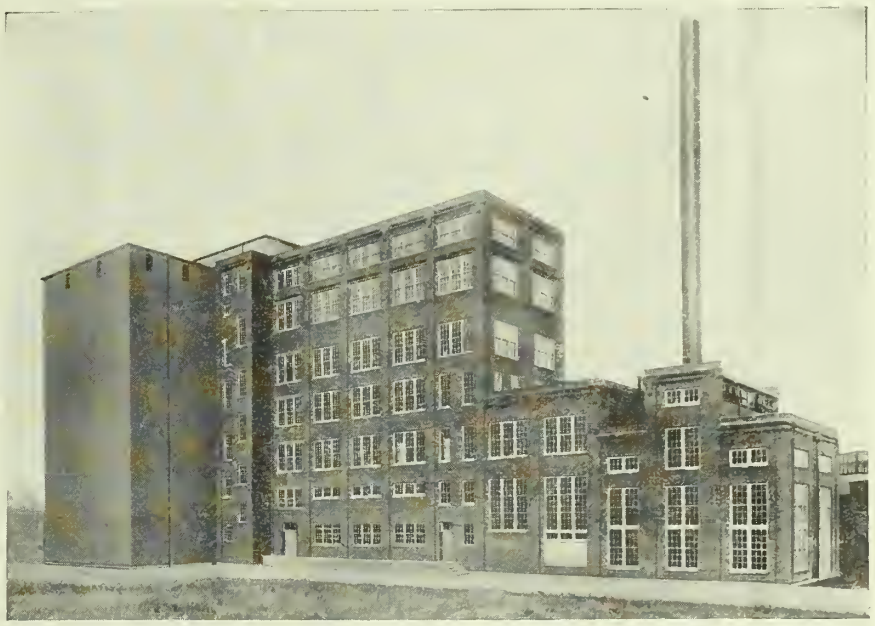
Although corn has been imported freely through Gulf ports from Argentine, millers in Texas say there is little likelihood that wheat will be brought into this country, except during disastrous crop years. Mr. Kell says:

"There has been no effort on the part of any Texas mills to import Argentine wheat. We do not think there is much probability of any Argentine wheat being brought in this year, unless the crop of the Southwest should prove disastrous. At present, however, the entire acreage of wheat in the Southwest is in fine condition and we have prospects for the best crop we have had in a great many years."

Mr. Van Steenwyk, of the Stamford Mill & Elevator Co., Stamford, Texas, says that the probability of importing Argentine wheat is a question of quality as well as price. "It seems likely that when we have a shortage, wheat from Argentine could be sold in Texas in competition with red wheat from Missouri or Illinois," writes Mr. Van Steenwyk. "The writer, however, is not familiar with the character of Argentine wheat. If it resembles that raised in our own Western territories, such as Idaho, Colorado and California, it would scarcely come into competition with the native article. The soft wheat miller of today must produce a product that has considerable strength as well as high color and no milling wheat could be successfully used unless its product combined these two qualities regardless of the price at which it might be offered."

Missouri Mill Burns.

The McFarland Bros. flour mill at Monroe City, Mo., was totally destroyed by fire on the night of January 20. The mill had a capacity of 150 barrels and the property was comparatively new and was erected several years ago at cost of $30,000. The flour warehouse of the mill was also burned and the grain storage plant was razed to the ground. However, only one car of flour was stored in the warehouse and approximately 10,000 bushels of wheat and minor quantities of corn and other grain were in the elevator. The loss is only partly covered by insurance.



New 1,000 Barrel Mill of Valier & Spies Milling Co., St. Louis.

The new 1,000-barrel mill of the Valier & Spies Milling Co., of St. Louis, has been started and the modern type of mill buildings and equipment is shown in the illustration on this page.

The company is one of the oldest flour milling concerns of the Middle West, having been established by the late Charles Valier at St. Jacob, Ill., in 1867, and at Marine, Ill., in 1875. The business is now managed by Louis, Charles and Robert Valier, with headquarters in the Pierce Building, St Louis.

At present this company owns and operates mills at Marine and St. Jacob, Ill., and St. Louis, Mo. This latter mill is the largest of the three and is the latest addition to the line, having been put in operation the latter part of 1913. It is of strictly modern construction in every respect.

The mill building proper is of steel frame, concrete floors and brick exterior, and fire-proof construction throughout. It is 107 feet long by 42 feet wide, and seven stories in height, with basement.

The cleaning machinery, including milling and tempering bins, is located at one end of the building, separated from the mill proper by substantial brick and reinforced concrete dividing walls.

The equipment throughout this plant, like that in the Marine and St. Jacob plants, is of Nordyke & Marmon Co. make.

The design of this mill and the arrangement of its equipment are the result of the most careful study and co-operation on the part of the expert millers of the Valier & Spies Milling Co., with the engineers of the mill builders, so that the plant embodies the latest advances in the flour and cereal mill building field.

The stairway and service elevators are located in a tower especially arranged for this purpose and connected to the corresponding floors of the mill or cleaning house by fire doors at each landing. The elevators and spouting are all of non-inflammable metal construction. These features are very desirable from an insurance standpoint.

The first and second floors are used for packing and storage of finished products. This makes for the greatest convenience in handling outgoing shipments, as the tracks of the railroad are immediately along the side of the plant.

The grain elevators are of ample capacity and are located separately at one end of the mill building proper.

The power house is of the same construction as the mill building proper and is 42 feet wide by 72 feet long. The boilers are of late water-tube type. Power is supplied by rope transmission, driven from tandem compound corliss type engines.

STATE FLOUR WITHIN STATE

At Meeting of Indiana Millers' Association Resolution Favoring Such Course Is Adopted.

Indiana flour for Indiana institutions was threshed out at the meeting of the Indiana Millers' State Association in Indianapolis January 20. Plans were outlined for the exclusive use of Indiana flour in the various state hospitals and other institutions, similar to the custom in other states. It was pointed out at the meeting that a large percentage of the milling states in the United States used, exclusively, flour manufactured within their boundaries. Governor S. M. Ralston, in ad address before the gathering declared himself in sympathy with the movement toward a greater use of Indiana flour in state institutions and he was in favor of the resolution calling for the exclusive use of Indiana flour in bread-making and pastry-cooking demonstrations within the state. The fact that such a course would benefit the Indiana miller and the Indiana wheat grower was pointed out, where if otber flour was used, the state was directly helping to enlarge the industries of a competitor.

The report of the secretary, C. B. Riley, was read and accepted. Mr. Riley outlined the work of the organization in the past year and showed that its activities were broadened. T. S. Blish, the treasurer, reported a good balance in the treasury and suggested that the offices of secretary and treasurer be merged.

In the matter of railroads refusing claims on damage and loss in transit, a statement filed with the Commission and which was agreed to by both the railroads and the millers was signed and voted satisfactory.

Following the meeting of the executive committee, a banquet was held on the Indianapolis Board of Trade. More than 70 sat down to dinner as Pearly Roller Mills, the Blanton Milling Co., Indianapolis, and the Nobles-Milling Co., Indianapolis; the Noblesville Milling Co., Noblesville, Ind. Edgar Evans presided as toastmaster.

During the course of the meeting, W. W. Bonner, a banker of Greensburg, Ind., spoke on the new currency law, outlining the good effects of the new act. Alexander G. Cavins of Indianapolis spoke on a "Workmens' Compensation Law." Transportation claims and legislation were discussed at length by Secretary A. P. Husband of the Millers' National Federation. Governor Ralston spoke on various topics of interest to the millers.

At the meeting of the Indiana Grain Dealers' Association, which immediately followed that of the millers, the following were elected officers for the ensuing year: H. H. Deam of Bluffton, president; D. C. Moore of Waynetown, vice-president, and John H. Moore of Wabash and Frank Kelley of Lafayette, members of the board of managers for three years.

R. A. Claybrook, of New York City, left last Friday on a short trip to Virginia.

Power & Bro., Butler, Mo., are operating mill half time. Flour business is generally slow. Local trade is good, taking most of output. Export is light. Mill feed is very scarce and is selling at high prices. Growing wheat is in good condition.

McDougal Milling Co., Carthage, Mo., reports flour trade as fair. Local business is good. Contracts for deferred shipment are good and much flour is being booked. Mill feed trade is brisk. Rate condition of growing wheat above 100 per cent.

KANSAS CITY AND THE SOUTHWEST.

Flour business of Kansas City and Southwestern mills continues to show small improvement, but trade is restricted to immediate and nearby state territory. As regards Eastern states, business is still at a standstill and only a car here and there is being taken by jobbers. Prices in the Southwest are rather weak, due to the advanced quotations on mill feed. However, no material changes were made in general quotations, although there was a tendency on the part of some mills to offer concession of 10 to 15c in order to effect sales.

Southern states took flour in better volume last week. Sales were for small lots for prompt shipment, reflecting the hand-to-mouth tendencies of buyers. However, the freer movement of soft wheat has resulted in lower soft wheat flour prices, with the result that business of hard winter wheat mills is being affected.

Output of Kansas City mills last week increased considerably, local plants making 37,900 barrels of flour, compared with 29,400 barrels in the preceding week, 29,800 barrels two weeks ago and 46,800 barrels a year ago.

Most encouraging feature of present trade is the freer securance of shipping instructions by Kansas City mills. Several mills were able to operate on full time schedules, owing to the better directions. However, on Monday of this week, direction on old contracts lightened up somewhat and mills report a hesitating disposition on part of jobbers to order out flour already contracted for. Increase in output of mills was due principally to the better directions, rather than larger flour sales.

A better inquiry from the central states and Southwestern territory was recorded by millers. Established buyers are practically the only ones taking flour, with a few large bakers taking odd lots. Most of this business is for prompt shipment, with a few if any buyers ordering for more than 30 days delivery.

Eastern bids are from 10 to 25c out of line, with stocks in principal jobbing centers fairly heavy. Most sales are being made from spot stocks. Nothing is being done in the way of large contracts for winter wheat flour, due to the lower prices of spring wheat products. Northwestern mills are underquoting Kansas from 10 to 20c on either prompt or 60 day delivery orders. With this disadvantage, Southwestern mills are able to place only small lots of flour to their established trade.

Export business is fair, and consists principally of clear. Fancy grades are in good export demand, although there is some low grade moving to foreign markets. One Nebraska mill reports the sale of 450 bags of clear to London for prompt shipment at 23s. An Oklahoma mill reports the sale of a round lot 17 per cent clear at 22s to Glasgow. Quite a few other sales are reported by interior mills. The poor domestic demand for clear flour is probably the principal factor in better export trade. Mills are selling four to foreign markets at a very close margin, because they are the only outlets for clear at present.

Soft wheat flour sales by Kansas City mills are unchanged. Output of soft wheat flour in Kansas City decreased considerably, being 5,600 barrels, compared with 10,600 barrels in the preceding week and 8,300 barrels a year ago. Instructions were received in fair shape. Mills report principal outlet at present is Southeastern territory. Southeastern markets are out of line with Kansas City, interior Missouri mills getting most of this business.

Interior mills reporting to Milling and Grain News are operating from 50 to 65 per cent of full time. Average of operations in Southwestern Missouri is 51 per cent.

The following quotations are derived from sales made last week by interior Kansas and Nebraska mills as reported by Kansas City buyers and commission men, and are basis jute net f. o. b. Missouri river in round lots or single car loads; 95 per cent straight for January-February shipment, $3.50@3.75 per barrel; high patents, 20@25c higher than 95 per cent; first clear $2.90@3.20 per barrel, according to quality and grades; second clear, $2.60@2.90.

MILL FEED.

Bran and middlings maintained a steady tone throughout the past week, but shorts were one to three cents lower. Offerings are fair, with interior mills sending little to this market. Jobbers are carrying heavy stocks or have contracted for sufficient supplies to carry them for several weeks. As a result there are few sales being made to jobbers, most business now coming from consumers and small feed dealers in the interior.

Balmy weather is still an adverse factor in the market. Mild temperatures throughout the Southwest is affecting consumption adversely. Feed dealers do not care to take on any feed during mild weather and times of light consuming demands. Their light stocks are sufficient to run them for a time in mild weather and none are replenishing until stocks are nearly exhausted.

Kansas City mills are quoting bran up to $1.18, but jobbers are purchasing all of their needs at a range of $1.13@1.15. Interior mills are offering at $1.14 f. o. b. Kansas City.

Outlet for feed is somewhat limited at present. Northwestern mills are underquoting Kansas City handlers in Eastern and Northern territory, while soft wheat mills are placing most of feed in Southern states. Nearby territory, including a few sales to Southeastern territory, is principal outlet. Missouri and Arkansas are taking more feed from Kansas City than any other states.

Shorts were offered freer last week than for some time and some weakness developed as a result. Jobbers were making purchases at a range of $1.24@1.29.

Middlings are rather scarce and unchanged in vaules over a week ago. Sales are principally in mixed cars.

The following prices were paid by brokers and commission men at close of last week for mill feed from interior Missouri river mills, basis 100 lb. burlap net f. o. b. Missouri river: Bran, $1.13@1.15 per 100 lbs.; shorts, $1.24@1.29; fancy white middlings, $1.38@1.42; but supply very scarce; red dog, $1.45.

Cottonseed and Linseed Meal.

Sales of cottonseed meal were rather light last week, due to the mild temperatures througbout the Southwest. A fair demand came from Kansas and Missouri, but sales to Northern states were light. Linseed meal is in only fair demand. Little is being sold through Kansas City jobbers, mills in Northwest selling direct. Cottonseed meal is quoted at $31.75@32.00; linseed meal, $29.50@30.00.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Quotations by Missouri river mills for prompt shipment to Eastern or Middle states in carlots or mixed cars to regular trade, basis f. o. b. Kansas City, are as follows:

Flour—Hard winter wheat patents, 98s cotton or jute, $4.10@4.30 per bbl; hard winter wheat straights, 98s cotton or jute, $3.90@4.10; first clears, $3@3.50; soft wheat patent, 98-lb cotton or jute, $4.60@5 per bbl; straight, $4.40@4.70; first clears, jute, $3.30@3.50; ordinary shorts, $1.25; white shorts, $1.30; corn meal, 35c per 17½ lb sack.

Cereal Goods—Rye flour in small sacks, $1.65@1.75 per 100; in 98s and 140s, $1.60@1.75; rye graham (pumpernickle) in small cotton sacks, $1.55@1.65 per 100; in 98s and 140s, $1.50@1.60; graham flour in small sacks, $2@2.10 per 100; whole wheat flour, in small sacks, $2.10@2.20 per 100; 98s and 140s, $2.05@2.15; rolled oats, in wood, 180 lbs, $5.40 per bbl.

Mill Feed—Bran, in 100-lb sacks, in carlots, $1.11@1.18; red dog, in 100-lb sacks, carlots, $1.45; white shorts, $1.32@1.36.

Linseed Meal—Carlots, per ton, $29.50.

Cotton Seed Meal—Carlots, per ton, $31.50; ton lots, $32.

Southwestern Market Prices.

Following are prices of flour and other mill products quoted by Southwestern mills for straight or mixed cars, basis f. o. b. buyer's station: Flour in 24-lb sacks, 5c per cwt higher.

Kansas—Hard wheat patent, $4.20@4.60 per bbl; hard wheat, straight, $4@4.40; bran, $1.15@1.25 per 100; mill run, $1.33; brown shorts, $1.20@1.27; white shorts, $1.35; corn meal, 40c per 17½-lb sack.

Oklahoma—Soft wheat patent, $4.70@4.90 per bbl; hard wheat patent, $4.30@4.60; bran, $1.20; mill run bran, $1.30; corn meal, 35c@40c per 17½-lb sack.

Arkansas—Soft wheat, high patent, $4.70@5.10 per bbl; hard wheat patent, $4.30@4.70; corn meal, 17-lb sacks, 40c; bran, $1.35@1.40 per 100, basis L. R. rate points.

Texas—Soft wheat flour, extra patent, $4.90@5.10 per bbl; hard wheat flour, high patent, $4.60@4.90 per bbl; straight, $4.40@4.70; bran, $1.30 per 100; shorts, $1.55; corn meal, 70c per 35-lb sack.

THE SOUTHWESTERN GRAIN SITUATION.

Growing wheat continues in excellent condition throughout the Southwest, although reports from mills indicate that a sudden frost would result in much killing. However, so far there has been little damage to the crops in any of the Southwestern states and tone of reports from mills indicate the crop to be in best condition for January than in the past five years.

The unequaled crop prospect in sections of Missouri is leading farmers to dispose of some of their wheat reserves. The soft wheat movement in Missouri is heavy and at some points is becoming burdensome. In some sections it is equal to the movement which followed the harvest. This is partly true of sections in Kansas and Nebraska, and millers in a great many instances are filled up and are not taking wheat even at two to three cents under values of a week ago. Receipts of soft wheat in Kansas City last week were the heaviest for several months, reflecting the increased movement in the interior.

Kansas City Board of Trade members will vote January 31 on the adoption of an amendment to the rules covering re-inspection of grain. It is proposed to limit the time in which re-inspection can be asked for to 48 hours after the car has been turned over to the railroad on which the buyers' mill or elevator is located. In case of cars sold for shipment, no re-inspection can be called for after 1 p. m. of the following day. Most of the large purchasers of grain are opposed to this amendment.

The Sedalia Milling Co., Sedalia, Mo,. rates condition of growing wheat in its immediate vicinity at 95 per cent. However, says plant needs more roots and that growth is too rank on top of ground.

The Forsythe Milling Co., LaRussell, Mo., says that all farmers are commenting on the fine prospect for winter wheat in its territory.

John F. Ebeling, Severance, Kas., says wheat is in just fair condition. Some Hessian fly is reported by farmers.

Solomon Valley Milling Co., Osborne, Kas., says weather is very warm for this time of the year and there is scarcely any frost in the ground. Wheat is in splendid condition.

The Monarch Milling Co., Hutchinson, Kas., says that growing wheat is in perfect condition. No damage has been effected so far.

Reflecting the heavier movement of wheat in the interior, Kansas City receipts of wheat during the past week showed a substantial increase over the preceding period. Arrivals were 341 cars, compared with 276 cars in preceding week, 617 cars a year ago and 314 cars two years ago. Corn receipts also increased, 959 cars arriving, against 712 a week ago, 379 a year ago, and 710 two years ago.

Stocks of wheat in Kansas City decreased 36,309 bushels last week, in face of the heavier receipts. Stocks are now 7,321,099 bushels.

SOUTHWESTERN NOTES.

George Hibbs, of the Solomon Valley Milling Co., Osborne, Kas., was a visitor in Kansas City on Monday of this week.

The Kansas City Board of Trade adopted a resolution last week in favor of establishing a federal reserve bank in Kansas City.

Henry Lassen of the Kansas Milling Co., was a visitor on the Kansas City Board of Trade last week on his return from a trip through Eastern markets.

The Kansas Milling Co. is erecting a three-story brick cleaning house, north of the company's elevator in Wichita. The addition with the machinery cost more than $15,000. The new plant will be ready for operation in the near future.

A steel tower tank containing 50,000 gallons of water has been partly completed and stands ready to throw its contents on the Red Star

SIMONDS-SHIELDS GRAIN Co.
Kansas City, Mo.
Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, Barley, Kaffir Corn and Milo Maize.
Write or Wire for Quotations.

I Quote Jobbers and Dealers Only
H. G. CHERRY
BROKER
KANSAS CITY, MO.
COTTONSEED MEAL, OIL MEAL, KO-PRES-KO CAKE AND ALL OTHER KINDS OF FEEDSTUFFS.
Member Interstate Feed Dealers Assn.

Mill & Elevator Co. plant at Wichita, Kans. The water tank is almost finished and will measure 146 feet high.

C. M. Pearce of West Plains, Mo., Mr. Van Meter of the Larabee Flour Mills Co., Hutchinson, Kans., and W. H. Marshall represented the Southwestern Missouri Millers' Club at a hearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission in Kansas City last week .

Lowitz, Wolcott & Co., is the name of a new grain commission company, which will begin business on the Kansas City Board of Trade February 1. The new organization will include J. J. Wolcott of Kansas City, Elick Lowitz and John F. Barrett of Chicago. Each of the three hold memberships in both the Chicago and Kansas City Boards of Trade.

H. Work of the Ellsworth Mill & Elevator Co., Ellsworth, Kans., said, while on the Kansas City Board of Trade last week, owing to the rank growth, wheat in Ellsworth county will need more moisture than usual this spring. Mr. Work reports farmers are pasturing the wheat as much as possible and that reserves of old wheat are small.

At the annual meeting of the Cheney Mill & Power Co., the directors were instructed to sell the mill property in Cheney, Kans. The property is in good shape and the mill contains modern machinery. Two disastrous wheat crops, resulting in a lack of wheat for grinding, caused the stockholders to close the mill. The electric light plant connected with the mill will also be disposed of.

The Lincoln Roller Mills, Lincoln Center, Kans., has contracted with the Wolf Co., through M. H. Stolzfus of the Kansas City office, for a complete line of new ball-bearing sifters to replace the gyrators now being used. The new machinery will add slightly to the capacity of the mill and will make the machinery modern throughout. The sifters will be installed before the new crop year opens.

The Bowersock Mills & Power Co., Lawrence, Kans., has just completed plans for the construction of an unloading elevator. The new structure will be 25 feet square ant 25 feet high and will make it possible for the company to unload 14 cars of wheat daily. At present when the grain must be hauled across the river to the mill, the limit is four cars. Work on the new structure will begin soon and will be rushed to completion.

State Pure Food Inspector A. E. Langworthy, who has been making an inspection of all flour and stock feed offered for sale in Galena, Kans., reports that much corn chop was found adulterated. His report shows that a quart of sand was found in many 100-pound sacks of chop. However, none of this chop was branded and it was therefore confiscated. Prosecution of manufacturers offering chop adulterated with sand will be instituted at once over the entire state.

William Teichgraeber of the Gypsum City Mill & Elevator Co., Gypsum City, Kans., says wheat is well rooted in Saline county. Mr. Teighgraeber was on the Kansas City Board of Trade last week and at the time did not express any uneasiness concerning the crop. "There are some spots where Hessian fly presents some danger," said Mr. Teichgraeber, "but this is confined to a small acreage. The open winter has made the feed situation much less serious than had been anticipated."

Theodore Ismert, of the Ismert-Hincke Milling Co., Kansas City, returned late last week from an extended trip through Eastern markets. "Stocks of winter wheat flour are only fair in the principal Eastern markets," said Mr. Ismert, "but I found supplies of spring wheat flour heavy in New York City and other large Eastern points. Business prospects for winter wheat mills in Eastern states are not bright, due to the advantage in prices of spring wheat mills."

Ocean Rates Decline.

Ocean rates are irregular, with declines of three cents made to some points. Bookings continue light.

	Atlantic All-Rail.	Through Gulf.
Amsterdam.	39	.....
Aberdeen.	44	38.50
Antwerp.	44	40.50
Belfast.	43	42.50
Bristol.	41	.....
Bremen.	37	38.50
Dublin.	44	.....
Dundee.	44	46.00
Glasgow.	41	41.50
Hamburg.	38	36.50
Hull.	43	.....
Leith.	41	.....
Liverpool.	38	37.00
London.	39	38.50
Manchester.	38	37.50
Newcastle.	44	.....
Rotterdam.	36	37.50

NEW ENGLAND.

Boston, Mass., January 26.

Trade continues quiet, with buying only in a limited way. With the strength displayed in wheat, mills are inclined to hold prices a little firmer, but buyers do not seem interested, and cannot see anything in the situation to encourage them in booking much flour for future delivery. Many bakers report that with stocks on hand and bookings yet to come, they are supplied for from three to six months. Many of the mills are now willing to book for delivery up to June 1, while some will accept business for balance of crop delivery.

Bakers are offered first-class flour at $4.50 to $4.65 sacks, and down to $4.20 for less desirable flour. Winter wheat straights are held at $4.85 to $5 wood, and it is felt that this is as cheap as they will be on the present crop. Cracker bakers bought freely early on the crop at a lower figure, and are well supplied.

Feeds are again higher, with bran held at $27.50; standard middlings, 27; flour middlings, $30; mixed feeds, $28 to $30; red dog, $31.50.

O. M. Friend, of Hannibal, was in St. Louis last Friday. Mr. Friend is having good success with the new wheat cleaning process and machine which he recently placed upon the market. He has the machinery in operation in the plant of the Hannibal Milling Co., and a number of millers have visited Hannibal to inspect the process in practical operation.

The St. Louis Grain Club has subscribed $100 to the fund of a local newspaper, being raised to educate 12 poor boys in the State Agricultural College at Columbia, Mo. In announcing its subscription the club sent the following letter: "The importance of good crops does not need reiteration. This organiazation, composed of 101 managers of heads of St. Louis grain firms, heartily indorses your movement to get more and better grain by common-sense methods of teaching poor farmer boys, the men of the future, how to raise it. We are constantly striving for better seeds and to improve farm conditions, so take pleasure in subscribing $100 to the fund you are raising."

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Specializing in Supervision of Erection for Owners.

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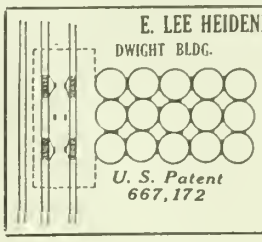
U. S. Patent 667,172
Concrete Grain Elevator Builders

ESTABLISHED 1850
Western Assurance Company
FLOUR INSURED AGAINST ALL RISK
R. W. LIGHTBURNE, Jr., Agent
Board of Trade, Kansas City, Mo.

Wheat on the Farms
Roads are Impassable
Flour Orders Delayed

Plant of Concordia Milling Co., Concordia, Kans., Built by
There are many mills which need more wheat storage to carry over the periods when wheat supplies dry up because there is no chance for farmers to deliver wheat. Same condition applies to car shortages.
Concrete re-inforced storage tanks will solve this problem for you.
WHY NOT WRITE TO
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Kansas City, Mo.

OHIO

Cincinnati, January 26.

More activity is reported in the local flour market, and numerous orders from 500 to 2,000-barrel lots are noted. One reason for this is due to recent firmness in wheat.

The market for Kansas brands was unchanged this week. Majority of local agents are firm in their views. Shipments from the states of Nebraska have been exceedingly light. Three-fourths of the hard winter wheat flour coming is from the state of Kansas.

Northwestern mill agents report an increase in business, in fact, the largest in many months. Large baking concerns admit their supplies are running short.

Bran and mixed feed prices recorded sharp advances this week. Farmers have been heavy buyers during the week, owing to the snowfall in many sections, and colder weather. This week marked the busiest in many months.

Cincinnati Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour—Winter patent, $4.30@4.55; fancy, $3.95@4.20; family, $3.20@3.50; extras, $3@3.15; low grade, $2.75@2.90.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $4.55@4.85; fancy, $4.10@4.30; family, $3.65@3.80.

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $4.40@4.70; fancy, $4.05@4.25; family, $3.50@3.70.

Rye Flour—Northwestern blended rye flour, $3.90@4; city pure, $4.10@4.20; city blended, $3.85@4.10.

Mill Feed—Quotations are: Bran, $23@23.50; mixed feed, $24@25; middlings, coarse, $26@27; middlings, fine, $27@28.

CLEVELAND.

Cleveland, O., January 26.

The past week has added another dull flour market so far as effecting sales of any importance. Mill agents have been disappointed at the apathy displayed by dealers in face of a steadily advancing wheat market. Some jobbers are complaining that the demand from retailers has been very slack for the last month. There is probably some truth in this, so far as this city is concerned, as early in the month there was quite a slowing up among the manufacturers. The feeling, however, has changed for the better in the last ten days, and some manufacturers have again started up.

Asking prices of flour have in some instances been raised 5c to 10c.

Cleveland Market Prices.

Kansas Hard Wheat (jute)—75 per cent patents, $4.20@4.40; 95 per cent straight, $4@4.15.

Minnesota and Dakota (jute)—75 per cent patents, $4.15@4.40; 95 per cent straight, $4@4.15.

Ohio and Indiana (jute)—65 per cent patents, $4.25@4.45; 95 per cent straight, $4.00@4.20.

Bran (100-lb sacks)—$24@25.

OHIO NOTES.

The newly elected officers of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce held its installation ceremonies at the Business Men's Club on January 19, with a banquet.

The embargo which was placed on shipments of grain, grain products and hay into the Cincinnati market by the Big Four railroad has been lifted, and business is going on as heretofore.

Receipts of flour at Cincinnati this week totaled 21,726 barrels, compared with 20,726 barrels last week, and 19,711 barrels a year ago. Shipments this week were 18,772 barrels, compared with 17,101 last week, and 16,989 a year ago.

IOWA

Des Moines, Ia., January 26.

Flour trade improved to a marked extent during the past week, mill agents in the state reporting better sales in all sections. Prices were held fairly steady, with Nebraska making small declines. Kansas offered flour somewhat lower in a few sections, but quotations of local Iowa mills were steady. Nebraska made the low quotation of $4.20 for patent delivered in the Southwestern section.

Hard winter wheat flour was placed in increased amount. There was heavy replenishing on the part of some bakers and large jobbers in the state, but all flour sold was for prompt shipment. Kansas mills made declines of 10c to Des Moines jobbers, with general quotations in mixed or straight cars at $4.40 for patents. Some few sales of well established brands were made up to $4.60, while quotations in the Northwestern part of the state ranged up to $4.80.

Nebraska sold a few mixed carlots, but demand for mill feed in Iowa is light and this was reflected in the slow mixed car trade. Most shipments of flour and feed contained a larger percentage of flour. Greater part of Nebraska sales were made in Southwestern portion of state. Interior points were fair purchasers, especially where stocks were depleted.

Spring wheat mills are transacting only a routine business. Quotations range from $4.40 to $4.80 for patents, while short patents are worth up to $5. Sales of advertised brands were fair, while a few bakers in the state made purchases of 1,000 barrels. Concessions were offered by Minneapolis mills to secure business. Cuts of 10 to 15 cents were made.

Iowa mills are running mostly half time, with present business absorbing all of output. Sales to local territory form best outlet. Mixed car trade of flour feed and corn goods is reported good.

Mill feed trade is rather slow. Mild weather throughout the state has affected trade adversely. Most of output is being sold at mill door and in mixed cars. Bran is held at $21 to $22.50. Middlings are quoted up to $25, with fancy white middlings up to $28.50.

IOWA NOTES.

The new 800,000 bushel elevator of the Quaker Oats Co., Cedar Rapids, Ia., has been completed.

The Home Milling Co., Ottumwa, Ia., says condition of growing wheat is the best in years for this time of the year.

The Waterloo & Cedar Falls Union Mill Co., Cedar Falls, Ia., has just completed improvements in its water power and writes that this is a possible prelude to rebuilding the mill, which burned quite a while ago. The Cedar Falls mills is being operated full time. They report bids for deferred contract business good and much flour is being booked. Eastern markets are out of line. Mill feed trade is good. Growing wheat is in excellent condition.

The right of Iowa to require of railroads that they give sites on the right of way for elevators is in dispute in a case being heard by the state railroad commissioners. The Wabash railroad has directed the removal from the right of way of elevators at Sumner and Bingham, Ia., and it is resisted. The company sets up the claim that under decisions of the United States supreme court, the law of Iowa on this subject is unconstitutional and the state has no right to require that companies give elevator sites.

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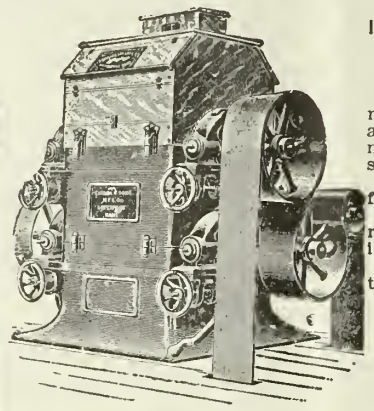

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Grinds coarse or fine meal, barley, graham flour, linseed meal, corn chop, etc.

You know of the results and profits derived through the operation of a Feed Mill in connection with your Elevator.

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the miller, the packer, the jobber, the grocer, the housewife—clear down the line to the "consumer," they spread satisfaction, create demand and fetch trade. Milwaukee Bags, coupled with the "Milwaukee Method" of printing—bright—clean—clear—puts your flour on the market in attractive packages. There is a reason for the demand of Milwaukee Bags—let's get acquainted.

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ILLINOIS.

Chicago, Ill., January 26.

Millers, jobbers and brokers are anticipating a better tone in trade as is usual at this season, but while there is a slight improvement over last week, much dissatisfaction is expressed and only a fair volume of business is being done, sales are wholly domestic and chiefly confined to local account. City mills and those in nearby territory, with but a few exceptions, are only running part time, and while the stocks of flour in all positions are smaller than they usually are at this season, still they are sufficient to meet present requirements. Eastern trade at the moment is very disappointing. Buyers refuse to take on any flour except to supply immediate demands. They have doubtless given the "free wheat" question some attention, believing that in the near future Canadian wheat will be shipped into the United States without any duty.

Northwestern flour continues to enjoy a greater volume of business than the Southwestern grades of like character, due to the fact that there is a difference in quotations of 10 cents and sometimes more in favor of the Northwestern product.

Clears are selling only in fair volume at values the same as a week ago. Standard Northwestern is quoted at $3.60, and second clear at $2.80 jute delivered.

Soft winter wheat patents and straights continue to be scarce and values steady.

Mill feed is dull with demand slow and prices unchanged. Owing to continued open weather, mills find it difficult to dispose of their offal only in a scattered way of an occasional carlot. Large mill feed jobbers decline to book, taking only what is necessary for immediate demand.

The rye flour market shows no improvement and offerings continue to be much in excess of the demand at $2.90 jute f. o. b. Chicago for standard patent white rye and $2.60 for dark.

Chicago Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Special brands (basis wood), $5.30 per bbl.; standard patents (basis jute), $4@4.15; straight, $3.70@3.85; first clears, $3.75@4.30; second clears, $2.60@2.80; low grade, $2.60@2.70.

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $4@4.20; straight, $3.70@4; fancy clears, $3.30@3.50; standard clears, $3.20@3.30; low grades, $3@3.10.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $4@4.10; straight, $3.85@3.95; fancy clears, $3.30@3.50; low grade, $3.15@3.35; Michigan, 10c higher; patent, $4.20@4.35; straight, $4.05@4.15.

Mill Feed (100-lb. sacks)—Spring wheat bran, $21; standard middlings, $23.75; red dog, $27.50.

Rye Flour (in jute)—White, $2.90@3; dark, $2.70@2.80.

Coast Flour—Patent, $4.55@4.70; straight, $4.30@4.50.

ILLINOIS NOTES.

The Andrews Milling Co. has increased its capital from $25,000 to $100,000.

F. T. Fisher and C. B. Mears were recently admitted to membership on the Chicago Board of Trade.

G. H. Domke, sales manager of the New Century Co., the largest wholesale flour concern in Chicago, was recently appointed a director of the United State Bank of Chicago, a new bank which opened for business on January 17. Mr. Domke has been engaged along flour lines and associated with the New Century Co. for the past seven years.

NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, La., January 26.

On account of a more confident feeling among local and country business men, there was a better demand for flour of all grades last week at an advanced price. Quotations on all grades were up fully 10c a barrel, with some of them being as high as 15c to 20c. Buying was restricted to small lots for immediate delivery.

Kansas flour did the bulk of the week's business, according to the statements of local jobbers and mill agents Trade wanted concessions and in many instances refused to pay the 10c advance. Patents of known stencils were selling at $4.30@4.45 in cotton, but the major portion of the orders placed were for straights. Some clear was sold to the macaroni factories. Oklahoma was out of line 5@10c per barrel, as compared with Kansas and Nebraska and sales were almost nil.

Spring wheat flour was up 10@15c per barrel, with but little demand. The trade demanded lower values. As the mills refused to make concessions, there was no trading. Stocks of Minnesota flour are fair.

Illinois and Missouri mills did a fair volume of business in soft flour. All orders were for immediate shipment. Mill agents reported inquiry the largest in many weeks.

Mill feed was up 3@4c per 100, but the demand was small. Both hard and soft winter wheat bran were sold at $1.31@1.33 per 100. Shorts were quoted at $1.45@1.47 per 100, and enjoyed a fair demand.

New Orleans Market Prices.

Following are ruling prices in flour, quarter and half barrels, f. o. b. New Orleans, car loads:

Minnesota and Dakota Hard Spring—Patents, wood packages, $4.85@4.95; 98-lb. cotton and jute, $4.45@4.60.

Kansas Hard Wheat—Patents, wood packages, $4.80@4.95; 98-lb. cotton and jute, $4.30@4.50; straight, 98-lb. packages, $4.10@4.25.

Soft Winter Wheat—Patents, wood packages, $4.70@4.90; 98-lb. cotton and jute, $4.50@4.70; straights, 98-lb. wood packages, $4.35@4.50; straights, 98-lb. wood, cotton and jute, $4.15@4.35.

TEXAS.

Ft. Worth, Tex., January 26.

Fair to very good trade was reported by millers for the past week and prospects are good for the current week. No changes were made in flour prices. Bran was reduced $1 per ton.

Texas Market Prices.

Soft Wheat Flour—Standard high patent, $5 per barrel in 48 to 98-lb. cotton sacks, basis delivered group 1 point; extra special, $5.50; splits or seconds, $4.50.

Hard Winter Wheat—High patent, $4.90 per bbl. in cotton; extra specials, $5.40; 10c additional is charged for flour in 24-lb. cotton sacks and 20c higher in wood.

Mill Feed—Mill run bran in 100-lb. burlap or cotton bags, $27 per ton, basis delivered Texas common points.

Wins Suit Against Bakery.

The Hubbard Milling Co., Mankato, Minn., was awarded a verdict on January 17 for $3,629 against the Erie Baking Co., in the district court at Erie, Pa. The suit was started in 1910, and the complainant asked for recovery of losses incurred by the refusal of the bakery to accept the shipment of ten cars, which it had made on contract. It was the claim of the bakery that the flour did not come up to requirements, but as the wheat market had declined more than nine and one-half cents from date of contract to date of delivery of flour, the mill held that it was a deliberate attempt to break the contract and avoid the loss involved.

According to the contract, the Hubbard Milling Co., was to send an analysis with the first car, which the baker denied having received. Tests made by the baking company on the first two cars were alleged to have been unsatisfactory. However, tests made by the Howard Wheat and Flour Testing Laboratory of Minneapolis, showed that the flour was even better than represented. Another claim advanced by the baker was that prompt shipment had not been made. This was refuted, as it was shown by the Hubbard Milling Co., that one car was shipped in eight days, unusually quick time. The suit had been hanging fire for two years.

GENERAL NOTES.

Receipts in Memphis for the week ending January 24 are as follows: Corn, 145 cars; oats, 63 cars; hay, 66 cars; mill feed, 49 cars; wheat, one car.

The Model Mill Co., Salisbury, Mo., is running practically half time. Flour business is good generally, with local demand good. Trade in mill feed is heavy.

Roose & Murphy, Nixon, Mo., reports flour trade good, both locally and to the South. Mill feed is in fair supply and is in good demand. Wheat is in fine condition.

The Home Milling Co., St. Charles, Mo., is operating mill 11 hours daily. Flour business is dull, with local trade taking flour normally. Good demand for mill feed. Growing wheat is in very good condition.

The Sedalia Milling Co., Sedalia, Mo., is operating mill half time. Flour business is fair, with local trade steady. We have some flour booked for deferred shipment. Heavy demand prevails for mill feed.

The East Prairie Milling Co., East Prairie, Mo., reports flour trade confined to immediate shipment business. Business locally is fair. Mill is being operated 10 hours daily. Mill feed demand good.

The Forsythe Milling Co., at LaRussel, Mo., is contemplating installing a large dynamo for furnishing lighting and power for the mill. The plant is being operated 10 hours daily. Flour business is fair in local territory. Southern business is good. A fair demand prevails for mill feed.

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CORN PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT.

Decreased sales were made by Kansas City and Missouri river corn mills during the past week, especially on meal and other table goods. Prices were being maintained by mills, cash corn in Kansas City holding steady to somewhat higher. Sales to Southern territory showed greatest falling off.

Kansas City millers are using kiln-dried corn in manufacture of meal, and this addition to cost renders sales to Southern markets difficult. Iowa and other corn belt states' mills are not treating the grain in any way before the making into meal, and are therefore able to discount local mills largely in Southern states. This condition was apparent to a larger extent last week than for some time.

Interior Southwestern mills continue to complain of the large moisture content in corn coming from the North. Much of this corn is being kiln-dried before ground into meal, with the result that mills are buying offerings of dry corn at a big premium over those with a large percentage of moisture.

Sales of chop are light. Business in this and other corn feeds is slow, accounted for by the continued open weather. A slight increase in the demand was perceptible at the close of this week, resulting from the lower temperatures, but volume of new business was still disappointing. Prices are practically the same as a week ago, with a few mills holding choice offerings at one to three cents higher. Limited amount of chop sold is being absorbed principally by Southwestern states, where supply of corn and other coarse grains is unusually light. Kansas is taking more than any other state, with Missouri ranking next. In the Southeast, Arkansas jobbers are probably the largest purchasers. Because of the moist condition of the corn and chop, sales are being restricted to immediate needs of dealers, for stocks cannot be held any length of time. Chop sold last week at a range of $1.24 to $1.30. Latter price was paid for kiln-dried offerings. Better grades of dried chop were sold up to $1.35.

Table goods are not moving into consuming channels very rapidly during this open weather, and this condition is reflected in lighter sales of meal to jobbers by all corn mills. With the added cost of kiln-drying the corn, Kansas City and Missouri river millers are at a big disadvantage and are not placing much meal in Southern states, especially the larger markets. Texas is a good purchaser and mills report demand in mixed and straight cars good. Hominy is also good sale in the Lone Star state.

Brewers goods are being moved slowly. Only a hand-to-mouth demand is in evidence, with sales being made at close figures.

Speculative corn prices were off one and one-half cents early in the week, but regained part of loss in both Chicago and Kansas City, principally in sympathy with bullishness in wheat. Mild weather continued to be the predominating bear factor, with receipts at all primary centers heavier than a week ago. Visible supply increased more than 1,000,000 bushels. Shipping demand at Chicago displayed a slight improvement, but receipts were more than plentiful. Stocks increased, as a result. Bears are asserting that some of the corn now being held will have to be exported, but this is impossible at present, due to the lower Argentine offerings. Cash demand became active late in week, but prices did not advance. Prospect of higher corn prices continue to depend on the weather. With a wintry spring, prices will no doubt go much higher than at present, but a continuance of present temperatures will not change the market from its present position.

Following quotations for corn products, basis f. o. b. Kansas City, for shipment within thirty days, either in straight or mixed cars, were reported by Missouri river corn millers last week: Cream corn meal, in small cotton or paper sacks, kiln dried and degerminated, $1.55@1.60 per 100; coarse hominy grits, in 100-lb. bags, $1.60@1.65 per 100; brewers' grits in 100-lb bags, $1.60@1.65 per 100; corn chop in 100-lb burlap bags, natural, $1.24@1.27 per 100; corn bran in 100-lb bags, 95c-$1.05 per 100.

NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, La., January 26.

In sympathy with general advance in coarse grains corn products were raised 10c per barrel. Demand was much improved over December. Imports from Argentine again failed to materially affect the market, and it was thought that they were so rapidly absorbed because of the corn belt shortage that they would not be felt in the South. Western kiln dried corn increased in value in spite of South American imports. Grits were quoted at $3.50@3.60 in wood, and meal at $3.45@3.55. Corn flour was offered freely at $3.40 to $3.50 per barrel. Demand for unbolted meal continued good. Stocks are light, but buying is for immediate delivery.

NEW YORK.

New York, January 26.

A quiet market prevailed in corn goods with prices steadily held. Current quotations are: Meal, kiln dried export, $3.55 in barrels; fine yellow, $1.50@1.55; coarse, $1.35@1.45; hominy, $3.75; granulated yellow, $3.70; corn flour, $1.75. Brewers' goods—Meal, $1.68; grits, $1.69; flakes, $1.95.

OHIO.

Cincinnati, January 26.

A decline of 2c in cash corn resulted in a reduction of 5c in prices of corn products. Corn millers report bulk of trading with Southern markets, while the local demand is for immediate use only. Quotations are, chop, $1.35@1.40; meal, $1.40@1.50.

TEXAS.

Ft. Worth, Tex., Jan 26.

Corn products trade was fine all of the week with a break of 3c in prices. Chop prices were reduced $1 per ton. Standard meal packed in cotton 35s is quoted 65c, with halves at 33c. Chop in cotton or burlap bags is held at $32 per ton, basis delivered common point group 1.

SOUTHEAST.

Nashville, Tenn., January 26.

Corn prices showed a slight advance last week, but millers raised price of products. A fairly good market was noted last week and some few small contracts were reported by mills, but as a general rule practically bulk of trading is for immediate shipment. Select grades of corn are rather scarce and millers are guarding forward sales of meal as a result. Millers are quoting f. o. b. Nashville in 96-lb. bags as follows: Best bolted meal, $1.70@1.80; pearl meal and grits, $1.80@1.90.

MEMPHIS.

Memphis, Tenn., January 26.

A dull business was transacted in corn goods in this market and adjoining territory last week. Table goods, especially corn meal is slow sale at unchanged prices, being quoted as follows: Standard meal, $3.25 and cream meal, $3.55, wood basis. Corn chop is fair sale to local trade. Interior points are not taking much. Chop is quoted at $27 per ton in 100-pound sacks delivered Memphis.

IOWA.

Des Moines, Ia., January 26.

Corn products trade is just fair, corn mills throughout the state reporting unchanged sales at practically the same prices as a week ago. There is a slightly bullish tone in the market. Sales are principally to Southern states. Local demand is good, while shipments North and East are light. Meal is held at $1.45 per 100 pounds. Chop is quoted at $1.15 to $1.25 per 100 pounds at mill.

In carefully conducted experiments extending through two years, the Utah Experiment Station found that the feeding values of first, second and third crop alfalfa hay were practically the same. Hay of the second crop, in these tests, proved to be slightly superior to hay of the first and third crops, and between the first and third crops the advantage was slightly in favor of first-crop hay, but the differences were too small to warrant any conclusions.

Ernest Meyer, Jr., is now the head miller of the Superior Milling Co., Superior, Neb. Mr. Meyer was formerly miller at the Oak mill of the same company.

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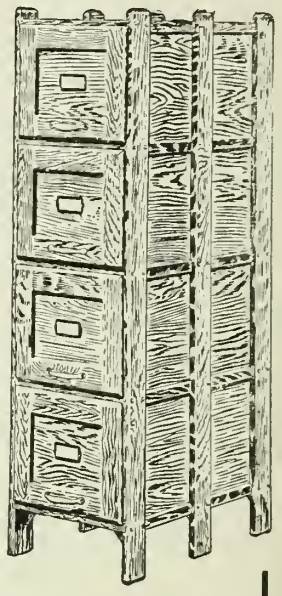

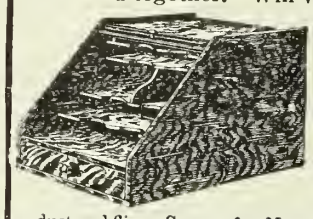

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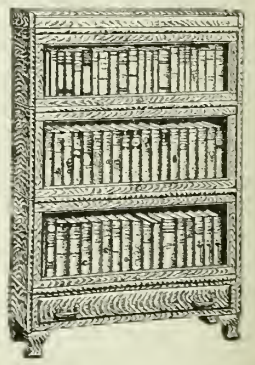

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EACH UNEXCELLED IN ITS CLASS

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NEBRASKA.

Omaha, Neb., January 26.

Flour prices continue unchanged, with most mills in the state asking $4.40 to $4.60 for patents from established trade. Omaha mills are asking $4, for patents at mill door in sacks, of bakers, while some interior mills are asking as high as $4.80, same basis. Volume of new business is unchanged and limited altogether to establish trade. Local buyers are taking more flour than any other section. Iowa is a fair outlet and Colorado is about normal.

Eastern business is nil. Only small amounts of flour are moving East, and these shipments are principally on old orders. Export business in clear flour is fair, but foreigners are out of line on better grades. Some mills report large sales for export to the Continent and the United Kingdom.

Only satisfactory feature about present trade of mills is the good business being done in mill feed. Advancing prices are noted throughout the state. Dealers in Omaha are offering $22 per ton for bran, a rise of about $1.50 over last week. In the interior, mills are selling to established trade at $23 for bran and report ready sale at this price. Shorts are quoted at $24.80 to $25.25 in Omaha, while state quotations range from $26 to $28.

NEBRASKA NOTES.

Wheat deliveries in Nebraska during the past week have shown perceptible increase.

The mill at Blair, Nebr., formerly operated by C. Kolterman, has been sold and is being dismantled. Capacity was 25 barrels.

The Gordon Milling Co., Gordon, Neb., has resumed operations after a close down of about a fortnight. Rolls were recorrugated and the mill generally overhauled.

Charles R. Metzer has purchased the interest of Tasler Bros. in the Silver Creek Roller Mills, Silver Creek, Nebr., and has assumed full control. Mr. Metzer has been associated in the business with the Tasler Bros. for some time and is now sole owner of the plant.

The Amboy Milling Co., Red Cloud, Nebr., is building a concrete dam on stream furnishing the mill power. The mill reports running operations at 10 hours daily at present. Flour business is slow and all of output is going to local territory. Mill feed trade is good.

Charles Graff of Bancroft, Nebr., has filed a petition with the state railway commissioner of Nebraska, asking for lower rates on corn from Bancroft to Southwestern portions of Nebraska, where the corn crop was short. Mr. Graff says that intra-state railroads are discriminating against Graff and other points and asks for reductions in the present tariffs.

Daggett & Son, owners of the mill at Salem, Neb., have started suit against the Salem Drainage Association for damages incurred by the mill when the flow of water in the stream furnishing the mill with power was diverted. As the water power was the sole source of operations, the mill is now idle. The court will ascertain the amount of damages due the company from their loss of power. Mr. R. W. Daggett reports flour trade good and an excellent demand for mill feed, with the the prices of offal well up, owing to the almost total failure of the 1913 corn crop. Growing wheat looks fine, and with favorable weather, will net a large crop.

MISSOURI.

St. Louis, Mo., January 26.

Flour was dull generally, and comparison of values showed some decline in soft flour, notwithstanding higher wheat. Most mills asked former prices, but pressure to sell by others resulted in concessions being granted, and offerings are liberal, too. Hard flour held steadily, but was in light demand. Only scattering small fresh orders came from domestic buyers, and export business lacking if we except a few sales elsewhere than to Europe, partly soft extra fancy to West Indies.

Scarcity of mill feed held the market strong and maintained prices on a comparatively high level, although demand was quiet and of a local character chiefly. Other feedstuffs are dull with hominy feed and oat feed somewhat lower.

St. Louis Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (in jutes)—Patent, $4.15@4.25; straight, $3.75@3.90; extra fancy, $3.55@3.65; fancy, $3.10@3.30; low grades, $2.80@2.90.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (in jutes)—Patent, $3.90@4.10; straight, $3.60@3.70; first clear, $3.10@3.20; second clear, $2.90@3.00; low grades, $2.70@2.80.

Spring Wheat Flour (in jutes)—Patent, $4.15@4.30; clear, $3.50@3.60.

Rye Flour—Quote pure in jobbing way, $4 in wood, $3.80 in jutes.

Mill Feed (East St. Louis basis in 100-lb sacks)—Soft wheat bran, $1.25; hard wheat bran, $1.23; mixed feed, $1.27; middlings, $1.28@1.35; white hominy feed, $25.50 per ton; oats feed, $14.50 per ton; brown alfalfa meal at $17.50, and green at $19@20.50 per ton for choice.

City mills sell to trade: Bran at $1.27@1.28, and middlings, $1.30@1.50.

St. Louis Cash Grain Market.

Heavy receipts of wheat early in the week made for slightly lower cash prices, but a good elevator demand that absorbed all accumulations, coupled with a fair advance in futures, turned prices upward and final quotations were steady and fully 1c above opening prices of Monday. All receipts throughout the week were of good quality, but the milling demand was light, and buyers are inclined to curtail orders despite the more bullish tone in futures. Flour stocks are liberal and one well known house with a supply of 7,000 barrels on hand found their offerings in southern markets 40c out of line and were forced to mark down values to make sales. There was considerable wheat worked for export in this market, but the sales were under those of a week ago, when one house sold 85,000 bushels in one day, the heaviest this year.

Stocks of wheat in St. Louis elevators Saturday were 1,517,987 bushels compared with 1,156,828 bushels a week ago. No. 2 red wheat was 585,017 bushels compared with 565,124 bushels and hard wheat 592,109 bushels compared with 701,960. Corn stocks were 307,497 bushels against 287,730 bushels last week and oats 1,180,268 against 1,110,689.

ST. LOUIS NOTES.

Louis Valier, of Valier & Spies Milling Co., St. Louis, returned from a southern trip last Friday.

H. S. Kennedy, of the Huhn Elevator Co., Minneapolis, called on milling friends in St. Louis and vicinity last week.

The Grain Men's Club of St. Louis will hold its annual election after a dinner to be given at the Mercantile Club, Tuesday evening, January 27.

J. P. Waldman, who travels for the Williams Patent Crusher & Pulverizer Co., St. Louis, returned from a trip through Kansas and Nebraska last Friday.

The Exchange Elevator, under the management of the C. H. Albers Commission Co., has been declared regular under the rules and regulations of the Merchants' Exchange, governing regular elevators and warehouses.

An amusing story is being told on the Merchants' Exchange floor on Roy Carter, a well-known trader. A few days before Christmas, Carter had a country customer on the floor who was showing a friend the sights of St. Louis. After explaining the workings of the wheat market, Carter suggested to the friend that a purchase of futures might prove profitable. "I think if you buy 'futures,' you will make a good profit," said Carter. The man studied over the problem for a moment, then replied. "Well, I don't know anything about this wheat game. You say buy 'futures,' but I think I'll take my money and buy 'presents.' I can give them to my wife for Christmas." He did.

M. D. King of the M. D. King Milling Co., of Pittsfield, Ill., and Joseph Ismert, of the Pinckneyville Milling Co., Pinckneyville, Ill., were on 'change the latter part of the week.

Excelsior Anchor Bolting Cloth and Grit Gauze

Southern and Western Agents

L. R. Veatch & Co., Louisville, Ky

Essmueller Mill Furnishing Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Barnard Machinery Co., Enterprise, Kans.

1914 Announcement:

¶ In the very near future The C. A. Shultz Mfg. Co. will place a machine on the market that will be a complete surprise to the milling trade. This machine will entirely revolutionize the grain cleaning department of any plant, and will be as great an advancement in cleaning machinery as the SHULTZ case has been. . . . . .

Watch for the Introduction of this Machine.

THE C. A. SHULTZ MFG. CO.

PORTLAND OREGON.

Profits in Milling Depend on Maximum Flour Quality

The Highest Point in Flour Production attained by the ***Perfect Flour Maturing System***

Flour when matured shows a mellowed gluten of increased expansibility, loses its yellow vegetable coloring matter and attains its highest baking efficiency. Matured Flour produces a loaf of greater volume, finer texture and better color. It is a natural product, In a condition to render its fullest bread value to the consumer.

The active agent of the Perfect Flour Maturing System is a stable, finished product easily controlled, regular in its treatment, does not stain the fibre or discolor the impurities of a low grade flour, nor does it impart a gray, blue, or dead color, nor a rancid odor to flour.

The Perfect Flour Maturing System is fully protected by patents in the United States and all the other principal flour producing countries of the world. It is in successful operation in a number of these countries.

Our licenses, at our cost, with our attorneys, will be defended and protected against any or all suits or actions that may be brought against them involving their right to the use of the System or Appliances.

WE INVITE INQUIRIES AND CORRESPONDENCE FROM INTERESTED MILLERS

Industrial Appliance Co.

140 West Van Buren Street,

Chicago, Ill.

NEW YORK.

New York, January 26.

Owing to firmer tone in wheat during the past week, which caused mills to hold prices somewhat firmer, there was a decreased amount of business. Buyers were making bids somewhat freely and in quite a few instances the difference between their offers and mills' ideas were only 5c to 10c per barrel. Buyers have not been intimidated by stronger wheat, as they feel that it is merely a question of manipulation. Majority of the trade is still bearish in sentiment. It is generally conceded that stocks are light.

Spring patents were held at $4.20 to $4.45 in jutes, the former price being for spot stuff and was made in a few instances for quick shipment. Buyers feel assured that there is no reason for any permanent advance in the price of spring patents and that they will find it possible right along to obtain such flour as they need at around $4.20 to $4.25 jute, and that by waiting they may be able to purchase at even under these prices for future delivery.

Kansas flour was practically without feature during the week and 95 per cent straight was held at $4.15 to $4.30 in jutes. A few cars of spot stuff, it is understood, were disposed of from $4 to $4.10 in jute.

Spring wheat clear was in little better demand during the week and prices were fairly firmer with offerings somewhat lessened. Fancy brands were held at $3.80 to $4 in sacks. Kansas clear was slow of sale and offerings were fairly free. Prices were held at $3.65 to $3.85 in sacks.

A somewhat better business was done on soft winter wheat flour than for some time past, owing to the fact that the soft winter wheat market during the week showed at times a weaker tendency and mills were disposed to shade prices. Straights were held at $4.20 to $4.35 in wood.

Mill feed was firmly held during the week and prices, especially on bran, showed somewhat of an advance and a fair business was in evidence. City bran in bulk was held at $25.50 at mill.

New York Market Prices.

All prices quoted are the prices at which the trade coud purchase in sacks and include brokers' commissions, or receivers' profits and charges:

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $4.50@4.75; straights, $4.40@4.45; clears, $4.10@4.25; low grades, $3.10@3.40.

Winter Wheat Flour—Patents, $4.80@4.90; straights, $4.20@4.35; clears, $3.85@3.95; low grades, $3.15@3.50.

Kansas Flour—Patents, $4.35@4.65; straights, $4.15@4.30; clears, $3.65@3.85; low grades or low clears, $3.25@3.50.

Mill Feed—Bran, coarse Western spring, in 100-lb. sacks, to arrive, $26.25; standard middlings, $26; flour middlings, $28.50; red dog, to arrive, $29; oil meal, $31@31.50; city feed, bulk bran, $25.50; 100-lb. sacks, $27.00; middlings, $25@30; red dog flour, $3.15.

Agricultural Patents.

The following agricultural patents were issued this week to Minnesota and Dakota inventors, as reported by Williamson & Merchant, patent attorneys, 925-935 Metropolitan Life Building, Minneapolis, Minn.: Richard S. Avelsgard, Minneapolis, Minn., buckle; Frank M. Cranlund, Cromwell, Minn., mowing machine; Lars J. Helgeson, Fisher, Minn., check row planter; Edward V. Hoffarth, Browerville, Minn., whip socket and line holder; Charles Ulmer, Lisbon, N. D., machine for shocking grain.

SOUTHEAST.

Nashville, Tenn., January 26.

Flour trade last week was of fair volume, with millers reporting several orders from 500 to 1,000 barrel lots. There was some tendency to irregularity in quotations, with a stronger tone to the market on account of the firmness in wheat. While trading is of fair volume it is hardly up to the expectation of the millers based on the splendid movement which marked the early post holiday market.

No foreign business was reported last week, values still being about 2s above the export basis.

Only moderate stocks are reported from the Southeast and a fairly good immediate shipment business was noted during the week with considerable ordering out on old contracts.

Mill feed situation, however, shows some improvement, a better demand for bran being noted and prices advanced $1 per ton, a similar advance being noted on middlings and shorts.

Nashville Market Prices.

The following prices are f. o. b. Nashville in car lots:

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (basis wood)—Best standard patent, $4.85 per bbl.; high patent, $4.45 half patent, $4.25; choice, $3.85; in cotton bags, 15c per bbl. lower.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (basis jute)—Best patent, $4.15@4.20.

MEMPHIS

Memphis, Tenn., January 26.

Conditions in the flour market are practically unchanged, with only a moderate demand in evidence. Firmer tone to wheat market did not have any material effect on prices, general quotations being unchanged over a week ago. New sales in flour are light and limited to immediate needs of jobbers. Consuming demand is somewhat disappointing and small dealers show no disposition to replenish stocks.

Soft wheat patent is quoted at $4.90, with soft wheat patent self-rising flour at $5.15. Straight is held at $3.75, wood basis. Hard wheat patent is quoted at $4.65 in sacks.

Mill feed is in improved demand, with bran selling up to $24.50 in 100-lb. sacks. Offerings are not liberal. Shorts are quoted at $27 per ton.

SOUTHEASTERN NOTES.

Large shipments of corn to Memphis and other Southeastern points are being readily absorbed. Prices are considered high, but feeders have small stocks and are in the market for corn at all times. Receipts of all feedstuffs are increasing, and it is felt that Southeastern territory would use much more feed if wintry weather would arrive.

Kansas City Boiler Works

GUSTAV GEIS, Proprietor

Boilers, Smoke Stacks, Breechings, Tanks of all Kinds, Water Towers Smoke Connections
Sheet Iron Work of Every Description. Special Attention Given to all Repair Work.

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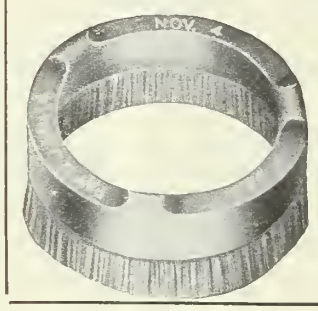
BEST CLOTH CLEANER



Peterson's Patent Cloth Cleaner

Will clean the cloth in your sieve bolting machines to the very extreme edge of sieve frames which enables bolter to work to full capacity.

Write for Sample

CREAM CITY CAN WORKS

Milwaukee, Wisconsin

HOTEL RADISSON
MINNEAPOLIS

Offers a cordial welcome and courteous service to all.

RATES

Rooms with Running Water - - $1.50 per day
Rooms with Toilet and Running Water $2.00 per day
Rooms with Bath and Toilet - - - - $2.50, $3.00, $3.50, $4.00 per day

"Self-praise is no recommendation"

Just try the

Wydler Bolting Cloth

and you will be convinced.

Sole Importer for U. S. and Canada.

R. J. HOWE, 611-621 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

FREIGHT RATES ON FLOUR

The following are current rates on flour between the points named, in cents per 100 lbs., for domestic shipment only, basis all rail.

Minimum weights for carloads vary. Local agents should be consulted as to requirements for different points before billing cars:

From / To	Kansas City.	Omaha.....	St. Louis...	Minneapolis.
Albany, N. Y.*	28.20	28.20	19.20	24.50
Allegheny, Pa.*	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Athens, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Atlanta, Ga.	34.00	35.00	26.00	40.00
Augusta, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Baltimore, Md.	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Binghampton*	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Birmingham, Ala.	32.00	33.00	29.00	38.00
Boston*	30.70	30.70	21.70	27.00
Buffalo*	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Cincinnati.	17.00	17.00	8.00	18.00
Chicago*	12.00	12.00	8.00	10.00
Charleston, S. C.	33.00	34.00	25.00	39.00
Cleveland, O.	20.50	20.50	11.50	18.50
Columbus, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Detroit, Mich.*	19.50	19.50	10.50	18.00
Erie, Pa.*	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Ft. Smith, Ark.	14.00	17.00	16.00	28.00
Galveston.	36.00	41.50	36.00	50.00
Grand Rapids*	19.50	19.50	10.50	18.00
Indianapolis.	16.50	16.50	8.00	16.00
Jackson, Miss.	23.00	24.00	21.00	32.50
Kansas City	.....	7.75	11.75	14.00
Little Rock, Ark.	18.00	21.00	14.00	28.00
Los Angeles, Cal.	65.00	65.00	75.00	75.00
Louisville, Ky.	17.00	17.00	8.00	19.00
Macon, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Memphis, Tenn.	14.00	15.00	11.00	23.50
Meridian, Miss.	23.00	24.00	21.00	35.00
Milwaukee.	12.00	12.00	10.50	10.00
Minneapolis.	14.00	14.00	14.00	.....
Mobile.	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Nashville, Tenn.	20.00	21.00	12.00	26.00
Natchez, Miss.	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
New York*	28.70	28.70	19.70	25.00
New Orleans	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Omaha.	7.75	.....	14.00	14.00
Peoria, Ill.	10.50	10.50	6.00	10.00
Philadelphia*	26.70	26.70	17.70	23.00
Pine Bluff, Ark.	18.00	21.00	14.00	28.00
Pittsburgh, Pa.*	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Portland, Me.	30.70	30.70	21.70	27.00
Portland, Ore.	70.00	70.00	75.00	70.00
Richmond, Va.	26.50	25.70	17.50	22.00
Rochester*	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Schenectady*	28.20	28.20	19.20	24.50
Scranton, Pa.*	26.70	26.70	17.70	23.00
San Francisco	65.00	65.00	75.00	75.00
Seattle, Wash.	70.00	70.00	75.00	70.00
Shreveport, La.	24.00	29.50	24.00	38.00
St. Louis	9.00	9.00	.....	14.00
Syracuse*	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Terre Haute, Ind.	15.00	15.00	6.00	16.00
Texarkana, Ark.	20.00	25.50	20.00	34.00
Toledo, Ohio*	19.50	19.50	10.50	18.00
Troy, N. Y.*	28.20	28.20	19.20	24.50
Utica, N. Y.*	26.70	26.70	17.70	23.00
Vicksburg, Miss.	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Washington, D. C.	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Wheeling, W. Va.	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50

Rates from Kansas City and Omaha apply when inbound tonnage is surrendered at these points.

Lake and rail points marked with * take a rate two cents less than above quoted rates during lake and rail season.

ALFALFA DEPARTMENT.

Alfalfa mixed feeds were in improved demand during the past week, but alfalfa meal and alfalfa hay made a slow market, with few sales. Declines of 50c to $1 per ton were made on all alfalfa products, with the result that mixed feeds showed an improved tone. Declines in alfalfa meal did not help the market to any material extent, while lower alfalfa hay prices did not change demand for hay.

Continued mild weather is affecting demand for meal. Prices were lower 50c, while in some instances low grade meal was off practically $1 per ton. The movement out of Kansas City was light, new sales being exceptionally light. Quotations on choice meal are nominal, with demand on this grade the best of all. Supply, however, is light and in some instances inadequate to fill orders. Most of choice meal held in Kansas City has been contracted for and is being sent out on old orders.

Shipping instructions are being received in fair shape. Large mixers with fair supplies of meal on hand are not ordering out, but small mixers with contracts for January delivery have sent shipping instructions on practically all they have contracted for. Directions from the East are rather light, but several cars are moving to New York and Pennsylvania weekly.

Receipts of alfalfa meal in Kansas City are light. Nebraska is sending small amounts, but the meal does not grade well and is difficult to dispose of. Colorado offerings are of fair volume and grade better than any other arrivals. Most of meal coming is from Colorado.

Demand for meal from Southeastern territory is not being filled by Kansas City handlers. Few shipments are being made from Kansas City to Tennessee or other Southeastern states.

Further declines in corn and other coarse grains and a weak hay and meal market resulted in reductions of 50 cents to $1 per ton in alfalfa mixed feeds. The biggest decline was in grain mixed feeds, which fell $1 per ton. Alfalfa molasses feed was about 50 cents off at the close of the week.

Larger sales of mixed feeds were effected by Kansas City mixers. Although mild weather is a continued adverse factor, feeders are running short of silage and pasturage in the interior and are using more and more alfalfa mixed feeds. A good inquiry for grain mixed feeds was in evidence last week, sales of this feed showing a decided increase over a week ago. Principal outlet was to Southwestern states, where demand for grain mixed feeds is much better than that of alfalfa molasses feed. Lower prices helped the market and there was some good sized orders booked on the decline. Grain mixed alfalfa feeds sold at a range of $24.50 to $25.50 in carlots, f. o. b. Kansas City.

Alfalfa molasses feed was in fair inquiry. Demand from South was principally for this feed, while sales to Eastern territory were nearly all composed of alfalfa molasses feed. Reductions of 50 cents per ton were recorded, and sales were made at a range of $19.50 to $20.50.

Alfalfa hay had a better tone early last week, the decline of about $2 per ton on all grades stimulating trade. Early in the week a gain of 50 cents was noted, but the strength proved only temporary. Receipts on one day were 89 cars, the largest in seven months, and the advance was lost. No further changes were made in quotations. Most of hay coming to this market was in damaged condition, caused by snow either in loading or baling. The amount of hot hay in the receipts has not been exceeded for several years and this resulted in a part demoralization of the market. Total arrivals for the week were 316 cars.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Range of prices of sales on the Kansas City market during the past week were as follows:

Alfalfa Meal—Choice, nominally, $22.50@$23.50; No. 1, $19.50@$21.50; No. 2, $18@$19.50.

Alfalfa Molasses Meal—No. 1, $20.50@$21.50; No. 2, $20.50; Standard, $19.50.

Alfalfa Grain Molasses Feeds—$24.50@25.59; alfalfa grain, dry mixed, $25@27.

Alfalfa Hay—Fancy, $17@17.50; choice, $16@16.50; No. 1, $15@15.50; No. 2, $10.50@13; No. 3, $8.50@10; Standard, $13.50@14.50.

SOUTHEAST.

Nashville, Tenn., January 26.

Trade in alfalfa and alfalfa products last week was rather light and dealers attribute slow trading to the open winter, which has been general throughout this territory. Stocks are rather light and with any cold weather the trade revives considerably. Prices remain unchanged from the previous week with only moderate receipts noted. Dealers are quoting f. o. b. Nashville as follows per ton: No. 1 Colorado and Oklahoma alfalfa hay, $23; No. 2 and Tennessee alfalfa, $19 to $20; molasses stock and dry feed, $29 to $31; alfalfa meal, $27.

MEMPHIS.

Memphis, Tenn., January 26.

A good demand prevails for alfalfa mixed feeds throughout Southeastern territory. Interior feed dealers are taking steadily and with the good demand prevailing and their light stocks, replenishing is necessary frequently. Offerings are not heavy, but are of sufficient volume to take care of demand. Prices are steady, with undertone in market bullish. Alfalfa molasses feed is selling at $29, delivered Memphis in 100-lb. sacks. A good demand is in evidence for No. 1 alfalfa hay at $20 per ton, but demand for No. 2 and lower grades is slow. No. 2 is quoted at $18.

ILLINOIS.

Chicago, Ill., January 26.

The continuance of balmy, springlike weather has resulted in a trifle slower demand and smaller volume passing on alfalfa products than last week. Choice pea green alfalfa hay is quoted at $20 per ton in carloads delivered, and hay of poorer quality from $4 to $5 per ton less. Alfalfa feed, composed of alfalfa meal, molasses, corn and oats, is offered at $24 per ton in 100-lb. sacks in car lots f. o. b. Chicago, and alfalfa molasses feed at $21 per ton.

OHIO.

Cincinnati, January 26.

No changes were recorded in alfalfa products prices this week. Weather is adverse and dealers say buyers are inclined to wait for colder weather before entering into a deal for large shipments. The South is buying freely, but most orders were for small lots. Quotations are grain mixed alfalfa feed, $25,50@26; mixed feed, $25@25.50; molasses feed, $23.50@24.

NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, La., January 26.

Offerings of alfalfa hay and meal in New Orleans were liberal last week and figures were by no means high. Quotations on choice pea green hay from Colorado and Kansas came in at $20.50@21 per ton, with No. 1 and prime at $1 to $2 a ton under respectively. Demand was better than usual and far in excess of December, with a large inquiry from the Gulf section, especially for chicken feed. Meal was quoted at $23 to $25 f. o. b. New Orleans, in carlots, with molasses and grain mixed feeds ranging from $25 to $28 per ton, same conditions according to quality and grade.

ALFALFA LEAVES.

The capital stock of the Dodge City Alfalfa Milling Co., Dodge City, Kas., was increased to $10,000 at the annual meeting of the stockholders. Capital stock was formerly $6,000. Stockholders are considering plans for the addition of an ice factory to the mill. A committee was appointed at the meeting to investigate the matter. More than thirty stockholders attended the meeting and elected the following as directors: H. A. Cord, George West, C. R. Aten, J. H. Dupree and R .E. Riney

The new plant of the Golden Grain Milling Co., in East St. Louis, Ill., was completed last week at a cost of $100,000. The mill occupies four acres and has a capacity of 40 car loads of alfalfa feeds daily. The capacity of the buildings is 1,000 tons of molasses, 150 cars of alfalfa hay and 50,000 bushels of grain. The mill was completed in phenomenal time and it is believed that a building record was established. While the actual construction of the plant took only forty days, an additional week was required for the installation of the machinery, which was delayed in shipment. Otherwise the large plant would have been in operation within forty days after breaking of the ground.

Alfalfa Meal---Haywood Alfalfa Warehouse Co.
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

Purity Milling Co.
Manufacturers of Flour and Alfalfa Mixed Feeds---
Mixed Car Shipments
Flour,
Corn Meal,
Alfalfa Meal,
Purity Horse Feeds,
Purity Dairy Feeds,
Alfalfa Molasses Mixed Feed.
Manhattan. Kansas

CHARCOAL
GRANULATED AND POWDERED
STERLINGWORTH CHARCOAL CO.
MILLS IN MICHIGAN AND MASSACHUSETTS
CAMBRIDGE MASS.

The 1913 Alfalfa Crop Is Eleven Per Cent Short of last year's crop, and 3 per cent shorter even than two years ago when alfalfa reached the highest price ever known in Kansas City.
So Place Your Alfalfa Meal Orders Now
We'll take care of you. We have the hay and the mill to turn out "the meal that's all food." Write us for quotations.
The Otto Weiss Alfalfa Stock Food Co.,
Wichita, Kansas
Largest, oldest and best Alfalfa Plant in the United States.

We have an Attractive Proposition to Feed Dealers and Jobbers in Southwestern States. Write us To-day for Details
Alfalfa-Molasses Feed
Best Quality Materials---Highest Feeding Value
For Work Stock, Dairies and Cattle Fattening Either Straight Alfalfa-Molasses Feed or Mixed With Corn and Oats
Made and Marketed to the Trade by the
We Use Cane Molasses Only
U. S. STOCK FOOD CO.
KANSAS CITY, MO.
Ask For Our Low January Price

TOLEDO CLOTH CLEANERS
are the Last Word in this line of milling endeavor. *Practical* in every sense. *Efficient* and *Reliable*. Will not injure the sieve frames. Made in two types.
"A" for Silk. "B" for Wire.
Address for information,
LEONARD CARMICHAEL MFG.,
TOLEDO, OHIO.

WANT ADS.

CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT.

Cost of Advertising Under this Heading Is 50 Cents Per Insertion for One Inch or Fraction Thereof.

POSITION WANTED.

WANTED—Position as head miller in mill of 100 barrels and up. Have had charge of mills from 150 to 2,000 barrels. Can furnish very best of references. Can keep mill in good repair, have my own tools. Married. Can come at once. Wish a situation where there are good schools. Address Milling and Grain News, Box 203, Kansas City, Mo.

WANTED—Position as miller in mill from 50 to 200 barrels. Have had 25 years' experience. Can give reference. Can come any time. State wages in first letter. A. L., Box 414, Sumner, Ill.

MILLS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE

50 to 60-barrel flour mill and elevator. Established trade. Plenty of good wheat at mill door. Coal business in connection. Individual side track to mill. Best milling proposition in Northern Indiana. Will sell right. Address, Ellis & Kirlin, Ashley, Ind.

FOR SALE—One 50 barrel mill, located about four blocks from railroad station. Building has three floors, 10 acres of ground, good concrete dam, plenty of water. For further particulars address Cedar Milling Co., Cedar, Kansas. Price, $5,800 if taken at once.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—Flour mill machinery for 75-barrel mill. Barnard & Leas system, including Burlington Corliss power plant. The price is right. Address Salisbury Milling Co., Salisbury, Mo.

FOR SALE—Small amount of stock in almost new brick 125-barrel flour and feed mill. Good position goes with stock to right party. Mill runs year round, and is making money. Located in Colorado in good wheat belt in a city with good schools, water, etc. Address Milling and Grain News, Box 115, Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE.

1 5'x24" Scalping reel (Richmond).
1 1½ Invincible corn scouring and separating machine; 25 to 35 bu. per hour.
1 Richmond Round reel 8'x20" (good as new).
1 Allis post roll for grinding screenings. Rolls 6"x10". (Good as new.)
2 Richmond City Packers for flour.
1 Cast Iron pulley 46" in diameter, 15" face bore 3 7-16.
1 3½" throttle valve (good as new).
Address Jonesboro Roller Mills Co., Jonesboro, Ark.

CASH BUYERS WAITING FOR GOOD BARGAINS AND GOOD BARGAINS FOR SALE. If you want to buy, sell or trade any kind of property write me. I bring buyers and sellers together. Established 1881. Terms free. FRANK P. CLEVELAND, 1558 Adams Express Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—One No. 1 Barnard & Leas plansifter, scalper and grader. Must be in good condition and price right. Address The Paul Schminke Co., Nebraska City, Neb.

FOR SALE—At your own price, the entire equipment for 75-barrel flour mill, consisting of 1 double stand 9x18 Nordyke & Marmon and 3 double stand Barnard & Leas Roller Mills; 1 Daisy flour packer; 1 Beal wheat steamer; 1 No. 6-40-8 section Wolf Gyrator; 1 No. 00 Great Western sieve purifier; 1 Cyclone dust collector; 1 Barnard & Leas centrifugal reel; 1 No. 1 Barnard & Leas bran duster; 2 No. 0 Barnard & Leas horizontal smutters; 1 Case rotary meal bolt; 1 No. 2 horizontal corn separator and scourer; 17 stands of elevators; boots; heads; legging; belting and cups complete; 1 40 H. P. Atlas slide valve engine; 1 44"x12' Erie boiler; 40' new No. 14 iron smokestack; 1 Snow steam pump and all fittings; injector; jet lubricator; valves; piping; shafting; pulleys; pillow blocks; post hangers; sprocket wheels; chain; 3-4-5-6 inch leather belting, too numerous to mention. Everything in good condition. Let me know what you can use and what you will give for it. Address L. R. Godding, Sumner, Mo.

FOR SALE—Misprint one-quarter barrel cement sacks. Never used. $15 per thousand. Address Union Paper Mill Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

CORRECT MILLING—PROFITABLE MILLS.

My volume, "The Miller and Milling Engineer," contains everything about milling, every department; 63 illustrations, 17 flow-sheets; many testimonials. Price, $3.75, post paid. Also "Milling Lessons," "Book of Receipts," $1 each, both $1.75. All very instructive. I diagram, plan, build, sell, exchange, appraise and inspect mills. Testimonials on my flow sheets pouring in. Mill supplies, subscriptions to milling journals, help, etc. Secure positions. Stop leaks; visit mills; teach operatives perfect milling. Thirty-five years operating and building mills, 35 to 5,000 barrels, make the above possible. Write today. Consultations free; results guaranteed. CHAS. E. OLIVER, Expert Miller and M. E., 2424 Ashland Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

INDIANAPOLIS

Indianapolis, Ind., January 26.

An encouraging resumption of trade during the last week has led Indiana millers to conclude that stocks of flour on hand with the dealers and bakers are not very large and that a fairly brisk movement will continue for a time. Some buyers are ordering for rather distant delivery, but majority are taking for prompt shipment. Directions on old contracts are heavy.

Demand for feed remains good, with prices at the same point reached in the recent advance.

Indianapolis Market Prices.

Prices quoted at Indiana mills, the flour in wood and the feed in bulk, all f. o. b., are:

Indiana Flour—Soft winter wheat patent, $4.60 to $4.70; straight, $4.30 to $4.40.

Northwestern Spring Wheat—Patents, $4.35@4.45.

Mill Feed—$24 to $25 a ton.

H. G. Craft, of Bernet, Craft & Kauffman Milling Co., St. Louis, has gone to Cuba and will be in the West Indies and the south about six weeks.

Reports received from over the state by the Department of Agriculture are to the effect that the growing wheat crop is in splendid condition and the outlook for a fine yield is encouraging. The acreage is said to be somewhat larger than last year.

Uniform Sales Contract Books and Confirmation of Sales

Order No. ..... Date.....19.....

Higgins Mill and Elevator Company
HIGGINS, TEXAS

Sold to .....

The following articles and upon the terms and conditions named below:

Ship to .....

At.....

Ship via .....

Terms.....Sight Payment Arrival Draft, Bill of Lading attached

Through.....

No of Bags	Size P'kage	BRAND	WEIGHT	PRICE

Flour in 24-lb. sacks 5 cents per cwt. higher.

These goods are sold at price, on terms, and time of shipment specified above, and **are not subject to change or countermand without the written consent of both parties.** Should either party refuse to fulfill their part of this transaction the other party shall buy or sell as the case may be, charging loss to the defaulting party.

No verbal conditions or modifications are valid.

This order is subject to confirmation by Higgins Mill & Elevator Co., at their office in Higgins, Texas.

It is agreed that all differences shall be referred to an Arbitration Committee consisting of one man chosen by each party, and in case an agreement cannot be reached by the two, they are to choose a third man and their decision to be final. The cost to be assessed to the losing party.

No orders taken for shipment exceeding 30 days.

..... Salesman

..... Buyer

(Form shown is reduced in size to fit this space).

Milling and Grain News is prepared to furnish Sales Contract Books and Confirmation Blanks, printed with names and addresses of mills using them.

Books with order blanks in duplicate are made to insert in red leather covers. Each book contains blanks in triplicate for 50 orders, one for the mill, one for the customer and one for the salesman.

The books are 4x7 inches in size, just right for asalesman's pocket.

This Sales Contract and Confirmation Blank is the one adopted by the Southwestern Miller's League and is in general use bv mills in the Southwest.

A written signed order is very necessary to success in selling methods and it will pay to use these forms.

PRICES ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Form 12.

Red Leather Cover, for Books..... 35c, Postpaid
Ten Books in Triplicate.....$3.75 for 10, Postpaid

(Printed with Name and Address of Mill.)

Twenty Books in Triplicate.....$5.25 for 20, Postpaid
Confirmation Blanks, with Name and Address of Mill; in duplicate.....
.....500 for $2.00; 1,000 for $3.00; 2,000 for $5.50, Postpaid

Form 13.

Published Weekly at 209 Postal Telegraph Bldg., Kansas City.

Milling and Grain News

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REFUSE TO ABSORB CHARGES

Carriers Will Not Pay Switching or Reconsigning Charges—Hardship on Millers.

The Frisco has withdrawn its tariffs with the Interstate Commerce Commission providing that no switching, reconsigning or other charges at originating point wil be absorbed on competitive business. The tariffs of the Rock Island, which made similar provision, were suspended by the Commission until May 1.

The Rock Island outlined its grounds for refusing to absorb switching charges in that the practice was controlled by a competitive influence for outbound lines to absorb in connection with shipments of grain in and outbound switching and the reconsignment charges, these absorptions amounting to as much as $14 a car.

Although several Kansas City and Missouri river mills have contracts with railroads regarding this matter, others are seriously affected. The payment of switching and absorption charges up to $14 per car by the mill would be an onerous tax.

The Transportation Bureau of the Kansas City Board of Trade secured the suspension of the Rock Island tariffs. H. G. Wilson, Transportation Commissioner, says that the withdrawal of the tariffs by the Frisco was only temporary, because of other changes made by these supplements, and that a similar tariff, as the suspended one of the Roch Island, would be filed at an early date. A hearing will be given the matter by the Interstate Commerce Commission, but the date has not been definitely decided.

Ocean Rate Reductions.

Ocean rates from Argentine to New York on grain have shown a reduction of nine cents since early in the season. Present rate is 4½ cents per bushel, while charge at begining of season was 13½c.

Ocean steamship companies on the Pacific announce a reduction of $1 per ton in the flour and wheat rates from Pacific coast points to the Orient to take effect March 1. This is intended to stimulate business during the dull season.

All rail flour rates via Atlantic coast points were steady to one cent lower last week. A slight increase in bookings is reported by agencies.

Suspends Advances to Louisiana.

Washington, February 1.

The Interstate Commerce Commission suspended until May 1 proposed advances in grain and grain products contained in agent Leland's tariff I. C. C. No. 1030. The suspended schedules contain proposed increased rates, applicable to transportation of grain and grain products in carloads from Kansas City and other Missouri river points when originating beyond and from St. Louis, Mo., to stations in Louisiana, from 9 to 9½c per 100 pounds.

A Pioneer Miller of Winter Wheat.

"Hearty at Seventy."

John Kelley, president of the Kelley Milling Co., Kansas City, celebrated his seventieth birthday last Thursday, January 29.

Although two of Mr. Kelley's sons are managing the mill, Mr. Kelley takes an active interest in the business, and never a day goes by that a caller will not see him in the mill office. He is a daily attendant on the Kansas City Board of Trade and his interest in the course of grain prices is not exceeded by any of the younger members of the exchange. Mr. Kelley is a typical miller and is a living example of the adage, "Once a miller, always a miller."

One would expect a man of Mr. Kelley's age to anticipate retiring from active business. But not so with John Kelley. Aside from his interest in the Kelley Milling Co., Mr. Kelley is treasurer of the Lucky Tiger Mining Co., and one of the heaviest stockholders in this "gold mine." He was president of this organization for a number of years. He is also a director and the third largest share holder in the Commerce Trust Co., of Kansas City, one of the leading banking institutions in the West. Every director's meeting of the bank sees Mr. Kelley at his place. He believes in what Benjamin Franklin said, "If you want a thing done right, do it yourself."

John Kelly, Sr.

Mr. Kelley's milling career was started in a small mill in the Southwest, which has since been dismantled. His first big venture in the industry was at Leavenworth, Kans., where he entered a partnership with J. C. Lysle, in the Kelley & Lysle Milling Co. Mr. Kelley retired from this partnership in 1898, to enter the milling business in Kansas City. He has been the leader in exporting hard winter wheat flour since coming to Kansas City.

Milling, banking and mining only take up a part of John Kelley's time. Among his other enterprises, to which he gives his own personal attention, in wheat growing, live stock feeding, real estate dealings, oil well operations in Southern Kansas and Oklahoma and others. His wealth is counted in ten figures.

Mr. Kelley has crossed the Atlantic Ocean more than a score of times and is a globe-trotter of the "dyed-in-the-wool" type. Every year sees him taking some long journey to a favorite spot, and even while on these travels he keeps an eye on business.

On the occasion of his seventieth birthday, Mr. Kelley was presented with a gold headed cane—not that he needs one physically—by his friends and business associates on the Kansas City Board of Trade.

Commission Appointees Are Made.

Winthrop M. Daniels of Princeton, N. J., chairman of the New Jersey public utilities commission, and Henry Clay Hall of Colorado Springs, Colo., former president of the Colorado Bar Association were named as members of the Interstate Commerce Commission last week.

Mr. Hall was recommended by practically the entire Colorado congressional delegation. Mr. Daniels is practically a personal choice by the president.

Mr. Daniels graduated from Princeton University in 1888, and went back there four years later as an instructor, finally becoming professor of economics and public finance, on which subjects he wrote text books in use in many colleges. In 1911, when Mr. Wilson became governor of New Jersey, he appointed Professor Daniels to the public utilities commission of New Jersey of which he was later named chairman. He is 46 years old and has always been a Democrat.

Mr. Hall is a graduate of Amherst College in the class of 1881, is a native of New York, and is 54 years old. He was general counsel of the Colorado Springs, Arkansas, Louisiana & Gulf Railway Co., and many corporations.

No Change in Reinspection Rule.

The Kansas City Board of Trade defeated the proposition to limit the time in which reinspection could be called on grain to 48 hours by a vote of 70 to 38 last Saturday, January 31. Millers and elevator men opposed the change, alleging that it would cause them great inconvenience. The demand for the change in the present rule originated among corn shippers in Iowa.

Soft Wheat Mills Oppose Advance.

Washington, February 1.

Vigorously protesting against the 5 per cent increase asked for by 52 Eastern railroads operating in official classification territory, millers in Central Freight Association territory occupied the attention of Examiner Gerry of the Interstate Commerce Commission January 30 in the hearing of individual shippers.

Mark Mennel, representing the Central states millers complained of the inequality in rates that would be established by the proposed 5 per cent increase and claimed that millers in the Southwest and Northwest would have a substantial advantage over the Central states millers if the advance were allowed.

Koenigsmark, Waterloo, Ill., Improves.

The Koenigsmark Milling Co., Waterloo, Ill., has contracted with H. S. Malsness, Kansas City representative of the Nordyke & Marmon Co., for a new line of collar oiling rolls and flour packers. Mr. Malsness returned this week from Waterloo and says that the new machinery will make a complete Nordyke & Marmon mill of the Koenigmark plant.

FREE WHEAT IS DEFEATED

Canadian Parliament Refuses Acceptance of Reciprocity by a Vote of 102 to 57.

Ottawa, Canada, January 31.

The Canadian parliament defeated the free wheat bill by a strict party vote of 102 to 57. The measure was introduced by Dr. Neely, a Liberal member from the West, in the form of an amendment to the present law asking for the removal of the duties on wheat and flour so that acceptance of free trade with the United States would be automatic.

The sentiment of Western members of Parliament was unanimous in favor of acceptance of free wheat. Not a single one voted down the bill. It was their contention in the parliamentary debate that the Government or Opposition "had no specific reasons for refusing to grant free wheat. The men who grew the wheat should know what they wanted, and they had spoken with no uncertainty regarding their views. Canadian farmers did not fear competition in wheat, at least, but they sought wider markets."

The Eastern members of parliament pointed out that the East had made great sacrifices for the West, that Eastern money had built Western railways and grain elevators. The keynote of the opposition was that the trade should "be kept for our railways and not for the United States carriers."

The vote against free wheat was decisive, 102 to 57, showing a majority of 45. Although the free wheat bill might be introduced into parliament at some later date attached to a budget, it is not likely that such a revolt in sentiment will have taken place as to make possible its passage. In Ottawa, it is felt that reciprocity with the United States is out of the question for at least two more years. One member of Parliament says that Canada is too young for reciprocity and gave this as his reason for not being ready to stand for free wheat.

F. W. McLean, one of the leaders for the adoption of free wheat, made the following statement to Parliament: "I have heard no reasonable opposition to free wheat in the House. The only opposition to the law is from the railways and millowners, and the government should not let these interests prevail against the general desire. Free wheat would mean a wider market, better prices and better freight rates." Another member stated that the Government supporters were continually complaining that the production was falling away, and yet they refused to give the wider market desired, which would increase production.

The effect of the refusal of the free wheat bill by the Dominion Parliament was hardly perceptible on domestic wheat markets. Minneapolis did not count the non-acceptance of free wheat as a bullish factor, for the market showed a loss on the day of its defeat. Other markets in the country also had already discounted the possibility of Canada's refusal, and, in consequence, no excitement was apparent in the wheat pits.

Milling and Grain News

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Time to Do Something. Eastern Freight Rates Still a "Paramount Issue" in the Southwest.

Let it be clearly understood regarding these comments that no direct criticism is intended or can be applied to any individual. But it will be a candid statement of facts as they exist regarding the most important matter which confronts the millers of hard winter wheat, regardless of location.

The Southwestern Millers' League is not, in the opinion of Milling and Grain News, carrying out the purpose for which it was founded and for which millers are contributing to its support, unless something definite and conclusive be attempted to remedy the discriminating rates on flour to eastern competitive markets.

These facts have recently brought out comments from two sources of authoritative standing. One is the annual report of the Pillsbury Flour Mills Co. of Minneapolis, which lays particular stress upon the advantageous position enjoyed during the period, in which exceptionally large profits were gained for its stockholders. The reason emphasized is that Southwestern mills have not been as active competitors because of THEIR disadvantages.

Almost simultaneously with the publication of this report is the letter written by President L. E. Moses, of the Kansas Flour Mills Co., to Secretary C. V. Topping, of the Southwestern Millers' League. This was read at the meeting of Southern Kansas millers last Thursday.

Regarding the same subject, Mr. Moses says:

"Regarding features of rates on our products to territories where we should be permitted to sell, I am at the present time convinced that there is no possibility of increasing the export rate from Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma points; therefore, we must absolutely consider that that rate serves to establish our market for the Missouri River and its contingent territory on hard wheat.

"There is no possibility either of reducing rates between the Missouri River, the Mississippi River and Chicago. These rates have been established so long and a reduction in the rates would have such a far reaching effect that it would be like running your head against a brick wall to try to reduce them.

"On the other hand, there should be a possibility of the Kansas and Missouri River mills and grain dealers bringing enough pressure to bear so that there may be named a through rate from the Missouri River to the Buffalo and Pittsburgh territory and east thereof; not disturbing the present sum of two locals for shipments that were not routed through. If such an arrangement could be made, so that we would receive 2 or 3 cents freight reduction on shipments destined Buffalo and Pittsburgh and east thereof, it would equalize our basing Southern export rates and our Eastern domestic rates as compared with competitors who are rapidly taking the Eastern territory away from our products."

It cannot be denied that the greatest handicap to the successful operation of hard winter wheat mills is the dis advantage in freight rates, which they must overcome in some way in order to meet competition of the spring wheat mills in Eastern markets. The difference in freight which they are paying constitutes a reasonable profit for surplus flour. It causes not only a loss of business to the large mills but the fierce competitive conditions thus induced naturally follow in local territory and allows nothing for the smaller mills to do but attempt to meet competition without any profit.

It is true that the Southwestern Millers' League was organized to attempt to remedy this great handicap. It is true that necessity required direct and active attention to the amendment of transit rules which threatened the industry with disruption. It is still true and to the great credit of the Southwestern Millers' League that these transit rules were changed, because of the splendid, aggressive, thorough fight made by the special transit committee of the league.

By this successful fight, as well as by the leadership assumed by the Bleaching Defense Committee of the Southwest in the bleaching controversy, have Southwestern millers come to realize their strength and importance in the industry, if there be cohesion and united action. It is becaust of faith and hope and optimistic belief in final success that Milling and Grain News again urges more serious consideration of this Eastern freight rate question by the officers of the Southwestern Millers' League.

At the last annual meeting of the league in March, 1913, at Kansas City, the matter of Eastern freight rates was referred to the traffic committee with power to act. The minutes of that meeting, as issued by Secretary Topping, also state that inasmuch as the traffic committee had a great deal of work before them and some work which needed immediate attention, President Hunter reappointed the following traffic committee to serve for the year: Henry Lassen, chairman; Frank Kell, Texas; C. L. Aller, Nebraska; James E. McSwigan, Colorado; George C. Sohlberg, Oklahoma; Theodore F. Ismert and L. E. Moses, Kansas City.

This committee, in the California Rate Case and other important matters, has performed notable service to Southwestern interests during the past year. They have given of their means their time, their energy and their understanding of intricate rate problems. But with all this praiseworthy effort, what has the Southwestern Millers' League accomplished in attempting to secure an adjustment of the discriminative Eastern freight rates?

The only answer is that it is on the budget for discussion at the next annual meeting and that it will doubtless be discussed. Will the result be further postponement of decisive action and reference to a committee with power to act but without authority to spend the necessary funds to secure results? We believe the time has come to take up this question with the same serious consideration that was given to the transit problem in 1912, or the bleaching problem in 1908. We believe the question is of as great importance to the Southwest as a whole and of more particular interest to every miller than either of the questions, which were so important when pressing for solution.

It is proper that millers of the hard winter wheat sates should assume the leadership in this as their wheat products directly compete with the bread making flour of the spring wheat states. But the adjoining states are affected by the intense competition, which might be withdrawn to some extent if Eastern markets could be reached.

The Pillsbury statement from the Northwest and President Moses' letter from the Southwest should be significant of conditions as they have existed and suggestive of conditions which may always continue unless the millers of the Southwest can succeed in merging their common interests and vigorously combat this great advantage which their important competitors secure each year, because of location or of long established custom.

"Bottled Up" Millers' Meetings and a Few Comments Thereon.

The joke is apparently on the millers at many a miller's meeting who discretely "bottle up" the trade press by either expressed or implied injunction to not publish portions of the proceedings. The next issue of the daily papers often contain more or less accurate, but always voluminous reports of the very subject matters which the millers deemed not expedient to give any publicity to in the milling trade journals.

The circumstances of several of the "bottled up" millers' meetings which were not fully reported in the trade press, but which received considerable publicity in the daily newspapers are rather fresh in the recollection of the writer. The last one happened at Wichita very recently. The trade press representatives, four in number, were asked to not publish certain features of the meeting which had not developed to a point where general publicity was desirable. There was no other reason for the discussion not being reported.

But a committee of millers were appointed to meet another committee of grain men in the afternoon in another building. This building was not quarantined while the conference was in progress or it being the "open season" for conferences, a newspaper man strayed into the room and quietly hung around. He turned a "red hot" discussion of freight rates, etc., into a rather warm newspaper "story," as newspaper men term an article adorned with four-story head lines. The personalities indulged in at the meeting were reflected with more or less accuracy in his account of the proceedings.

With all due respect to "bottled up" millers' meetings and conferences and similar proceedings, we are prone to conclude that it is difficult to keep private any public interests, which will soon reach the public. It is also recalled from experience that reports of executive sessions more often reach the public through the channels of indiscreet conversations in hotel lobbies than through trade journal reports. Another instance comes to mind in a meeting held at Lincoln, Nebr., several years ago. The trade press was "bottled up" as usual, but a trusting and confiding miller told a reporter all about it in the bar room and it took the combined efforts of the secretary and the trade journal man to straighten out the garbled, inaccurate and misleading report which the daily newspaper had ready for the press.

Other instances could be cited to show that the business of a newspaper man, meaning the daily newspaper reporter, is to get the news regardless of means or the ends to be served. It is also very apparent that the business of the trade journal is to serve best the results desired by not printing all the news at inoppor tune times or before maturity of plans has been reached.

So the trade press will remain content to attend "bottled up" meetings even if they are often "scooped" by the daily papers in their own particular field.

INVESTIGATE RATES TO EAST

Matter is Given Attention at Meeting of Southern Kansas Millers' Club at Wichita.

At the semi-annual meeting of the Southern Kansas Millers' Club, held at Wichita last Thursday, C. V. Topping was re-elected secretary. The proposal to consolidate the Southern Kansas Millers' Club with the Southwestern Millers' League was given consideration and the plan will be taken up with other millers and probably considered at the annual meeting of the league.

The annual report of Secretary Topping indicated an active year in the secretary's office. He reviewed the changes made in the feed law by the last Kansas lagislature, which saved considerable money to Kansas mills. Efforts to secure relief from exacting regulations had been successful before the State Utilities Commission and some cases were still pending. Millers had been successful before the Kansas Grain Grading Commission. Others matters handled by the secretary had been freight claims, lists of undesirable customers, export rates and bookings and discriminations against millers in differentials between wheat and flour.

At the morning session, attention was called to the action of Commissioner L. C. McLennan, of Oklahoma, regarding the labels on shorts. The Oklahoma official had reported that his inspectors had found shorts in the state with 8 per cent fibre and that he believed the product was re-ground bran. He gave an opinion that pure brown shorts should not contain over 5 per cent fibre and pure gray shorts not to exceed 3 per cent fibre.

There was quite a difference of opinion regarding the fibre content of pure brown shorts. A. W. Estabrook, of Kansas City, said that 5 per cent was too low for brown shorts, as he had found pure brown shorts which contain up to 6 per cent. This was confirmed by Wichita chemists. There was no action taken, but the concensus of opinion as expressed was that millers should maintain a high standard for their feeds and high prices could then be readily obtained.

A letter from President L. E. Moses, of the Kansas Flour Mills Co., on the important subject of Eastern freight rates was discussed and recommended to the Southwestern Millers' League for action. Mr. Moses said that the Southwestern wheat prices were largely fixed by the export rates through the Gulf ports and that the long established rates between the Missouri and Mississippi rivers could not be reduced without far reaching rate disturbance. He referred to the possibility of securing a through rate to Pittsburg and Buffalo territory and east thereof without disturbing the present sum of the two locals for shipments that are not routed through. He added that a reduction of two or three cents for Buffalo or Pittsburg territory would equalize the basing Southern rate as compared with Eastern domestic rates and those under which competitors secure business in the Eastern territory.

Millers and visitors in attendance at the meeting were: C. J. Warkentin, Newton; David Page, Topeka; H. Dittmer, El Reno, Okla.; James Pinkerton, Clay Center; W. A. Chain, Abilene; W. G. Moodie, Wellington; R. O. Yates, Sylvia; Emil Teichgraeber, Marquette; H. Work, Ellsworth; C. J. Fleming, Sterling; C. L. Roos, Wellington; Ross Stratton, Winfield; J. H. McNair, Halstead; J. N. Sauer, Cherryvale; J. A. Commons, Thomas, Okla.; W. W. Deck, Weatherford, Okla.; J. W. Burns, Hutchinson; William Kelly, Hutchinson; M. B. McNair, Lyons; L. B. Young, Hutchinson; M. A. Princehouse, Wellington.

Henry Lassen, W. R. Watson, T. J. Holdridge, J. B. Hupp, George W. Lowry, C. W. Wright, C. V. Topping, Frank D. Stevens, C. M. Jackman, Harry G. Randall, H. Imboden, of Wichita.

Charles Ridgeway, R. E. Sterling, A. W. Estabrook, Hugo Roos and W. B. Burns, of Kansas City.

PROTEST FIVE PER CENT ADVANCE

Northwestern Mills File Petition with Interstate Commerce Commission Against Increase.

A petition signed by thirty-four millers of Minnesota, North and South Dakota and Wisconsin protests the general advance of 5 per cent asked by railroads in the East. Millers declare in the petition, which was forwarded to the Interstate Commerce Commission, that if the advance is allowed, a falling off in the Eastern business of Northwestern mills will be perceptible immediately. The lake carriage of wheat and the prospect of free wheat with Canada is discussed in the statement. That the advance of 5 per cent means the stamp of finality upon the milling industry of Minneapolis and the Northwest and that no further growth can follow in the Northwest is asserted in the protest. Instead of Northwest enlargements, future additions to capacity will be made at Buffalo and other Eastern points. Francis B. James, a Washington attorney, has filed the protest with the commission.

The advance, if granted, will add 3⅜ cents per barrel to the freight rate on Minneapolis flour to Eastern points. H. H. King, of the Sheffield-King Milling Co., Minneapolis, says that the Eastern miller drawing wheat down the lakes, will not have to pay any higher rate. "It is our contention that the railroads do not need the advance," said Mr. King. "We have facts regarding the net earnings of Eastern railroads, which will prove this."

Three Minneapolis mills, the Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., the Washburn-Crosby Co., and the Northwestern Consolidated Milling Co., did not enter the complaint.

Among those mills that have entered the protest are the following: Alex S. Campbell, Austin, Minn.; L. G. Campbell Milling Co., Owatonna, Minn.; New Prague Milling Co., New Prague, Minn.; Crookston Milling Co., Crookston, Minn.; Elysian Milling Co., Elysian, Minn.; Crescent Milling Co., Fairfax, Minn.; Fergus Flour Mills, Fergus Falls, Minn.; Jennison Bros., Janesville, Minn.; Tennant & Hoyt Co., Lake City, Minn.; Everett-Aughenbaugh & Co., Waseca, Minn.; Northwestern Milling Co., Little Falls, Minn.; C. S. Christenson Co., Madelia, Minn.; Marshall Milling Co., Marshall, Minn.; Melrose Milling Co., Melrose, Minn.; Eagle Roller Mill Co., New Ulm, Minn.; Red Wing Milling Co., Red Wing, Minn.; The La Grange Mill, Red Wing, Minn.; George Tileston Milling Co., St. Cloud, Minn.; Wabasha Roller Mill Co., Wabasha, Minn.; Bay State Milling Co., Winona, Minn.; Hubbard Milling Co., Mankato, Minn.; Cavalier Milling Co., Cavalier, N. D.; Grafton Roller Mill Co., Grafton, N. D.; Park River Milling Co., Park River, N. D.; South Dakota is represented by the W. H. Stokes Milling Co., of Watertown, and Bernhard Stern & Sons, of Milwaukee, represents Wisconsin.

F. O. M. A. Machinery Exposition.

At a meeting of the active members of the F. O. M. A. in Buffalo with the secretary in Buffalo on January 21, numerous details in connection with the convention and exposition to be held in Buffalo June 1 to 5 inclusive, were considered. The following committees were appointed:

Managing committee: J. J. Gerard, chairman; M. M. Fredel, R. J. Olivey, Walter Gordon, B. F. Ortman, Marion Freelove, George Sieber and John Kerner.

Convention committee: M. M. Fredel, chairman.

Entertainment committee: Walter Gordon, chairman.

Reception committee: R. J. Olivey, chairman.

Other committees will be appointed later. The Broadway Auditorium, covering an entire square, will be general headquarters. The building was especially designed for exposition purposes.

The following day, January 22, a meeting of manufacturers of milling machinery and supplies was held and the Manufacturers' Auxiliary of the F. O. M. A. was organized with tht following officers: A. C. Barbeau, Silver Creek, president; C. G. Hammond, Silver Creek, vice-president, and J. F. Mueller, Chicago, secretary. The executive committee is composed of H. G. Wolf, Chambersburg, Pa.; J. R. Smith, Muncy, Pa., and others.

More than forty-five manufacturers signified their intention to take space at the exposition, and this makes certain that a milling machinery exposition will be held in connection with the F. O. M. A. convention.

Kansas Dealers to Meet May 26.

The Kansas Grain Dealers' Association will hold its next annual meeting in Kansas City, May 26 to 28 inclusive. Although meetings of the organizations have heretofore been held during the winter months and have, as a rule, been well attended, but attendance at the business sessions of the organization on the last day of the convention was not representative. The change to summer of the date of the annual meeting was made on suggestions by members of the association.

Against Joint Selling Agencies

At the twelfth annual convention of the Wisconsin Millers' State Association in Milwaukee, January 23, a report, recommending that the proposed establishment of joint selling agencies in Chicago and New York City be postponed, was presented by a committee appointed several months ago. The committeemen declared that joint selling agencies should not be organized until more definite rules of "in restraint of trade" were promulgated by congress. The report of the committee was adopted. E. O. Wright, of the Wisconsin Milling Co., Menominie, Wis., was named president of the association.

Sabina, O., Mill Burns.

The plant of the Sabina Flour Mill Co., Sabina, O., was completely destroyed by fire on January 19. The mill was a total loss, partly covered by insurance. W. F. Lewis, owner of the mill, says that he will probably rebuild before the new crop is harvested. Mill had a capacity of 100 barrels.

Dominion Wheat Stocks, 22,579,000.

Total grain in store in interior elevators of Canada is estimated at 33,168,000 bushels, which includes 22,579,000 bushels of wheat and 6,051,000 bushels of oats. Mills in the Dominion will require about 20,000,000 bushels of wheat before the next crop, or practically the amount held in storage by country elevators.

BANKRUPTCY AFTER SALE

Federal Court Holds Mill Cannot Recover Money on Sale of Flour by Commission.

In the case of a mill selling a quantity of flour on a commission basis, and the brokerage company afterwards filing a petition in bankruptcy, the Federal District Court of South Dakota held that the mill could not recover $1,567.40, as the proceeds of the sale of two carloads of flour. At the time of the filing of the petition in bankruptcy by the brokerage house, the two cars of flour had been sold and the proceeds collected by the bankrupts and their representatives. The money for the flour was used by the brokerage house in paying some of their debts and the expense of running their business.

In the bankruptcy proceedings, the milling company filed an intervening petition, claiming $1,567.40 as the proceeds of the sale of the flour. The mill held that the entire proceeds of the sale of the flour should be turned over to them, and they should be given preference over the general creditors of the brokerage house.

The court held that the interest of the mill in the two carloads of flour, and the proceeds of the sale of the flour in the hands of the bankrupts was not that of debtor and creditor and that the mill was the actual owner of the flour.

A question for the court to answer was: If the mill was the owner of the flour and the proceeds of its sale, intrusted to the bankrupts and their agents, by whom it had been misapplied, was the mill entitled to a general lien upon the assets of the trustees in bankruptcy of the estate of the bankrupts for the value of such property as against the general creditors, or had they such right to the money acquired about the time of the filing of the petition solely from the sale of other property than the flour, of the bankrupts, the entire property of the mill having been delivered to the purchasers and the entire proceeds of the sale misappropriated by the bankrupts and their agents?

Answering this question, the court held in the decision, as the identity of the original trust fund of the mill was lost when the whole of the proceeds of the flour in question were, with all other funds which have been intermingled, paid out to the creditors of the bankrupt, that the miller was not claiming his own property intrusted to the bankrupts, nor the proceeds thereof, nor seeking to recover from a cash fund with which the proceeds of the sale of the flour was mingled, but were claiming a preference over other creditors out of a cash fund realized upon sale of the property of the bankrupt, and not of the goods belonging to the miller and which had been distributed by the brokerage house.

The court held that no bankruptcy statute in the United States gave the petitioners a preference over all creditors. It followed that the petitioners having failed to prove that any of their property either in its original, commingled or in any form came into the hands of the trustee in bankruptcy, their claim was therefore denied.

Agricultural Patents.

The following agricultural patents were issued this week to Minnesota and Dakota inventors, as reported by Williamson & Merchant, Patent Attorneys, 925-933 Metropolitan Life Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.: W. T. Bennett, Sioux Falls, S. D., flexible connection for gang plows; Ole Sutter, Isanti, Minn., bean sorting belt; John Wedin, Minneapolis, Minn., wrench.

KANSAS CITY AND THE SOUTHWEST.

Business in flour of Kansas City and Southwestern mills was unchanged last week, mills making fairly satisfactory sales to restricted territory. Prices were steadily held throughout the week and there was a tendency on the part of some mills to advance quotations 10c per barrel. No concessions were offered although Eastern jobbers made bids for round lots at 10 to 15c under views of mills.

Output of mills again showed a slight increase, Kansas City plants making 39,500 barrels of flour, compared with 37,900 barrels in the preceding week, 29,400 barrels two weeks ago, and 38,000 barrels a year ago. Increase in the output was due partly to better sales, but principally to more liberal shipping instructions on old contracts.

Demand for flour comes principally from established buyers of mills in nearby territory. Light stocks necessitated frequent replenishment, but buying is still of a single carlot character. Daily fluctuations in wheat, and the unsettlement in the present situation are not conductive of sales for deferred delivery. Mills generally are asking a premium of 10c on contracts for more than 60 days delivery.

Bids from the East are 10 to 20c out of line. Practically only flour moving to the East is on old contracts and single cars on new sales. Jobbers are taking their immediate needs only, and are disposed to take on spring wheat brands whenever possible. Northwestern mills are offering under quotations of hard winter wheat mills.

Clears are unsalable in domestic markets, and much of the low grade offerings are being moved for export at a narrow margin. Bids in Kansas City for 35 per cent clear flour net mills $3.30 in jutes at mill. However, cables on the general run of clear flour are much lower than this figure. Southwestern mills are generally holding first clear at $2.90@3.30, with second clear down to $2.60.

Southern outlet for flour last week improved somewhat. There were some purchasers of clear flour by Southern bakers, but generally most prices were for 95 per cent straight and patent.

Soft wheat flour optput of Kansas City mills again showed a decrease, reflecting a lighter volume of trade. Kansas City mills made 5,000 barrels of soft wheat flour last week, compared with 6,800 barrels in the preceding week and 7,750 a year ago. Demand from the Southeast decreased, while Southern buyers were taking clear. Soft wheat patent advanced 10c per barrel, but no changes were made in quotation of lower grades. Mills report the freer movement of soft wheat affecting trade adversely.

The following quotations are derived from sales made last week by interior Kansas and Nebraska mills as reported by Kansas City buyers and commission men, and are basis jute net f. o. b. Missouri river in round lots or single car loads; 95 per cent straight for February-March shipment, $3.60@3.80 per barrel; high patents, 20@25c higher than 95 per cent; first clear $2.90@3.30 per barrel, according to quality and grades; second clear, $2.60@2.90.

MILL FEED.

Heavier grades of mill feed were in poor demand the past week, while light grades enjoyed a fair sale. Bran held steady to somewhat higher, while shorts and middlings had a weak tone. Sales of mill feed are still to restricted territory in immediate Southwest, offerings of soft and spring wheat mills affecting trade adversely in the East and Southern states.

Mild weather in the Southwest, which has revived pastures in a great many districts, is an adverse influence in feed business. However, the light running operations of mills mean a small output of feed, which is being taken care of by the present demand. In some sections of Missouri and Kansas mills report that they cannot supply 50 per cent of the mill feed demand with their present output. These mills are operating on 12 hour schedules.

Sales of straight cars of bran were made at a range of $1.16@1.18. Nebraska mills made free offerings on Monday of this week, the mild weather reacting on the improved tone to the feed trade in Nebraska territory. Kansas mills were offering fairly well, but a good proportion of the mills in the state report that their established and mixed car trade are absorbing all of their output and they have no surplus to offer.

The mild weather is affecting trade in shorts and heavier feeds. Farmers are not disposed to feed shorts and middlings to their stock under present mild weather conditions. This is reflected in the weak tone to shorts and middlings and the comparatively light demand. Mills were offering shorts at a range of $1.24 to $1.30, according to quality.

Middlings were sold in straight cars on the Kansas City market at a range og $1.37 to $1.40. This feed is rather scarce, but the demand is being filled by present supplies.

The following prices were paid by brokers and commission men at close of last week for mill feed from interior Missouri river mills, basis 100 lb. burlap net f. o. b. Missouri river: Bran, $1.16@1.18 per 100 lbs.; shorts, $1.24@1.30; fancy white middlings, $1.38@1.40; but supply very scarce; red dog, $1.45.

Cottonseed and Linseed Meal.

Indications of lower temperatures the fore part of the week helped trade in cottonseed and linseed meal, but a return to mild temperatures put trade on the old basis. Sales are principally of a routine character and there is no snap to the market. Prices are unchanged for the week. Cottonseed meal is held at $31.75 to $32; linseed meal, $29.50 to $30.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Quotations by Missouri river mills for prompt shipment to Eastern or Middle states in carlots or mixed cars to regular trade, basis f. o. b. Kansas City, are as follows:

Flour—Hard winter wheat patents, 98s cotton or jute, $4.10@4.30 per bbl; hard winter wheat straights, 98s cotton or jute, $3.90@4.10; first clears, $3@3.50; soft wheat patent, 98-lb. cotton or jute, $4.60@5 per bbl.; straight, $4.40@4.70; first clears, jute, $3.30@3.50; ordinary shorts, $1.25; white shorts, $1.30; corn meal, 35c per 17½ lb. sack.

Cereal Goods—Rye flour in small sacks, $1.65@1.75 per 100; in 98s and 140s, $1.60@1.75; rye graham (pumpernickle) in small cotton sacks, $1.55@1.65 per 100; in 98s and 140s, $1.50@1.60; graham flour in small sacks, $2@2.10 per 100; whole wheat flour, in small sacks, $2.10@2.20 per 100; 98s and 140s, $2.05@2.15; rolled oats, in wood, 180 lbs., $5.20 per bbl.

Mill Feed—Bran, in 100-lb sacks, in carlots, $1.16@1.20; red dog, in 100-lb sacks, carlots, $1.45; white shorts, $1.32@1.36.

Linseed Meal—Carlots, per ton, $29.50.

Cotton Seed Meal—Carlots, per ton, $31.50; ton lots, $32.

Southwestern Market Prices.

Following are prices of flour and other mill products quoted by Southwestern mills for straight or mixed cars, basis f. o. b. buyers station: Flour in 24-lb sacks, 5c per cwt higher.

Kansas—Hard wheat patent, $4.30@4.60 per bbl; hard wheat, straight, $4.10@4.40; bran, $1.15@1.25 per 100; mill run, $1.30; brown shorts, $1.35; white shorts, $1.40; corn meal, 38c per 17½-lb sack.

Oklahoma—Soft wheat patent, $4.70@4.90 per bbl; hard wheat patent, $4.30@4.60; bran, $1.25; mill run bran, $1.30; corn meal, 33c@38c per 17½-lb sack.

Arkansas—Soft wheat, high patent, $4.70@5.10 per bbl; hard wheat patent, $4.50@4.70; corn meal, 17-lb sacks, 40c; bran, $1.35@1.40 per 100, basis L. R. rate points.

Texas—Soft wheat flour, extra patent, $4.90@5.10 per bbl; hard wheat flour, high patent, $4.60@4.90 per bbl; straight, $4.40@4.70; bran, $1.30 per 100; shorts, $1.55; corn meal, 70c per 35-lb sack.

THE SOUTHWESTERN GRAIN SITUATION.

Notwithstanding rumors that the constant freezing and thawing of the ground in the winter wheat belt has killed many of the plants, reports indicate that the growing wheat is in splendid condition and has thus far gone through the winter without damage. Snows fell in some parts of the winter wheat belt, but generally the crop is without a covering. The sudden drop in temperatures the middle of last week did not affect the wheat adversely. Although the sap is rising in some of the plants prematurely, lower temperatures will not do much damage.

Foreign bids for wheat in Kansas City last week were equal to 83¾c for No. 2 hard, but this price was not accepted. Local elevator men are not willing to sell their stocks for less than 1½c under May, which is worth around 87½c. Wheat is said to be held tighter in Kansas City than in Chicago, St. Louis or Omaha, where foreigners have recently made purchases at bids refused in Kansas City. But for this, sales of wheat for export might have been made in Kansas City.

It was the opinion of all millers present at the semi-annual meeting of the Southern Kansas Millers' Club in Wichita on Thursday, January 29, that crop conditions throughout the southern part of Kansas were nearly ideal and that at present prospects are bright for the biggest crop of wheat ever harvested in the state.

A half car of Egyptian kafir corn, the first ever offered in the Kansas City market, was received last week by the Moffatt Commission Co. The katir graded No. 3 white, and resembled ordinary kafir, with the exception that the berries were less round. The grain is a new drouth-resistant recently introduced by the national Department of Agriculture in Southern states.

The Oxford Mill & Elevator Co., Oxford, Kans., says growing wheat is in extra fine condition in its vicinity.

The continued heavy corn receipts in Omaha and Kansas City are surprising grain men on the two exchanges. A month ago indications were that Iowa farmers would not dispose of their corn at ruling prices, and as declines have occurred since then, the movement is rather unexpected.

J. A. Haley, of the Fairview Milling Co., Fairview, Okla., says that green bugs and Hessian fly found in the wheat fields have proven to be harmless by the experiment station as far as damage to wheat is concerned. Acreage to wheat around Fairview shows an increase of more than 25 per cent over the previous record area.

Elevator operators in Chicago bought 200,000 bushels of wheat late last week from Southwestern dealers.

Temperatures prevailing over the Southwestern winter wheat belt during January were much higher than the ten-year average for January. Most of the month witnessed alternate freezing and thawing weather, but temperatures did not reach such a low point as to cause any anxiety among winter wheat growers. Precipitation was also much below the average in all the Southwestern grain area, but the surplus of moisture in the ground from the snows and rains of December is ample and no danger is felt from this score.

SOUTHWESTERN NOTES.

The plant of the Louisiana Grain & Milling Co., Lake Charles, La., was totally destroyed by fire on the night of January 15, entailing loss in excess of $40,000.

J. H. Harrison, sales manager of the N. Sauer Milling Co., Cherryvale, Kans., returned home last week from a two weeks' business trip through Louisiana and Florida.

Secretary Prouty of the Oklahoma Grain Dealers' Association, with headquarters at Oklahoma City, has organized a clearing house for pure seed to furnish to farmers in the state.

The new mill of the Hauck Mill & Elevator Co., Valley Falls, Kans., has been completed and the plant is now ready for operation. First flour will be turned out this week, according to present plans of owners.

The possibility of Wichita securing another elevator was discussed during the visit of S. E. St. John of Worthington, Minn., who owns a large line of elevators in the Northwest. Mr. St. John told Wichita dealers that he was in Kansas to look over prospective sites for elevators.

The fire which destroyed the McFarland Bros. Flour Mill, Monroe City, Mo., is believed to have resulted from a dust explosion in one of the flour bins. The mill was completely destroyed by fire and the damage was in excess of $26,000. It is doubtful as to whether it will be rebuilt.

J. C. George, traveling salesman for the Sherman Milling Co., Sherman, Texas, died suddenly in Gainsville, Texas, last week of heart failure. Mr. George came off the road suffering with a severe cold, which almost developed into pneumonia. Later the attack of heart failure caused his death.

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The Coldwater Milling Co., Coldwater, Kans., which was recently organized, has purchased a site for the mill building and excavation work will start in the near future. About 60 days will be required for the construction of the mill building. The company is capitalized for $10,000, with about 40 representative farmers and business men holding stock. George H. Helton is president.

H. H. Hill, of the Arkansas City Milling Co., Arkansas City, Kans., left last week on an extended trip through Cuba and other islands of the West Indies. Mr. Hill will be accompanied by several other business men of Arkansas City, who are taking the trip for pleasure. Mr. Hill plans to combine business with pleasure, for he is going to visit Havana and several of the other large centers in Cuba, with a view to enlarging the flour business of his company on the island. The Arkansas City mill now transacts a fair business in the West Indies and an increase is anticipated following Mr. Hill's visit.

August J. Bulte of the Larabee Flour Mills Co., Hutchinson, Kans., while in Kansas City last week said that the present prospects for wheat in Kansas indicated by far the greatest crop ever harvested in the state. Mr. Bulte does not predict that Kansas will harvest the largest crop, for the growin gwheat still has much danger to face. "A blanket of snow during February would afford a vast amount of assurance for a record yield," said Mr. Bulte. "There may be some loss from drouth in the spring, but there is a big acreage throughout the state which looks uniformly good at present. I do not anticipate any insect ravage of material extent."

Ocean Rates Are Lower.

Declines of one cent were recorded in ocean rates via Atlantic ports. Gulf rates are mostly steady, with one or two reductions of one cent. Bookings are light.

	Atlantic All-Rail	Through Gulf
Amsterdam	39	38.00
Aberdeen	44	44.50
Antwerp	44	40.50
Belfast	42	42.50
Bristol	41	.....
Bremen	37	38.50
Dublin	43	.....
Dundee	44	46.00
Glasgow	41	41.50
Hamburg	38	36.50
Hull	43	.....
Leith	42	.....
Liverpool	38	37.00
London	39	38.50
Manchester	38	37.50
Newcastle	44	.....
Ratterdam	36	36.50

GRAIN TRADE REVIEW.

R. O. Johnson.

Sentiment in wheat is mixed, following the recent advance. The movement to market is small, both Northwest and Southwest. In the Northwest fear of competition with Canadian wheat, following the passing of the tariff bill last fall, was an incentive for farmers to market grain at once. This, no doubt, cleaned up the crop very rapidly. In the Southwest a tight money market last fall and talk of business depression over the country caused early selling of supplies and has left a small surplus stock with the farmer. Both sections were forced sellers. This, with the open winter, has, without question, cleaned up the crop as it seldom has been in years. In addition, the business outlook is steadily brightening. Wall street stocks are rising buoyantly and Wall street invariably is the barometer of the country's future business condition. Wheat relatively is the cheapest commodity in the world's markets, and abnormally low prices are hardly to be expected, with other food products at high levels and the general living cost high. Supplies are not excessive as compared with a year ago. The domestic visible is over 3,000,000 bushels under last year. The European visible is practically the same as a year ago, and Chicago stocks over 1,000,000 under. Prices, on the other hand, are slightly below last year's. The crop outlook is perfect, but so perfect that any change would naturally favor the buyers. Furthermore, the weather in February and March must naturally be severe, if averages in temperatures are to be struck before the early summer season. Foreign exports are not what the trade bargained for in the face of a record-breaking world's crop and domestic exports so far are 20,000,000 bushels above last year and should continue heavy as general supplies are marketed. Argentine shipments indicate that damage in that country has been more severe than estimated, and Australia is not shipping freely. Indian shipments have dried up.

Charles Richardson of Dalton, Kans., who sued the Imboden Milling Co., Wichita, Kans., for damages because of the "fracture of the middle phalanx of the little finger on his right hand," has settled the case outside of court, according to a statement filed in the district court last week. The milling company paid him $50 for his injuries.

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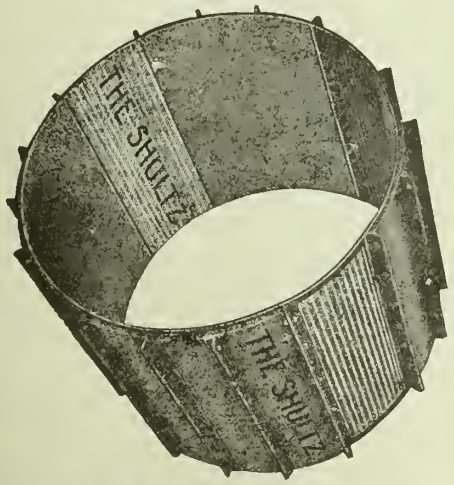

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SOUTHEAST.

Nashville, Tenn., February 2.

Flour trade last week was of good volume. There was no unusual activity noted, and while the snap that the millers most desire was not in evidence, at the same time a healthy demand was noted and millers are rather optimistic over conditions. There was no foreign trading. Considerable ordering out on old contracts was noted.

Business conditions are good in this territory and while stocks are only moderate, millers are expecting considerable activity later on in the season. While the strength noted in wheat gave the market a rather steady tone no advance in flour prices was noted and millers seemed satisfied with conditions.

Bran and shorts prices remained up and millers reported a fairly active demand for mill feed.

Nashville Market Prices.

The following prices are f. o. b. Nashville in car lots:

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (basis wood)—Best standard patent, $4.85 per bbl.; high patent, $4.45; half patent, $4.25; choice, $3.85; in cotton bags, 15c per bbl. lower.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (basis jute)—Best patent, $4.15@4.20.

Mill Feed—Bran, $26 to $27 per ton; middlings and shorts, $27 to $28; hominy feed, $25.50 to $26.50.

MEMPHIS.

Memphis, Tenn., February 2.

A better tone was apparent in the flour market during the past week and an increased volume of business was done by jobbers and commission men. A decided improvement is anticipated in the near future.

Prices generally were unchanged. Soft wheat patent is quoted at $4.90, with soft wheat patent self-rising flour at $5.15. Straight is worth $3.75, wood basis. Hard wheat flour was only in limited demand. Patent is held at $4.65 in sacks.

Mill feed trade is fair. Bran is held at $25 per ton in 100 pound sacks. Shorts are worth $2 more, same basis.

SOUTHEASTERN NOTES.

Stocks of grain at Nashville are: Wheat, 381,028 bushels; corn, 453,700; oats, 918,500; flour, 44,000 barrels. Receipts of grain were 313 cars.

Receipts of grain in Memphis for the week ending January 31 are as follows: Corn, 119 cars; oats, 84 cars; hay, 141 cars; mill feed, 28 cars, and wheat, 9 cars.

Casey & Jacobs have completed plans for a new flouring mill, which they propose to erect and operate at Manchester, Tenn. It is expected to have the plant completed by April.

TEXAS.

Ft. Worth, Tex., February 2.

Last week flour trade was good. Prices were unchanged.

Texas Market Prices.

Soft Wheat Flour—Standard high patent, $5 per barrel in 48 to 98-lb. cotton sacks, basis delivered group 1 points; extra special, $5.50; splits or seconds, $4.50.

Hard Winter Wheat—High patent, $4.90 per bbl. in cotton; extra specials, $5.40; 10c additional is charged for flour in 24-lb. cotton sacks and 20c higher in wood.

Mill Feed—Mill run bran in 100-lb. burlap or cotton bags, $27 per ton, basis delivered Texas common points.

The Eldridge Sugar & Feed Co. is being organized in San Antonio, Tex., to erect a 100,000 ton annual capacity stock feed mill.

IOWA

Des Moines, Ia., February 2.

Dealers bought more liberally during the past week, and volume of business showed a big increase over preceding period. Sales, however, were still of a single car order and limited mostly to established trade. Advancing quotations of both spring and winter wheat mills helped business somewhat. Quotations generally in the state were unchanged to 10c higher, with most mills asking the increase. Local Iowa mills also transacted a better volume of business, although they still say business is unsatisfactory.

Mills in the state are operating from twelve to fifteen hours daily, with new business taking all of flour made. Most old contracts have been cleaned up and nothing is being done at present for deferred delivery. Local trade is best outlet. A good mixed car business is noted to nearby states, especially cars of corn goods and flour. Local mills are asking a range of $4.50 to $4.60 for patents in mixed or straight cars, delivered any part of Iowa.

For the first week in the past month Kansas mills were again doing a mixed car business in flour and feed. Feed quotations in the state have advanced to nearly a parity with Southwestern prices and Kansas mill agents report good inquiry for cars of flour and feed. A 10c advance in prices by Kansas mills brought quotations to the basis of $4.50 to $4.60 for patents in sacks. Des Moines dealers were buying at the lower point.

Nebraska mills continue to offer patents at $4.40 in some instances, but most quotations from that state were at $4.50. Mixed car business predominated.

Northwestern mills raised prices 10c per barrel and were quoting $4.60 to $4.80 for patents, with short patents and advertised brands worth up to $5.10. Business was fair, but everything was of an immediate shipment character. Bakers in the state are not replenishing to any extent, most having sufficient stocks to run them 30 days.

Feed was higher and in improved demand. Bran is held at $22 to $23.50, representing an advance of practically $1 per ton. Offerings of interior mills are light, sales at mill door and to established trade absorbing most of output. Middlings were not as strong as bran, advancing only 50c. Quotations ranged from $25 to $29. Southwestern mills are still somewhat out of line on feed, but local advancing prices are narrowing the difference.

IOWA NOTES.

Gammon Bros., Leon, Ia., are planning to erect a new concrete mill building, 50x50 feet, as soon as the weather will permit. Improvements will also be made in the present mill buildings.

J. M. McAvoy is contemplating the installation of a 50 barrel mill at Grinnell, Ia., in a local structure formerly used as a tannery. With him will be associated A. D. Hughes of Montpelier, Ind.

The movement of corn in Iowa is just fair. Reserves in some sections of the state average more than 50 per cent of the harvest, but generally there is only about 20 per cent of last year's crop still on farms. Marketing was rather light last week, due to bad condition of roads. Some farmers are holding all of their corn, rather than sell at ruling prices. However, a number are not optimistic regarding future corn prices, as a result of the continued mild weather, and they are beginning to dispose of some of their holdings of the coarse cereal.

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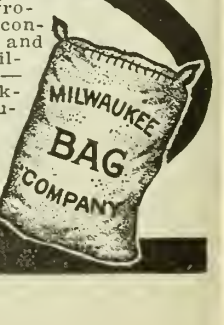

ILLINOIS.

Chicago, Ill., February 2.

Chicago flour trade at the moment is very unsatisfactory. New sales made by local mills are light and shipping directions on flour already booked are received only in fair volume. Values all along the line are about the same as they were a week ago. Soft winter wheat patents and straights are scarce and millers are able to sell their products at steady and quite satisfactory prices. There is a pronounced lack of demand, both for Northwestern and Southwestern flour, but flour made in the Northwest is in much better demand than grades of like character milled in the Southwest, as quotations are from 5c to 10c a barrel lower in favor of the former.

Clears are selling only in a moderate way at the basis of $3.60 jute delivered for the standard Northwestern and $2.80 for second clear.

Both mill feed and rye flour are dull with demand slow and prices unchanged. Lighter grades of mill feed are in slightly better demand than the heavier, but continued adverse weather conditions have proved a serious handicap to satisfactory business. Offerings much in excess of the demand for rye flour, particularly from Wisconsin mills, are received but quotations remain satisfactory at the basis of $2.90 jute f. o. b. Chicago for standard patent white rye and $2.60 for dark.

Chicago Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Special brands (basis wood), $5.30 per bbl.; standard patents (basis jute), $4@4.15; straight, $3.70@3.85; first clears, $3@3.35; second clears, $2.60@2.80; low grade, $2.60@2.70.

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $4@4.20; straight, $3.70@3.85; fancy clears, $3.30@3.50; standard clears, $3@3.25; low grades, $2.80@3.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $4.10@4.20; straight, $3.90@4; fancy clears, $3.30@3.50; low grade, $3.15@3.35; Michigan, 10c higher; patent, $4.20@4.35; straight, $4.05@4.15.

Mill Feed (100-lb. sacks)—Spring wheat bran, $21; standard middlings, $23.75; red dog, $27.50.

Rye Flour (in jute)—White, $2.90@3; dark, $2.70@2.80.

Coast Flour — Patent, $4.55@4.70; straight, $4.30@4.50.

ILLINOIS NOTES.

H. H. Hanneman, connected with George C. Christian & Co., Minneapolis, was a Chicago visitor Friday, en route to Eastern points.

Among recent Chicago visitors was J. C. Templeton, sales manager of the Sheffield-King Milling Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

W. L. Phelps, president of the Star and Crescent Milling Co., Chicago, is spending a short vacation at French Lick Springs, Ind.

W. M. Hopkins, who recently resigned as manager of the transportation department of the Chicago Board of Trade, has been succeeded by Edward B. Boyd, who previously held the same position.

The New Century Co., of Chicago, is installing one of the most complete and up-to-date flour laboratories in the country. This laboratory is to be under the competent supervision of R. F. Kilthau, an analytical chemist, ably assisted by H. R. Lindberg, who has been engaged in laboratory work for the New Century Co. for the past two years. The laboratory will be in full operation inside of a week's time and in position to make chemical analysis and also complete baking determinations on flour.

NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, La., February 2.

Conditions on the flour market last week were steady. There was a fair demand on all grades. All mills increased prices for deferred deliveries on an average of 10c a barrel. Stocks are light on all grades, but ample for requirements.

Kansas mills did the bulk of the business last week, both for the city and country. Stocks of dealers were light, and though the trade as a rule refused to pay the advance of 10c a barrel mills held firm. Kansas values ranged from $4.15@4.25 with a few mills asking $4.35@4.45 for patents. Clears were held at $3.65@3.75. Oklahoma mills were out of line 5@10c per barrel and did little except to fill old contracts for Latin American export.

Prices on spring wheat flour were advanced, with mills declining to make concessions. High patents were held at $4.45@4.55 in cottons. Dakota mills were in line with Minneapolis and did a small country business, the city trade going to well advertised specialties from Minneapolis.

Little buying was registered by the soft winter wheat mills. Cracker factories were apparently well stocked for neither the buyers nor sellers could reach a price for future business. Macaroni men bought some clears in small lots.

Mill feed quotations were up 1@2c per 100 pounds. Demand was comparatively small and offerings were scarce. St. Louis values for soft winter wheat bran were $1.33 per 100, with Kansas bran on the same basis. Shorts were offered in limited quantities at $1.50@1.52 per 100.

New Orleans Market Prices.

Following are ruling prices on flour, quarter and half barrels, f. o. b. New Orleans, car loads:

Kansas Hard Wheat—Patents, wood packages, $4.80@4.95; 98-lb. cotton and jute, $4.30@4.50; straight, 98-lb. packages, $4.10@4.25.

Soft Winter Wheat—Patents, wood packages, $4.70@4.90; 98-lb. cotton and jute, $4.50@4.70; straights, 98-lb. wood packages, $4.35@4.50; straights, 98-lb. wood, cotton and jute, $4.15@4.35.

MINNESOTA

Minneapolis, Minn., February 2.

Flour prices are 10c higher than a week ago and patents are offered at from $3.95 to $4.75 per barrel in wood, Minneapolis. Business picked up after the rise in wheat early in the week, but the activity slackened in short order and sales became light and scattered. Shipping directions were received with promptness. Flour shipments aggregated 354,142 barrels and were in excess of the figures for the previous week by 17,000 barrels.

Mill feed sold whenever offered, but with the majority of the mills sold ahead for five and six weeks, offerings were light. Shipments totaled 2,678 tons. Coarse feed market was without feature. Prices remained stationary.

Nearly 2,000,000 bushels of wheat were received during the week. Cash wheat sold readily, with premiums up to 1½c above May.

Minneapolis Market Prices.

Minnesota Spring Wheat Flour—First patent, $4.25@4.75; second patent, $3.95@4.25; first clear, $2.90@3.70; second clear, $2.60@2.90.

Corn Products—Corn meal granulated white, $3.60@3.80; corn meal granulated yellow, $3.60@3.80; coarse corn meal and cracked corn, $21.50@21.75; ground feeds, corn and oats mixed, $21.75@22.50.

Millstuffs—Bran, in 100-lb. sacks, $21.50@22; standard middlings, in 100-lb. sacks, $21@21.50; red dog, in 140-lb. sacks, $24@25.

MINNESOTA NOTES.

Preston King, of the seed firm of Northrup, King & Co., who is credited with being the first man to apply laboratory tests to wheat and flour, died last week at his home in Minneapolis at the age of 57. In 1881 shortly after his graduation from Yale, he entered the employ of C. A. Pillsbury & Co., and it was while he was stationed at the mill that it occurred to him that laboratory methods, instead of the time honored practice of "doughing-up," would prove more effective.

C. B. Spaulding, general manager of the New Century Co., is spending the week in Eastern markets.

INDIANAPOLIS

Indianapolis Ind., February 2.

Buying of flour continued at a fair rate in Indianapolis and Indiana throughout the week. The increase was not so noticeable, however, as during the ten days preceding. Buyers gave evidence of a conviction that the firmer tone in the wheat market would soon be reflected in an increase of prices at the mills and continued slowly to replenish stocks. Buying was not carried on in large lots.

Call for mill feed remained good, although largely local. No change was recorded in prices.

Indianapolis Market Prices.

Prices quoted by Indiana mills, the flour in wood and the feed in bulk, all f. o. b., are:

Indiana Flour—Soft winter wheat patent, $4.60 to $4.70; straight, $4.30 to $4.40.

Northwestern Spring Wheat—Patents, $4.35 to $4.45.

Mill Feed—$24 to $25 a ton.

INDIANA NOTES.

The Orleans Mill & Elevator Co., of Orleans, Ind., has been incorporated with a capital of $15,000. Directors are E. M. Heise, A. Heise and P. Heise.

All the problems of the farmers' elevator companies will be discussed at some length at the annual meeting of the Farmers Grain Dealers' Association of Minnesota at Minneapolis, February 4th to 6th. Standarization of grades of grain is the subject uppermost in the minds of the grain growers.

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CORN PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT.

Lower cash prices in Kansas City and at other primary markets were reflected in a rather draggy tone to corn products trade of Kansas City and Missouri River mills. Corn prices were reduced one to two cents during the week, but no material changes in corn goods prices were recorded, although a weak tone prevailed throughout. Jobbers were restrained from buying on the decline, by the hope that prices would show further reductions in the next two weeks.

Interior mills did not feel the effect of the lower prices to the degree of local mills. Most reports of country mils indicated a good volume of business in corn goods, especially in mixed cars with flour. A slight decrease in volume of business was reported by Kansas mills, but Oklahoma and Nebraska report satisfactory trade at unchanged prices.

Mild weather is still one of the principal adverse factors in corn goods trade. High temperatures prevail over the entire South and there is little likelihood that any wintry weather will be had, in the opinion of jobbers, at least. In consequence, none of the largest handlers is stocking up to any extent, most filling their current wants. At some points in the South, jobbers bought rather heavily early in the winter and are ordering out their supplies on contracts gradually.

Trade in chop was light, outlet being limited to nearby states. In Kansas. Missouri, Oklahoma and Arkansas, much pasturing and grazing of live stock is affecting trade of chop mills. Sales are in single or mixed ears, local mills reporting nothing in the way of contracts for large supplies. Small dealers report their supplies moving into consuming channels at a slow rate. The use of chop as chicken feed is also light, because of the high prices. Chop prices last week ranged from $1.23 to $1.27.

Demand for meal and other table goods was of a scattered character. Shipments to Northern points were light, because of lower prices of Iowa and Illinois mills. Sales on Southern account decreased as a result of the weak tone to prices. Best outlet was in immediate territory of Kansas City and Southwestern mills. Arkansas was a fair buyer of meal and chop in mixed cars. Texas took steadily in cars with flour. Southeastern business was light. Prices are practically unchanged over a week ago.

Brewers' goods are not in demand. Brewers are holding off from making purchases as much as possible. The continued weakness in the market, and the unsettlement regarding future movement are taken as bearish factors. Large brewers are making purchases only for their immediate needs. Prices are off about 5c under a week ago.

Corn futures were irregular last week, market ruling stronger early and closing with a net loss of one-half cent. Prospects of unsettled weather and an improved cash demand were bullish features the first part of the week, but a return of high temperatures caused the recessions later in the week. Offers of new crop Argentine corn for future delivery at Galveston, 63c to 64c were taken bearishly by traders. Kansas City receipts diminished, but were still heavy, being 753 cars, compared with 948 a week ago and 448 a year ago. Stocks increased more than 100,000 bushels in face of the lighter receipts. Visible stocks in the country are more than 6,000,000 bushels heavier than a year ago. This, in view of the fact that the crop harvested a year ago was the largest on record, is taken by traders to indicate the great saving in feeding by the mild winter, and partly due to the importations of Argentine corn.

Following quotations for corn products, basis f. o. b. Kansas City, for shipment within thirty days, either in straight or mixed cars, were reported by Missouri River corn millers last week: Cream corn meal, in small cotton or paper sacks, kiln dried and degerminated, $1.55@1.60 per 100; coarse hominy grits, in 100-lb. bags, $1.60@1.65 per 100; brewers' grits in 100-lb bags, $1.60@1.65 per 100; corn chop in 100-lb. burlap bags, natural, $1.24@1.27 per 100; corn bran in 100-lb. bags, 95c per 100.

OKLAHOMA.

Oklahoma City, February 2.

Demand for meal and chop continues good, with prices unchanged. Following quotations are being named in either straight or mixed cars, delivered: Chop in ne wburlap or cottons, $1.40@1.55; white bolted meal, 33@36c per 17½ pound cotton. Oklahoma mills find themselves nearer in line on chop quotations delivered Texas points. For a short period, recently, Texas millers were considerably under, on account of being able to use Argentine corn.

MEMPHIS.

Memphis, Tenn., February 2.

Corn meal was in active demand throughout the Southeast last week. A satisfactory volume of business was done and considerable improvement in sales is anticipated from now on. Prices were unchanged for the week. Receipts of corn are proving ample for needs of millers. Some is being taken from Western points. Standard meal is held at $3.25 per barrel, wood basis, with cream meal at $3.55, wood.

Chop sales are limited. Most sales last week were effected at $1.35 per 100 pounds, but this price is considered high and as a result new sales are light and represent immediate wants of buyers.

SOUTHEAST.

Nashville, Tenn., February 2.

Corn millers reported fairly active demand for meal and grits and stronger prices last week. Only a few contracts were made, bulk of buying being for immediate shipment. Corn millers anticipate heavier trading with the coming of seasonable weather. Millers quote f. o. b. Nashville in 96-lb. bags as follows: Best bolted meal, $1.70@1.80; pearl meal and grits, $1.80@1.90.

NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, La., February 2.

Corn goods were up 5c. Mills were willing to take the previous week's quotations on large orders for immediate shipment, but last of February and March orders had to be on the advanced basis. Illinois and Indiana mills did the bulk of the business, the mills in the Kansas-Nebraska districts being 10c out of line. Ruling quotations for carlots in barrels on Saturday were as follows, f. o. b. New Orleans: Grits, $3.40@3.50; cream meal, $3.45@3.55; standard meal, $3.30@3.40; chop, $1.45@1.50 per 100 pounds.

TEXAS.

Fort Worth, Texas, February 2.

Makers of corn products reported a good business all of the past week. No change in prices was reported. Standard meal packed in cotton 35s is quoted 65c, with halves at 33c. Chop in cotton or burlap bags is held at $32 per ton, basis delivered common point group 1.

NEW YORK.

New York, February 2.

Prices on corn goods were held rather steady with demand only of a routine character. Current quotations are: Meal, kiln dried export, $3.55 in barrels; fine yellow, $1.45@1.50; coarse, $1.35@1.45; hominy, $3.75; granulated yellow, $3.70; corn flour, $1.75. Brewer's goods—Meal, $1.68; grits, $1.69; flakes, $2.00.

OHIO.

Cincinnati, February 2.

Heavy arrivals of all classes of new corn to this market brought about sharp reductions in cash corn, and corn products were lowered in sympathy. Chop and meal declined 5c, this making a drop of 15c within the past few weeks. South is the principal buyer. Quotations are: Meal, $1.40@1.45; corn chop, $1.30@1.35.

The Massena Mill Co., Massena, Ia., has been sold by B. N. Jessen to Johnston, Moorehouse & Co., grain dealers of Massena. The new owners of the plant will operate it as heretofore, with some few changes in the management. The Massena mill has been remodeled and rebuilt in the past year and is in excellent condition at present.

The Home Elevator Co. has been incorporated in Stonega, Ia., with capital stock of $15,000.

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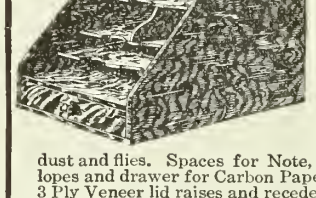

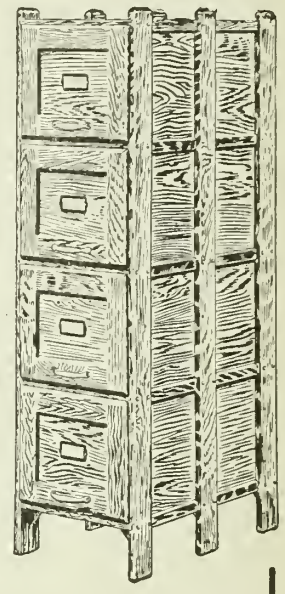

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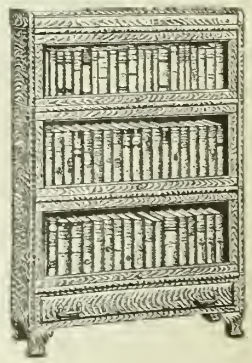

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NEBRASKA.

Omaha, Nebr., February 2.

Very few changes can be noted in the Omaha and interior Nebraska flour situation. Local business in most sections of the state continues good, but outside shipments are limited, Eastern business being dull and out of line, with Southern purchases light. Export trade in flour is at a standstill, only grade being sold to the Continent or the United Kingdom is clear flour, which is being dumped at a very close margin. The poor domestic outlet for clear grades makes necessary their disposal through foreign sales. Domestic demand for fancy grades of clear is good, but low grades are slow and practically unsalable. Foreign bids are higher than domestic offers on same grade of clear.

Price changes were of no consequence, general quotation over the state continuing on a basis of $4.60 for patents to local trade. In some sections mills are quoting $4.40. To retail trade in Omaha, mills are quoting $4.20, while bakers are buying at $3.90 to $4.10 per barrel f. o. b. mill.

The feed market continues active wth a good local demand. Tone is not as strong as a week ago. Outside shipments are principally to the South. Bran is held at $1.10 per 100 pounds and shorts at $1.20, f. o. b. Omaha.

NEBRASKA NOTES.

John Kay has joined the selling force of the Neligh Mills, Neligh, Nebr.

Olaf L. Otteson is a new employe in the power department of the Minden Milling Co., Minden, Nebr., succeeding D. C. Doyle.

A flour warehouse is being erected by the Osceola Roller Mills, Osceola, Nebr., the present storage space of the mill being inadequate.

The new 60-horsepower motor recently installed at the Ravenna Mills, Ravenna, Nebr., is now in operation, and meets the requirements admirably.

The Farmers' Elevator Co., at Nebraska City, Nebr., has decided to erect a new elevator in the near future, making a total of five elevators at this point, two the property of mills.

A new water wheel is being installed at the mill of H. C. Withers, Ulysses, Nebr. O. O. Howard, of Loup City, who is placing it in position, expresses the belief that the new wheel will afford sufficient power to run the mill full time and to take care of the city lighting plant.

The Laurel Roller Mills, Laurel, Nebr., which have been idle since last summer, will probably be sold by the McCaull-Webster Co., the present owners. Several years ago the mill was leased by the Fields-Slaughter Co., of Sioux City, Ia., but when their lease expired last summer, the mill was shut down. If the present change in ownership takes place, mill operations will be resumed.

Attorney General Martin, of Nebraska, is investigating the charges of the Coleridge, Nebr., Farmers' Elevator Co., which has complained that several of the line elevator companies in the state have been discriminating against them. It is alleged by the farmers' elevator that although the same freight rate applies from both Hartington and Coleridge, the line elevator companies have been paying one cent more for wheat and corn at Coleridge, in order to draw business from the farmers' elevator. The attorney general has notified the line elevator companies that this is a violation of the anti-discrimination law of Nebraska and that prosecution will be started unless the discriminations are removed.

MISSOURI.

St. Louis, Mo., February 2.

Flour was utterly devoid of life or interesting features last week, a poor demand being complained of. There were no appreciable price changes, although the feeling was easy and conditions favored buyers rather than sellers. Only straggling fresh orders came from domestic trade, and these were more numerous for soft than hard flour. One sale of soft patent was reported to the Continent, other information being that prices were 15c per barrel out of line on hard and fully 30c on soft flours, as indicated by cabled offers. Some few lots of soft and hard flour were sold elsewhere than to Europe, partly to the West Indies.

Mill feed developed an easier feeling last week, owing to a light demand and the small volume of business reported. Offerings by mills were light and demand chiefly of local nature.

St. Louis Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (in jutes)—Patent, $4.15@4.25; straight, $3.75@3.90; extra fancy, $3.55@3.65; fancy, $3.10@@3.30; low grades, $2.80@3.00.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (in jutes)—Patent, $3.90@4.10; straight, $3.60@3.70; first clear, $3,10@3.20; second clear, $2.90@3.00; low grades, $2.70@2.80.

Spring Wheat Flour (in jutes)—Patent, $4.15@4.30; clear, $3.50@3.60.

Rye Flour—Quote pure in jobbing way, $4 in wood, $3.70 in jutes.

Mill Feed (East St. Louis basis in 100-lb sacks)—Soft wheat bran, $1.23@1.24; hard wheat bran, $1.20@1.22; mixed feed, $1.24@1.25; middlings, $1.28@1.35; white hominy feed, $25.50 per ton; oats feed, $14.50 per ton; brown alfalfa meal at $17.50, and green at $19@20.50 per ton for choice.

City mills sell to trade: Bran at $1.27@1.28, and middlings, $1.30@1.50.

St. Louis Cash Grain Market.

Favorable weather over the domestic winter wheat belt, backed by irregular to lower grain futures after an early advance, made for an uncertain cash wheat market the past week. Exports, both of wheat and flour, were light compared with last week and the week preceding, and few mills reported takings of importance. There was a decreased movement to market late in the week, and a gradual absorption of offerings arrested a decline. The late milling demand showed a better tone, but was spasmodic and mostly on a hand-to-mouth basis. Generally speaking, stocks in distributors' hands are small, but the perfect condition of winter wheat makes for conservatism in excessive purchases. Several well-posted buyers express the opinion, however, that better things are in store for the market, basing their views on the generally improved business sentiment since the passing of the currency bill, which they assert cannot possibly mean continued abnormally cheap wheat, with corn and oats relatively high and other food and commodities and the general cost of living excessive. Flour sales are not readily recorded, except at price concessions. Millers, however, attribute this more to the favorable crop outlook than to the technical condition of the general flour trade. The cash demand in corn was mostly local all week, being good early and fair late. Quality of yellow and mixed is fair, but best in white, with latter chiefly from Iowa. Prices were up early, but later backed to start of week. Good demand for oats all week. Shippers were best buyers and 75 per cent of offers were No. 3 white. Prices were steady throughout.

MISSOURI NOTES.

The Eberle-Albrecht Flour Co., of St. Louis, has been awarded a contract by the United States Government to supply 2,500 100-pound bags of flour to the St. Louis Jefferson Barracks and the Government post at Oglethorpe, Ga. Competition for the contract was open to all flour mills in the United States. The contract provides that the flour be put in double bags, the inner one of cotton and the outer one of burlap.

E. L. Waggoner, of the W. L. Green Commission Co., was elected president of the St. Louis Grain Club at the annual dinner and election of officers at the Mercantile Club last Tuesday night. F. W. Seele was chosen vice president and Thomas K. Martin re-elected secretary. The directors named were Robert C. Valier, E. M. Samuels, Gilbert Sears, H. F. Halliday and J. Paul Berger. Following the election a theatre party was held by the club.

William T. Hill, the popular floor member of the J. H. Teasdale Commission Co., of St. Louis, has proved the adage that umbrellas are public property. This is how it happened. One day last week Hill was watching the quotations on the Merchants' Exchange floor. It was a rainy day, and as is customary many members had laid their umbrellas on the rostrum, near which he was sitting. A member walked over, picked up an umbrella and started for the door.

"Hey, you!" called Hill, jokingly. "Put that umbrella back." Imagine Hill's surprise when the man returned, placed the umbrella on the rostrum and without a word walked out of the hall.

Christian Bernet, of the Bernet, Craft & Kaufman Milling Co., a former president of the Merchants' Exchange, and T. F. Petri, of the Thomas Akin Commission Co., will depart with a party February 3, for a tour of Panama and Costa Rica. The trip will be made under the auspices of the St. Louis Business Men's League. Several other representatives of the milling trade have made reservations for the journey. At New Orleans a party from Birmingham, Ala., will join the St. Louisans.

Stocks of wheat in St. Louis elevators last Saturday were 1,482,983 bushels, compared with 1,517,987 bushels a week ago. No. 2 red wheat was 560,217 against 585,017, No. 1 red, 71,539, again 70,495, No. 1 hard winter, 22,813, against 20,336 and No. 2 hard winter 582,376, against 592,109.

Secretary C. V. Topping of the Southwestern Millers' League advise that there have been some losses and confusion in making drafts sent for collection on arrival of goods. In instances where a number of banks have failed that were holding funds for mills on drafts for collection, considerable difficulty has been experienced in securing this money. If drafts are made out "For Collection and Return," this difficulty will not be encountered. This method of drawing drafts makes the payment a trust fund and has priority over everything.

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The active agent of the **Perfect Flour Maturing System** is a stable, finished product easily controlled, regular in its treatment, does not stain the fibre or discolor the impurities of a low grade flour, nor does it impart a gray, blue, or dead color, nor a rancid odor to flour.

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NEW YORK.

New York, February 2.

There was a tendency on the part of flour buyers in this market during the past week to come in and make some purchases and as a result there was a slight increase in the volume of business, although there was no marked activity in the situation. During the first half of the week when the wheat market showed some strength, the trade evinced a willingness to raise bids. During the latter part of the week when the market started to react, the trade withdrew from the market. None of the business transacted was for shipment beyond sixty days.

Flour stocks are by no means burdensome, but trade is finding it possible to make present supplies with what small lines they take on from time to time to take care of requirements.

Spring patents were held from $4.20 to $4.40 in jute for February-March-April shipment, and it is reported that one of the large baking concerns here purchased a large line of spring patent for this shipment at $4.15 jute. A fair volume of sales was turned over at $4.20 to $4.25 jute. A good portion of the trade figures that it will be posible for them to purchase at $4.15 jute ere long, and are holding off with this end in view.

There was a slight improvement shown as regards sales of Kansas flour and a few odd lines of 95 per cent straight for February-March shipment were sold at $4.10 jute. There is still quite a little spot stuff pressing on the market and some of this was again disposed of during the week at $4 jute. Kansas straights were held as a rule from $4.10 to $4.25 in jute.

Spring wheat clear was held at $3.75 to $4 in jute for fancy brands and a moderate amount of business was transacted, although offerings seemed to be somewhat freer than the demand. Kansas clear was further lowered in values during the week and some sales were effected at $3.55 and $3.60, although there was no active demand for same.

There was no change in prices as regards soft winter wheat flour, straights being held at $4.20 to $4.35 in wood and a moderate business was transacted during the week.

Prices on mill feed showed no change during the week, but were steadily held and a fair amount of business was in evidence. City bran in bulk was held at $25.50 at mill.

New York Market Prices.

All prices quoted are the prices at which the trade could purchase in sacks and include brokers' commissions, or receivers' profits and charges:

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $4.50@4.75; straights, $4.30@4.40; clears, $4@4.25; low grades, $3.10@3.30.

Winter Wheat Flour—Patents, $4.80@4.90; straights, $4.20@4.35; clears, $3.85@3.95; low grades, $3.15@3.50.

Kansas Flour—Patents, $4.35@4.65; straights, $4.10@4.25; clears, $3.55@3.80; low grades or low clears, $3.25@3.50.

Mill Feed — Bran, coarse Western spring, in 100-lb. sacks, to arrive, $26.25; standard middlings, $26; flour middlings, $28.50; red dog, to arrive, $29; oil meal, $31@31.50; city feed, bulk bran, $25.50; 100-lb. sacks, $27; middlings, $25@30; red dog flour, $3.15.

NEW YORK NOTES.

C. E. Gwinn, of the Gwinn Milling Co., Columbus, O., spent several days in market during the past week visiting the trade.

OHIO

Cincinnati, February 2.

Business in all brands of flour is picking up. Buyers are taking hold in large lots, and the market is strengthening.

Kansas brands are active. Local agents of the Western mills report a lively business and prices are strong. Large baking concerns are replenishing.

Local winter wheat mills say they are doing the best business in many months. Southern states principally have been in this market taking large supplies. Cash wheat here has been holding up stiffly. Flour from the Northwest has been coming to the market in small quantities, and with the demand good. Several transactions were put through during the week, at prices slightly higher than a week ago.

Colder weather has stimulated demand for bran and mixed feeds, and prices advanced from 50c to $1 a ton. Country points were liberal buyers, as the feed supply in the country has been running short. Middlings are quiet at slightly firmer values.

OHIO NOTES.

Receipts of flour at Cincinnati this week amounted to 22,762 barrels compared with 19,798 last week, and 19,101 a year ago. Shipments this week were 18,726 barrels compared with 17,177 last week, and 16,110 a year ago.

A. Walter & Co., of Henderson, Ky., W. H. Small & Co., and Paul Kuhn of Evansville, Ind., grain dealers, filed a complaint with the Interstate Commerce Commission against the Illinois Central asking that the railroad company be forced to give them the same elevating rates as are given at Cairo, Ill., and St. Louis.

Flour Exports in 1913 Increase.

Flour exports from the United States in the past year totaled 12,216,315 barrels, compared with 10,592,679 barrels in 1912, 11,258,000 barrels in 1911, and 8,370,000 barrels in 1910 the lowest point reached in flour exports from this country for nearly a score of years. Exports of flour in 1902 aggregated more than 18,000,000 barrels and in the following year, 1903, an increase of more than 1,000,000 barrels was recorded. In 1905, however, exports dropped down to the low mark of 11,453,000 barrels. Since that year flour exports have fluctuated within a narrow range. The highest point reached in the period between 1905 and 1913 was 15,277,000 barrels in 1907.

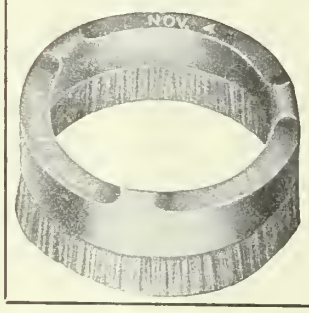
Value of flour exports in 1913 was $56,568,699, compared with $49,186,765 in 1912.

Total wheat exports in 1913 were 99,360,278 bushels, against 60,426,494 bushels in the preceding year. Corn exports totaled 44,709,954 bushels, compared with 30,185,713 bushels in 1912.

RAILROAD CLAIMS COLLECTED

"The Worryless Way"
ROBERT W. WILES & CO.
Write Us for Information
BELL PHONE MAIN 870
805 Gloyd Bldg. KANSAS CITY, MO.

BEST CLOTH CLEANER

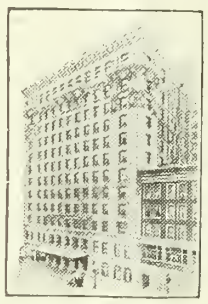


Peterson's Patent Cloth Cleaner

Will clean the cloth in your sieve bolting machines to the very extreme edge of sieve frames which enables bolter to work to full capacity.

Write for Sample

CREAM CITY CAN WORKS
Milwaukee, Wisconsin



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MINNEAPOLIS

Offers a cordial welcome and courteous service to all.

RATES

Rooms with Running Water - - $1.50 per day
Rooms with Toilet and Running Water $2.00 per day
Rooms with Bath and Toilet - - - - $2.50, $3.00, $3.50, $4.00 per day

"Self-praise is no recommendation"
Just try the
Wydler Bolting Cloth
and you will be convinced.
Sole Importer for U. S. and Canada.
R. J. HOWE, 611-621 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

FREIGHT RATES ON FLOUR

The following are current rates on flour between the points named, in cents per 100 lbs., for domestic shipment only, basis all rail.

Minimum weights for carloads vary. Local agents should be consulted as to requirements for different points before billing cars:

To / From	Kansas City.	Omaha.....	St. Louis...	Minneapolis.
Albany, N. Y.*..	28.20	28.20	19.20	24.50
Allegheny, Pa.*..	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Athens, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Atlanta, Ga.	34.00	35.00	26.00	40.00
Augusta, Ga. ...	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Baltimore, Md. ..	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Binghampton* ..	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Birmingham, Ala.	32.00	33.00	29.00	38.00
Boston*.	30.70	30.70	21.70	27.00
Buffalo*.	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Cincinnati.	17.00	17.00	8.00	18.00
Chicago*.	12.00	12.00	8.00	10.00
Charleston, S. C.	33.00	34.00	25.00	39.00
Cleveland, O. ...	20.50	20.50	11.50	18.50
Columbus, Ga. ..	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Detroit, Mich.*...	19.50	19.50	10.50	18.00
Erie, Pa.*.....	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Ft. Smith, Ark...	14.00	17.00	16.00	28.00
Galveston.	36.00	41.50	36.00	50.00
Grand Rapids*...	19.50	19.50	10.50	18.00
Indianapolis. . ..	16.50	16.50	8.00	16.00
Jackson, Miss....	23.00	24.00	21.00	32.50
Kansas City.....	.....	7.75	11.75	14.00
Little Rock, Ark.	18.00	21.00	14.00	28.00
Los Angeles, Cal.	65.00	65.00	75.00	75.00
Louisville, Ky...	17.00	17.00	8.00	19.00
Macon, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Memphis, Tenn. .	14.00	15.00	11.00	23.50
Meridian, Miss...	23.00	24.00	21.00	35.00
Milwaukee.	12.00	12.00	10.50	10.00
Minneapolis.	14.00	14.00	14.00	.....
Mobile.	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Nashville, Tenn..	20.00	21.00	12.00	26.00
Natchez, Miss. ..	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
New York*	28.70	28.70	19.70	25.00
New Orleans ...	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Omaha.	7.75	.....	14.00	14.00
Peoria, Ill.	10.50	10.50	6.00	10.00
Philadelphia* ...	26.70	26.70	17.70	23.00
Pine Bluff, Ark..	18.00	21.00	14.00	28.00
Pittsburgh, Pa.*.	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Portland, Me. ...	30.70	30.70	21.70	27.00
Portland, Ore. ..	70.00	70.00	75.00	70.00
Richmond, Va. ..	26.50	25.70	17.50	22.00
Rochester*.	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Schenectady*. ...	28.20	28.20	19.20	24.50
Scranton, Pa.* ..	26.70	26.70	17.70	23.00
San Francisco ..	65.00	65.00	75.00	75.00
Seattle, Wash. ..	70.00	70.00	75.00	70.00
Shreveport, La. .	24.00	29.50	24.00	38.00
St. Louis	9.00	9.00	.....	14.00
Syracuse*.	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Terre Haute, Ind.	15.00	15.00	6.00	16.00
Texarkana, Ark..	20.00	25.50	20.00	34.00
Toledo, Ohio* ...	19.50	19.50	10.50	18.00
Troy, N. Y.*....	28.20	28.20	19.20	24.50
Utica, N. Y.*....	26.70	26.70	17.70	23.00
Vicksburg, Miss..	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Washington, D. C.	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Wheeling, W. Va.	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50

Rates from Kansas City and Omaha apply when inbound tonnage is surrendered at these points.

Lake and rail points marked with * take a rate two cents less than above quoted rates during lake and rail season.

ALFALFA DEPARTMENT.

Alfalfa mixed feeds are in good demand, but alfalfa meal and hay are slow, and buyers are hard to find. A weak tone was apparent in the market, although no perceptible change in quotations was made. Large stocks of meal and hay are available, but mixers in the Southwest and in Eastern states appear to have sufficient meal on hand to run them for a month. Present bearish factors in the market are adverse features of trade, mixers anticipating still lower prices in meal.

Best outlet for mixed feeds is Southwestern territory. More than 75 per cent of output of Kansas City mixers is disposed of to dealers in Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma and Arkansas, or the section which was affected most by the drouth. Demand from this section still indicates a preference for grain mixed alfalfa feeds.

Buyers are not booking anything for more than immediate shipment. Many anticipate lower prices of mixed feeds as the spring season approaches and are only buying for their current needs. Sales by mills last week were mostly for single cars for prompt shipment. Some orders up to five cars were received by mills for delivery within 30 days, but the bearish action of alfalfa hay and the coarse grain markets is not conducive of such business.

Mixed feeds are not moving to the East or South in large volume. Eastern business represents established trade sales entirely, while pasturage and offerings of other points are affecting trade to the South. Southeastern markets are taking limited amounts from Kansas City.

Grain mixed alfalfa molasses feed sold principally at $25.50 per ton in 100 pound sacks. Some bids of 50c to $1 per ton under this figure were accepted on lower grades, but No. 1 was steady at this price. No. 2 was quoted at $24.50.

Alfalfa molasses feed is in fair demand at unchanged prices. Sales are rather light, in comparison with grain mixed molasses feed. Local dairymen were best buyers of alfalfa molasses feed, taking good quantities. No. 1 alfalfa molasses is quoted at $20.50 to $21, with No. 2 at $20. Cane molasses is steady and this factor is sustaining prices.

New buyers of alfalfa meal were scarce on the Kansas City market. Bids were few. The few sales effected were made at steady prices and consisted of No. 1 and choice meal. St. Louis mixers are stocked up with meal and are not in the market except for single cars at unusually low prices. Most mixers have contracted with Colorado mills and are receiving large supplies on old contracts. Omaha is also offering meal rather freely.

Receipts of meal in Kansas City are rather light, and few choice cars are coming in. Best demand at present is for choice and No. 1 grades, while No. 2 and standard are drugging the market. Eastern demand for meal is light, but what little is moving to Eastern points is of choice grade. Choice meal is selling at $21.50, No. 1 at $20 and No. 2 at $18.

Although receipts of alfalfa hay in Kansas City were about 30 cars less than a week ago, continued open weather and unimproved demand resulted in trade being slow at unchanged figures. Receipts totaled 287 cars, and a large percentage of this amount was hot or heating. This had a demoralizing effect on the market. Choice grades brought good prices and the demand was fair. Shippers were limited buyers and local outlet was light. A large surplus was on hand at the close of the week. Best grades of alfalfa sold at a range of $15.50 to $16.50, while the damaged hay sold principally at $10.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Range of prices of sales on the Kansas City market during the past week were as follows:

Alfalfa Meal—Choice, nominally, $22.50@23.50; No. 1, $19.50@21.50; No. 2, $18@19.50.

Alfalfa Molasses Feed—No. 1, $20.50 @$21.50; No. 2, $20.50; Standard, $19.50.

Alfalfa Grain Molasses Feeds—$24.50@25.50; alfalfa grain, dry mixed, $25@27.

Alfalfa Hay—Fancy, $17@17.50; choice, $16@16.50; No. 1, $15@15.50; No. 2, $10.50@13; No. 3, $8.50@10; Standard, $13.50@14.50.

MEMPHIS.

Memphis, Tenn., February 2.

An excellent demand prevails for alfalfa mixed feeds in Memphis and adjacent territory. Alfalfa molasses feed enjoys best sale. It is quoted at $28 per ton in 100-pound sacks f. o. b. Memphis. Demand for alfalfa hay in this market is rather slow, with a weak tone. No 1 alfalfa hay is quoted at $19 and No. 2 at $17.

ILLINOIS.

Chicago, Ill., February 2.

The alfalfa products market is exceedingly dull, with but very little business and prices the same as a week ago. Stocks on hand are very light, as weather conditions have been such that dealers would not take on only enough to supply present needs. Should cold weather set in, there would doubtless be an awakening in trade as the depleted stocks would have to be replenished and trade in better volume and at better values would result. Best variety of alfalfa hay is quoted at $20 per ton in carlots delivered, and inferior grades, quality governing quotation, as low as $15 per ton. Alfalfa grain molasses feed is priced at $24 per ton in 100-pound sacks, Chicago, and alfalfa molasses feed at $21.

OHIO.

Cincinnati, February 2.

All alfalfa products were advanced this week. Dealers had good trade, with the bulk of shipments going to Southern points. The advance was due to colder weather which has settled in this part of the state. Quotations are grain mixed alfalfa feed, $26@26.50; mixed feed, $26@27; alfalfa molasses feed at $23 a ton.

NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, La., February 2.

Offerings of alfalfa hay and meal loosened up last week. Large receipts were partly due to the open winter in the North and East which caused dealers in those sections to be overbooked on meal and hay. The overflow to New Orleans was, however, also ill-timed, since the dealers here were overbooked for the same reason as in the North and East. There was a slight decline in values on this account and choice hay was freely quoted at $21 a ton. Meal of choice color and grade was quoted at $24 a ton with a minimum demand. Mixed feeds were quoted at $26@27 for molasses f. o. b. New Orleans in carlots and $26@29 for grain mixed dry feeds.

SOUTHEAST.

Nashville, Tenn., February 2.

Dealers reported light trading last week in alfalfa hay. Receipts are light and buyers are rather indifferent, although no price changes were noted. Prices f. o. b. Nashville are as follows: No. 1 Colorado and Oklahoma alfalfa hay, $23; No. 2 and Tennessee alfalfa, $19 to $20; molasses stock and dry feed, $29 to $31; meal, $27.

ALFALFA LEAVES.

The trend of mill building among new alfalfa mill enterprises reflects to a large extent the increasing popularity of the legume. Prospective builders of mills generally contract with farmers for a number of years for a certain amount of hay at a specified price. Alfalfa millers in the past have ound it rather impossible to get hay in a period of drouth, when the shortage of other crops made necessary the greater use of alfalfa. Kansas and Nebraska were formerly the leaders in the alfalfa meal output, but Colorado has now taken first place. Wyoming and Montana are fast coming to the front as producers of meal In Kansas and other Southwestern states, farmers have a good outlet for their hay in Kansas City and other markets and mills have not been successful in bidding for the hay in competition with shippers However, in Colorado and bordering states, the outlet for hay is limited. With the exception of what the farmer uses for his own stock there are few buyers. Markets are so far distant that millers are able to buy hay and grind it into meal profitably. There is a large surplus in these states and mills are able to run the greater part of the year. Predictions of those in the trade indicate that the development of alfalfa milling will show rapid strides in Colorado, Montana, Utah and Wyoming in the next few years, while the output of meal in the Southwest will not increase.

Purity Milling Co.

Manufacturers of Flour and Alfalfa Mixed Feeds---

Mixed Car Shipments

Flour,
Corn Meal,
Alfalfa Meal,
Purity Horse Feeds,
Purity Dairy Feeds,
Alfalfa Molasses Mixed Feed.

Manhattan. Kansas

The 1913 Alfalfa Crop Is Eleven Per Cent Short
of last year's crop, and 3 per cent shorter even than two years ago when alfalfa reached the highest price ever known in Kansas City.

So Place Your Alfalfa Meal Orders Now
We'll take care of you. We have the hay and the mill to turn out "the meal that's all food." Write us for quotations.

The Otto Weiss Alfalfa Stock Food Co.,
Wichita, Kansas
Largest, oldest and best Alfalfa Plant in the United States.

We have an Attractive Proposition to Feed Dealers and Jobbers in Southwestern States. Write us To-day for Details

Alfalfa-Molasses Feed
Best Quality Materials---Highest Feeding Value

For Work Stock, Dairies and Cattle Fattening Either Straight Alfalfa-Molasses Feed or Mixed With Corn and Oats

Made and Marketed to the Trade by the

We Use Cane Molasses Only

U. S. STOCK FOOD CO.
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Ask For Our Low January Price

Climax Scoop Truck is a "Dandy"
Send Two More as Soon as Possible

Toledo, O., Sept. 10th, 1913.

Detroit Scoop-Truck Co.

The Scoop-Truck you shipped us on trial is a dandy for unloading car corn from cars. Find our check inclosed to pay for this one and send us ***two*** more as soon as possibe

Toledo Grain & Milling Co.

Price $10.00
At Factory,

Be "up-to-date" and ORDER NOW.

Detroit Scoop Truck Company
2227 W. Jefferson Ave. DETROIT, MICH.

Alfalfa Meal---Haywood Alfalfa Warehouse Co.
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

WANT ADS.

CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT.

Cost of Advertising Under this Heading Is 50 Cents Per Insertion for One Inch or Fraction Thereof.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A good single man to help in mill and farm. Must know all about packing flour and other work about a mill. Must also be a good farm hand and take care of horses. Good wages to right party. Address Peter Schmitt, Columbus, Neb., Route 3.

POSITION WANTED.

WANTED—Position as head miller in mill of 100 barrels and up. Have had charge of mills from 150 to 2,000 barrels. Can furnish very best of references. Can keep mill in good repair, have my own tools. Married. Can come at once. Wish a situation where there are good schools. Address Milling and Grain News, Box 203, Kansas City, Mo.

MILLS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

140-Barrel Flour Mill, 100-Ton Feed Mill, and 30-Ton Arctic Ice Plant, 500-Ton Coal Yard, good local Flour, Feed, Coal and Ice Trade; have own water, ground, and spur track, incorporated and under one management; located in eastern Kansas, in good growing town of ten thousand, three Railroads, one Electric Interurban and Street Railway, business established, machinery in good working order, and in operation, or will sell one-half interest with management. Address Milling and Grain News, Box 216, Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE—One 50 bbl flour mill. Established trade. Plenty of wheat and all kinds of grain at mill door. Coal business in connection. Best milling proposition in northern Missouri. Price, $3,000, part cash, balance long time to suit the purchaser. Owner is 75 years old; will retire from business. Address Eagleville Roller Mills, Eagleville, Mo.

Mid-West Mill & Elevator Exchange
Practical Millers

Appraise Mills — Buys Mills
Inspect Mills — Sells Mills
Lease and Sub-lease Exchange Mills

EXCLUSIVE

We have the land, ranch or farm; we have the mills, large or small
Costs nothing to list.
Write us today.

Mid-West Mill & Elevator Exchange
Sargent, Nebraska.

FOR SALE—One 50 barrel mill, located about four blocks from railroad station. Building has three floors, 10 acres of ground, good concrete dam, plenty of water. For further particulars address Cedar Milling Co., Cedar, Kansas. Price, $5,800 if taken at once.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CASH FOR YOUR BUSINESS OR REAL ESTATE—Mills bought, sold and exchanged. I bring buyers and sellers together. No matter where located if you want to buy or sell any kind of property anywhere at any price, address
FRANK P. CLEVELAND,
1558 Adams Express Building,
Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—Misprint one-quarter barrel cement sacks. Never used. $15 per thousand. Address Union Paper Mill Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

CORRECT MILLING—PROFITABLE MILLS.

My volume, "The Miller and Milling Engineer," contains everything about milling, every department; 63 illustrations, 17 flow-sheets; many testimonials. Price, $3.75, post paid. Also "Milling Lessons," "Book of Receipts," $1 each, both $1.75. All very instructive. 1 diagram, plan, build, sell, exchange, appraise and inspect mills. Testimonials on my flow sheets pouring in. Mill supplies, subscriptions to milling journals, help, etc. Secure positions. Stop leaks; visit mills; teach operatives perfect milling. Thirty-five years operating and building mills, 35 to 5,000 barrels, make the above possible. Write today. Consultations free; results guaranteed. CHAS. E. OLIVER, Expert Miller and M. E., 2424 Ashland Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

FOR SALE—Flour mill machinery for 75-barrel mill. Barnard & Leas system, including Burlington Corliss power plant. The price is right. Address Salisbury Milling Co., Salisbury, Mo.

FOR SALE.

1 5'x24" Scalping reel (Richmond).
1 1½ Invincible corn scouring and separating machine; 25 to 35 bu. per hour.
1 Richmond Round reel 8'x20" (good as new).
1 Allis post roll for grinding screenings. Rolls 6"x10". (Good as new.)
2 Richmond City Packers for flour.
1 Cast Iron pulley 46" in diameter, 15" face bore 3 7-16.
1 3½" throttle valve (good as new).
Address Jonesboro Roller Mills Co., Jonesboro, Ark.

WANTED—To hear from owner who good mill or elevator for sale. Send description and price. Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

OKLAHOMA.

Oklahoma City, February 2.

Demand from local territory is good, and quite a lot of flour is being shipped to the Southeast, according to soliciting freight agents who represent Southeastern lines. Reports indicate that the Oklahoma mills are just about on capacity runs.

Feed business is fine and good prices are secured. Both bran and shorts are about 5c per 100 pounds higher than a week ago.

Oklahoma Market Prices.

Flour—Hard wheat patent, $4.50@4.70; hard wheat straight, $4.30; soft wheat patent, $4.60@4.70; extra fancy soft, $5.20@5.60.

Feed—Mill run bran, $1.30. straight bran, $1.25; gray shorts, $1.45; white shorts, $1.55.

OKLAHOMA NOTES.

A. J. Hunt, president of the New Era Milling Co., Arkansas City, Kans., Chas. L. Roos, sales manager of the Hunter Milling Co., Wellington, Kans., and J. B. Hupp, general manager of the Kansas Flour Mills Co., Wichita, Kans., were visitors in Oklahoma City last week.

H. K. Schafer until recently manager of the Canadian M. & E. Co., El Reno, Okla., left last week for Omaha, Neb., where he takes the management of the Maney Milling Co. H. Dittmer, who succeeds Mr. Schafer at El Reno, is already in the harness.

BAGS FOR SALE.

5,000 second-hand grain bags for sale, any quantity. For prices write FOELL & CO., 123 Market, St. St. Louis, Mo.

Uniform Sales Contract Books and Confirmation of Sales

Order No. ..... Date.....19.....

Higgins Mill and Elevator Company
HIGGINS, TEXAS

Sold to .....

The following articles and upon the terms and conditions named below:

Ship to .....

At.....

Ship via .....

Terms.....Sight Payment Arrival Draft, Bill of Lading attached

Through.....

No of Bags	Size P'kage	BRAND	WEIGHT	PRICE

Flour in 24-lb. sacks 5 cents per cwt. higher.
These goods are sold at price, on terms, and time of shipment specified above, and **are not subject to change or countermand without the written consent of both parties.** Should either party refuse to fulfill their part of this transaction the other party shall buy or sell as the case may be, charging loss to the defaulting party.
No verbal conditions or modifications are valid.
This order is subject to confirmation by
Higgins Mill & Elevator Co., at their office in Higgins, Texas.
It is agreed that all differences shall be referred to an Arbitration Committee consisting of one man chosen by each party, and in case an agreement cannot be reached by the two, they are to choose a third man—and their decision to be final. The cost to be assessed to the losing party.
No orders taken for shipment exceeding 30 days.

..... Salesman

..... Buyer

(Form shown is reduced in size to fit this space).

Milling and Grain News is prepared to furnish Sales Contract Books and Confirmation Blanks, printed with names and addresses of mills using them.

Books with order blanks in duplicate are made to insert in red leather covers. Each book contains blanks in triplicate for 50 orders, one for the mill, one for the customer and one for the salesman.

The books are 4x7 inches in size, just right for asalesman's pocket.

This Sales Contract and Confirmation Blank is the one adopted by the Southwestern Miller's League and is in general use bv mills in the Southwest.

A written signed order is very necessary to success in selling methods and it will pay to use these forms.

PRICES ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Form 12.
Red Leather Cover, for Books..... 35c, Postpaid
Ten Books in Triplicate.....$3.75 for 10, Postpaid

(Printed with Name and Address of Mill.)

Twenty Books in Triplicate.....$5.25 for 20, Postpaid
Confirmation Blanks, with Name and Address of Mill; in duplicate.....
.....500 for $2.00; 1,000 for $3.00; 2,000 for $5.50, Postpaid

Form 13.

Published Weekly at 209 Postal Telegraph Bldg., Kansas City.

Milling and Grain News

Entered as Second Class Matter, April 27, 1907, at Kansas City Post Office.

Volume Twenty-three. KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1914. Number Eleven.

REGARDING GLUTEN TESTS

Further Review by George L. Teller of Columbus Laboratories, Answering A. W. Estabrook.

An article appeared in the Milling and Grain News of January 27, credited to A. W. Estabrook of Kansas City and entitled "A Review of Gluten Tests."

Mr. Estabrook's statement concerning the hand washing of gluten from flours appear to be about in accord with the experience of others who have had to do with this work. To use his words, "The principal trouble with this method is the lack of uniformity among different operators." This seems equivalent to saying that the results obtained by it are a matter of more or less uncertainty. Mr. Estabrook further states that this is the only method which gives any information as to the quality of the gluten. In the writer's experience it is of doubtful value for this latter purpose for the apparent consistency of the gluten obtained is to a greater or less extent dependent upon conditions of working especially on the stiffness or slackness of the dough from which it was washed, upon temperature, etc. It was because of the lack of uniformity of results obtained by this method that The Columbus Laboratories was obliged to discard it for one of greater accuracy.

Gluten as obtained by this method has, however, established the idea of gluten in the minds of those interested in the flour trade and it was for this reason that the term gluten was retained, where another term, "Protein," would have been more strictly in accordance with the scientific facts.

Between 15 and 20 years ago Dr. T. B. Osborne of the Connecticut Agricultural Experimental Station made a very thorough study of the protein in the wheat kernel which proteins include those of gluten and some others. He separated these proteins in a pure or nearly pure condition and made a careful analysis of them. He found that the average amount of nitrogen which they contain is 17.5 per cent, or in other words, every 100 pounds of this protein contains 17.5 pounds of nitrogen. The protein is, therefore, as many times greater than the nitrogen or 17.5 is contained in 100 which is 5.7 nearly.

Now, as Estabrook says a considerable part of the clean, dry gluten of flour as obtained by hand washing is not protein. In other words, it is not all gluten but contains fat, ash, starch, etc. If we try to wash the last portion of these impurities away we lose some of the gluten by dissolving it in the water. A skilled operator who is familiar with his work and careful in it will wash about the same each time. That is, he will leave about the same amount of impurities in it.

Now the writer of this article has had a great many glutens washed by different operators during the past 15 or more years, and has found that with careful washing, there will be a close agreement between the amount of dry gluten obtained by proper hand washing and the results obtained by multiplying the nitrogen of the flour by 5.7. This is what we should expect for the amount of impurities in the hand washed glutens stands in about the same relation to the actual gluten present as does the proteins which are not gluten to the gluten proteins in the flour. This is true with nearly all grades of flour except some of the poorest low grades or red dog, for while there is a larger proportion of the protein, not gluten, in the lower grades of flour than in the patents and staights, the proportion of impurities left in the hand washed gluten is also somewhat greater for these lower grades of flour. An occasional low grade flour is found where the gluten is disintegrated by the impurities present and only very little can be collected by the hand washing. While the above relation holds for wheat flours, it does not hold for wheat meals and graham flours for the bran and germ contains much of the proteins which are not gluten and a nitrogen determination on them or on the whole wheat does not show the amount of gluten present. Hand washed gluten has its uses and the writer has insisted that students under him shall learn it and learn it thoroughly and that they shall school themselves to so make it that there shall be a close agreement with the results obtained on the same flour by multiplying the nitrogen found by 5.7. It is a tendency of inexperienced washers to get results which are too high. They may then approximate more closely the results obtained by multiplying the nitrogen by 6.25. Students are taught that they are to look for gluten in wheat flours and that the nitrogen they obtain from other grains does not represent the nitrogen of gluten. If the gluten is defective in quality or has been partially destroyed or has been replaced to any considerable extent by other proteins like those of rye or barley flour, they will cover this by other processes which they are taught to use in making the usual technical analysis of the flour.

Now as to the factor 6.25 by which Estabrook says the nitrogen should be multiplied to obtain the gluten. Years ago, it was found that the average amount of nitrogen in some of the best known proteins like those of the white of egg was about 16 per cent. That is, there is 16 pounds of nitrogen in each 100 pounds of the protein. Now 100 is 6.25 times 16. Almost all the nitrogen in food substances is there as a part of the protein and to determine the protein the most convenient and accurate way is to determine the nitrogen and multiply this by the proper number. As pointed out above, the proper number to use for the proteins of wheat is 5.7. This number was first used for this purpose by the writer of this article in Bulletin No. 42 of the Arkansas Agricultural Experiment Station in 1896. It was used in a Bulletin of the Bureau of Chemistry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture in 1898, and has been since used. It was adopted in connection with the determination of gluten in flours by The Columbus Laboratories about 1902. It was made the official factor for wheat proteins by the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists in 1911 and is now used in several of the states as a means of determining the amounts of gluten or protein in the flours they purchase for their public institutions. It (5.7) appears to be the commonly recognized factor for this purpose.

There is not space in this short article to enter into any discussion of the terms "net gluten" true gluten, etc. In the writer's opinion they have nothing to recommend them in any way for use in connection with commercial wheat and flour analysis. The trade is familiar with the term gluten and with our present knowledge of this subject it appears to be the one term best suited to the purpose for which that material is determined. So far as the use of the information goes it appears to be the same whether this gluten in the flour is found by careful hand washing and thorough drying or by determining the nitrogen and multiplying this by 5.7.

Southwestern Mill Construction Work.

Machinery contracts for new plant of Southwestern Milling Co., Kansas City, have been divided among three manufacturers, Allis Chalmers, rolls; Fraser, bolters, and Eureka, cleaning machinery. Delivery of the machinery will be rushed and present indications are that the new mill will be ready for operation just before the beginning of the new crop movement.

Construtcion work on the new mill is well advanced. The contractors have nearly completed the second story of the mill proper and excavation work has already been started on the new grain storage tanks. The warehouse is rapidly nearing completion.

Export Milling-in-Transit Rate.

On wheat originating from Minneapolis, Kansas City now has a 23½c export milling-in-transit rate over the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Kansas City Southern. This rate is for export through Port Arthur, and does not apply to Galveston and New Orleans. The rate was put into effect on January 19, but so far no mills have used it. St. Louis has a 20½c export rate on wheat with milling-in-transit privilege over the Rock Island. It is said that the Rock Island contemplates issuing tariffs giving Kansas City a 24½c export rate on wheat through New Orleans.

Large Chicago Elevator Burns.

The Minnesota Annex Elevator, Chicago, owned by the Armour Grain Co., burned last Saturday night, destroying about 1,000,000 bushels of grain and causing a loss of $900,000. The elevator contained about 590,000 bushels of wheat, 310,000 bushels of oats, 95,000 bushels of corn and 5,000 bushels of rye. The origin is unknown. The fire was a spectacular one and threatened several boats in the Chicago river until brought under control.

Opens Office in Minneapolis.

Sprout, Waldron & Co., of Muncy, Pa., has just opened an office in Minneapolis, Minn., in charge of Harry E. Collins, who will act as the Northwestern representative under control of the Chicago branch office. Mr. Collins has opened an office at 218 Corn Exchange building in Minneapolis. He is an expert mill wright and is an experienced flour mill machinery salesman and engineer. Mr. Collins was a former special representative for the Allis-Chalmers Co., in China.

George J. Noth, Western manager of Sprout, Waldron & Co., with headquarters at Chicago, has also secured the services of Charles D. Sutton who will travel in Eastern Iowa, Illinois, Western Indiana and Missouri. Mr. Sutton was formerly connected with the Nordyke & Marmon Co., and the Allis-Chalmers Co. He has built and designed several of the best prominent flour mills in the Central states.

NOT RATE BREAKING POINT

Interstate Commerce Commission Refuses to Change Wichita on Parity with Kansas City.

The complaint of the Wichita Board of Trade, in which it was asked that Wichita, Kas., be made a rate-breaking point and placed on a parity with Kansas City, Mo., in grain shipments, was dismissed by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The commission held that the discrimination and the unreasonableness of the present rates were not upheld by the testimony.

In the decision of the commission it was stated that if the alleged discrimination was removed by extending the rate-breaking system to Wichita, the result would be that grain rates would be placed on a mileage basis without any reduction being made in the per ton mile proportioned to length of haul.

"Great commercial and industrial hardship would attend the abandonment of the present system," says the decision of the commission. In the interest of the grain producers it declined to undertake such a revolution in the grain rates. It was the opinion of the commission that Wichita would suffer with the balance of the grain producing region if such a change were allowed to go into effect.

Regarding the petition of the Wichita Board of Trade, in which that organization asks for a reduction of the present export rate on wheat from Southwestern points from 25½c to 15c, it is not likely that the commission will consider the proposition favorably. In the complaint of the Wichita Board of Trade asking Wichita to be made a rate-breaking point the commission says that it was not prepared at present to disturb the existing rate adjustment in that section.

A reduction in the export wheat rate through the Gulf would seriously handicap the millers in the Southwest. However, in view of what the commission states in the recent Wichita complaint, it is reasonable to believe that it will not make any reduction in the export rate, at least not such a large one as Wichita grain men plan to ask for.

C. B. Schmidt Still Colonizing.

C. B. Schmidt, who took a leading part in the establishment of the Mennonite colony in Kansas, and which later developed the winter wheat milling industry in the state to its present status, is starting a similar colony near Wheatland, Wyo. Mr. Schmidt is at the head of the Wheatland colony at present, and is bending his energies for this colony as for the Kansas immigrants more than 35 years ago.

Conditions surrounding the Wheatland colony are not incomparable to the ones surrounding the Mennonites. Farmers do not have to ship their wheat in the Wheatland Colony. A modern mill has been established in Wheatland, Wyo., with a daily capacity of 150 barrels of flour, 30 tons of feed and chop and 50 tons of alfalfa meal. This was also done early in the Kansas settlement.

Morten Milling Co., Dallas, Texas: "We are working some low grade flour for export, principally to the West Indies islands and Central America. Are running mill full time. Flour business is good in Texas territory. A good demand prevails for feed."

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Now Is Opportune Time to Seek Reduction in Flour Rates to East.

"Yes, it is time to do something in the matter of obtaining equitable freight rates from Southwestern points," seems to be the general sentiment of Southwestern millers. Milling and Grain News has received many letters supporting its views that the present is the most opportune time to inaugurate a movement for an adjustment of the present rates on flour to Eastern points. Now that the way has been pointed out whereby a reduction, which would remove the existing discriminations, is possible, Southwestern millers should begin "to do something" towards this consummation.

The opinion of traffic men as to the possibility of securing a favorable adjustment of the Eastern rates by having a through rate named to Pittsburgh, Buffalo and to territory East should be encouraging to Southwestern millers. The plan outlined by Mr. L. E. Moses, President of the Kansas Flour Mills Co., is feasible. Traffic officials maintain that the only possible way whereby the desired reduction can be secured, without affecting the rates from other sections, is a change in the basing point without disturbing the two locals from the Southwest, and by which flour now moves.

With Canadian free wheat unlikely for the next two years and an absence of unsettling forces in the Southwestern flour industry, the one great object for which millers in Kansas, Oklahoma, Nebraska and Missouri should strive is the reduction of the Eastern freight rates on flour. On the Atlantic coast are located the greatest consuming centers of the country. There is no logical reason why Southwestern millers should not have equal access to the Eastern centers.

The Interstate Commerce Commission is now considering the demands of Eastern railroads, 52 in number, which are seeking a five per cent general advance in freight rates on all commodities. An investigation is being made of all railroad rates, and not a few traffic officials believe that if discriminations similar to the one affecting the milling industry of the Southwest are brought to the attention of the Commission while this investigation of all rates is being made, the chances for the elimination will be increased. The physical valuation of railroads, now being made by the Commission at a cost of millions, should throw much light on rate problems. That adjustment of freight rates will follow the completion of the various investigations by the Interstate Commerce Commission is confidently predicted. Millers of the Southwest should be the first to point out the discrimination under which they are laboring. In doing this they will at least be assured of the earliest possible consideration of their just claims. Southwestern millers desire nothing more of the powerful rate body at Washington. But they cannot expect even this much without presenting their side convincingly and unanimously before the proper authorities.

Why Not a Uniform Test for Determining Gluten Content in Flour?

Milling and Grain News has secured the opinions of millers in every section of the country regarding a uniform method for making gluten tests. Without exception, all millers favor a plan for uniform gluten tests. A spring wheat miller writes that it would be advantageous were is possible to establish uniform methods for making gluten tests of flour. A soft winter wheat miller says that it goes without saying, results would be better if the flour laboratories of the United States would adopt uniform methods, and Southwestern millers take the same stand.

A. W. Estabrook of the Estabrook & Weaver laboratories, Kansas City, reviewed the various tests for gluten strength in flour in a recent issue and showed his preference for the Kjeldahl process. This test gives high results and determines the gluten in flour by multiplying the nitrogen content of the sample by the factor 6.25. In Mr. Estabrook's opinion, this method admits of higher accuracy and is official and already in general use, which should be taken into consideration when establishing a uniform test. The Kjeldahl method, as it is called, also has the advantage of giving more uniform results when used by different chemists.

On another page in this issue of Milling and Grain News, George L. Teller of the Columbus Laboratories, Chicago, answers Mr. Estabrook and supports another method for making gluten tests. Mr. Teller says the most accurate method for making gluten determination is to multiply the nitrogen content by the factor 5.7. He says that this was made the official factor for wheat proteins or glutens by the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists in 1911 and is now used in several states as a means for determining the amount of gluten or protein in the flour purchased for public institutions. Mr. Teller states that 5.7 appears to be the commonly recognized factor for the purpose of determining gluten content in flour.

Another laboratory expert, Charles H. Briggs, of the Howard Wheat & Flour Testing Laboratory, Minneapolis, maintains that the factor 5.7 is the most accurate. He writes: "We are willing to furnish gluten determinations by any method which millers may desire. The Laboratory has preferred to use the factor 5.7, because of its close conformity with actual calorimetric results and also because this factor gives more accurate results than the higher factor used for feeds, 6.25. We see no good reason why an unavailing effort should be made to make the chemical method coincide with the crude dry gluten since crude gluten contains in addition to its nitrogenous components, variable and not inconsiderable amounts of fat, starch, fiber, etc. The laboratory is willing and frequently furnishes millers and bakers reports showing the results calculated by both factors."

There is no denying that a uniform method for making gluten tests would be advantageous. After an exchange of ideas among chemists, millers and others interested in the proposition, the road should be paved for the inauguration of a single test.

Enlisting the Support of Public Institutions for Home Industries.

More than five state millers' organizations have in the past year passed resolutions at their annual meetings asking for the use in state institutions of flour manufactured in the state. In Iowa this resolution has been productive of much good as far as large sales of Iowa flour to Iowa institutions are concerned, but sales of outside mills have been lessened in consequence.

The Iowa Board of Control, which controls the purchasing of flour and supplies for the state institutions, did not promulgate a ruling against the purchase of flour milled outside of Iowa for the state hospitals and poor houses. However, at the urgent demands of the millers in the state, "who help pay the taxes to run the hospitals and institutions," the Board made specifications for the gluten content, moisture and grade of the flour so that the Iowa mills were placed in the most advantageous position on bids. Outside mills bid on several thousand barrels of flour, but with one exception, Iowa mills secured contracts to furnish all of the flour.

The latest state millers' organization to resolve, for the exclusive use within its boundaries, of flour milled in the state, is the Indiana Millers' State Association. The governor of the state, at the annual gathering of the Indiana millers, declared himself in sympathy with the movement and promised his support. The Michigan Millers' State Association has also passed resolutions favoring the use of Michigan flour in Michigan public institutions and has secured the support of the various officials of the state government.

The Central Kentucky Millers' Association is petitioning the state officials to adopt similar rulings for the exclusive use of Kentucky flour in Kentucky public institutions. Although the state government has given the millers some encouragement, the movement in Kentucky has not been fruitful of such results as in other states. However, the Kentucky millers are still actively campaigning among the state officials.

More Ohio flour is being used in the Ohio state institutions this year than ever before, due largely to the efforts of the Ohio Millers' State Association.

There are two sides of the action of the state millers' organizations in endeavoring to obtain for their respective members the business of the public institutions in the state in which they operate. In the first place, the plan may help to a degree to preserve the flour milling industry of the respective states. However, it may not be in conformity with the spirit of the American constitution, which prohibits the various sister states from raising any trade barriers against each other. Still, it is probable that if all state organizations succeed in obtaining state business for their individual members, the gains and losses of different individual manufacturers may be equally divided.

Do You Need Them? Help Yourself.

Of course, the "open season" for resolutions may be closed. It is also true that the resolutions adopted during the "open season" may have been found inadequate by the hosts of millers who are determined to make 1914 the banner year of the industry. Therefore, perhaps the resolutions suggested by Frank H. Tanner, secretary of the Ohio Millers' State Association, should prove profitable to some members of the state millers' organizations.

Whether already loaded down with resolutions or whether in need of a few, Mr. Tanner's, which follow, are worth careful reading:

A MILLER SHOULD

Buy his wheat right; that is, on its merits.

Sell flour right; this is, to figure selling price to include a profit.

Respect his neighbor's prices.

Report his own prices to the Secretary; then the neighbor can respect his prices.

Get on the Honor Roll, by reporting in full to the Secretary.

Pay your dues promptly, for money makes the mare go.

Help the Secretary, by answering his inquiries.

Boost the baking contest, for it will boost your state made flour.

Get at least one new member annually, for "every one added to what we've got makes one member more."

Inspire and reciprocate confidence in your fellow member.

FROM FARMER TO CONSUMER

Bureau of Labor Statistics Publishes Bulletin on Wheat and Flour Prices.

In a survey of the distribution of wheat and flour, three thing are noticeable. The intensely competitive character of the business, the excess in the equipment for distribution and the desire for independence of the people engaged in production and distribution, says Bulletin 30 of the United States Department of Statistics. The bulletin is a government study of wheat and flour prices from farmer to consumer. Concerning competition in the wheat and flour industry the bulletin states: If one farmer will not sell his wheat at the price offered, another farmer will. Local dealers, jobbers and millers bid against each other in buying and selling.

And not only are the products crossing trails in distribution, but traveling salesmen of many mills and flour jobbers are duplicating their labors in the same territory. Beginning with production, there are more seeding and harvesting machines in the hands of farmers than would be needed if there were co-operation in production and each machine kept in operation the entire harvest season. There are more elevators in the wheat area than are needed, each operating most of the time on less than its full capacity. In some sections there is needless duplication of railroad trackage. More grain jobbers and commission men are in the field than can find continuous business. It is asserted that the mills of the United States could grind all the wheat raised in the United States in 144 days, working 24 hours per day.

In the course of wheat and flour to the consumer, it is stated that the millers share-taking is small. The miller's margin varies materially. His business must average a profit or of necessity he will discontinue it. To maintain his trade he must keep in operation even at a loss at times. The records of every mill furnishing information to the Bureau of Labor Statistics show sales at good profits and also an occasional unloading of stock at cost or at a loss. The mills generally sell flour in bulk at the mill at less than the cost of wheat required to make it, the cost of manufacture, the profit, and the loss on the flour being covered by the value of the by-product—feed.

The flour jobber's profit varies greatly. If he is a plunger he makes large profits, which he must alternate with smaller gains and occasional losses when the market goes against him. On a steady market his profits generally are from eight to 10 per cent, or from 40 to 50c per barrel. Prices are no nearer uniform with the jobber than with the miller. Sales made the same day show differences in price.

The retailer's profits on flour vary; they may run large for a time and then by a change of market or a period of competition be reduced to a very low figure. The data gathered by the Bureau of Labor Statistics indicate that 15 to 25c is the usual gross profit for a grocer on a quarter-barrel sack. Competition may bring it down to 5c or conditions favorable to the grocer may permit it to be as high as 40c per quarter-barrel sack. On smaller sacks the gross profit is often higher in proportion, but the net profit possibly less in fact, as the cost of handling and delivering a small sack is practically the same as that of a large one.

The usual channel through which wheat passes from the farmer to the consumer is the grain elevator, the railroad, the grain jobber or commission man, the flour mill, the flour jobber or wholesale grocer and the grocer.

The experts of the Bureau of Labor Statistics state that home baking is decreasing, and the percentage of flour passing through the bakery is rapidly increasing.

FLOUR SALE TO U. S. BY SCOTLAND MILL

Present Conditions in United Kingdom Feed Market Makes Export Business Possible.

"Milling" of Liverpool reports a sale of flour by Messrs. John Herdman & Sons, Ltd., of Edinburg, to the United States and says that this is the commencement of flour exporting to this country. "Milling" comments on the sale as follows:

"In the present instance it seems reasonable to suppose that this first order will be followed by others. We are not suggesting and do not intend to suggest that a big export trade in flour from this country to the United States is likely immediately to spring up, but we do regard this first shipment as a most hopeful and promising beginning, from which it is at least conceivable much good will come. The conditions at the moment, owing to the high price of offals, are probably more favorable for this trade than they have been before, at any rate, this season, as the rise in the price of offals has the effect of allowing British millers more easily to get into line with foreign competitors. At the same time it is now evident that under certain conditions, at any rate, conditions which have lately been obtaining, we shall have to regard the shipment of flour from these Islands to the United States not as an elusive ideal, but as a distinct commercial possibility, and a possibility which one firm has already converted into an actuality. We trust that many others will find that markets and other conditions will take such a course that a considerable trade may be built up on the lines Messrs. Herdman & Sons have initiated. Nothing could be better for the milling industry of these islands, suffering as it has during the past few years from almost chronic over-production, than that such a trade should be built up."

Shanghai, China, Flour Market.

While present prices forbid any considerable business in flour at Shanghai at this time, there are frequent inquiries from the United States as to this market, and some from new quarters. Following are some notes on present conditions.

Most of the flour used in China is imported from the Pacific coast of the United States and Canada. It is packed in cotton bags of 49 pounds each. About 60 per cent of the flour imported from the United States is "regular export" made from Club wheat, and has 18 to 24 per cent gluten: about 20 per cent is made from Bluestem wheat and is called "Bluestem cut-off," with about 28 to 32 per cent gluten; and 20 per cent is "patent flour" made from Bluestem wheat, with about 24 per cent gluten. The flour imported from Canada is known as "regular export grade," and has 25 to 35 per cent gluten. As to terms, flour is sold for cash; no credit is given to the Chinese.

The last sales made from America were during November, when regular export grade sold at $4 gold per barrel of four 49-pound bags c. i. f. Shanghai. This included all charges and 10 days' storage. Shanghai Exchange during November was about 64¾ gold cents for 1 tael, and the Shanghai market was ruling at that time at 1.57½ to 1.62 taels per bag of 49 pounds for the American export flour. The Shanghai native flour was quoted at 1.50 to 1.55 taels per bag of 49 pounds. No sales have been made during the last 30 days. The present market price for American flour is 1.50 to 1.55 taels per bag, and for the Shanghai native milled flour 1.45 to 1.50 taels.

LIMIT ON EXPORT SHIPMENTS EXTENDED

Six Months Is Allowed in Revised Bill of Lading Filed with the Commission.

Washington, D. C., February 9.

Railroads have filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission a revised bill of lading in which the time for filing claims has been extended from 30 days to four months. In filing the new bill of lading, the committee representing railroads asks the Commission to let the new terms go into effect immediately, instead of after the elapse of the usual 30 days. The railroads desire that the new form shall govern all claims from February 1 on.

At the recent hearing in Washington of millers and railroad representatives, nothing was definitely decided upon as the time limit for filing claims for loss, damage and delay in transit of exports shipments, but millers were desirous of having the 30 day time limit extended to one year. It was the general opinion of the millers present that twelve months should be the time limit in filing claims, as at times it takes a longer period than this to secure data of loss and damage. However, the railroads made no agreement on export shipments. The agreement on domestic shipments specified that the time limit of four months should be extended to six months.

For Moisture Tests in Flour.

The grain standardization department of the Bureau of Plant Industry has perfected a special flask for the rapid determination of water in flour and corn meal. A bulletin has been issued by the government in which is outlined the method of using the flask and its construction. With the use of this special flask, which is described by John H. Cox, assistant in grain standardization in Bulletin 56 of the Department of Agriculture, a test of the moisture content of flour or meal may be completed in less than 30 minutes.

The bulletin says: One of the principal causes why corn meal and other finely ground materials deteriorate is the water which they contain. The manufacturer of these finely ground products can largely eliminate the excess water in their meal and flour by proper precautions. The amount of water in flour or meal can easily be tested in a few minutes by the use of this special flask, thereby determining whether they contain too much water for safe transportation or storage.

Suspends Northwest Increase.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has suspended the proposed increase in grain rates of the Great Northern Railroad from Minnesota and Northern Iowa territory to destinations in Kansas. The suspension will hold until May 31. In the meanwhile a hearing will be arranged. The Traffic Bureau of Sioux City, Ia., and the Omaha Grain Exchange are opposing the proposed increases. The suspension was asked by the Sioux City Traffic Bureau on the ground that much corn and oats have been sold to the drouth-stricken regions of Kansas from this territory for delivery up to June 1, and that the increase would be a blow to Sioux City grain commission men.

FEDERAL GRAIN INSPECTION

McCumber Bill Before Senate Provides Uniform Government Grading of all Grain.

The federal inspection and grading of all grain is proposed in a bill by Senator McCumber. With only one minor amendment, the Senate committee on agriculture reported favorably on the proposed law, which would establish federal grades for wheat, oats and all of grains and also federal grading at the primary markets. The action of the committee on agriculture practically insures the passage of the bill, it was said by its advocates in Washington.

Grain inspection, as provided in the bill, would be under the supervision of the Bureau of Plant Industry of the Department of Agriculture. It provides that government inspectors may be placed at points wherever necessary. Hundreds of telegrams urging for or against the adoption of the bill have poured into the agricultural committe at Washington from grain men in Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma and other Sonthwestern states. All sections of the country have taken an interest in the measure and are sending their opinions to the committee on agriculture.

The bill provides that a government inspector should be maintained at Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago, Portland, Me., Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Minneapolis, Duluth, Superior, New Orleans, Seattle, Tacoma and San Francisco. Another clause in the statute says that other grading and inspection stations may be established wherever the Department of Agriculture may decide upon.

The most important section of the bill is that the Bureau of Plant Industry is authorized to establish standards for the various grades of all grains and that these standards shall be uniform over the entire country. This means, that should the bill become a law, the supplanting of grades established by various state inspection departments and the private inspection departments of grain exchanges will take place.

The bill does not provide that new grades shall be established, but that the bureau of plant industry shall promulgate uniform grades, composed of the present ones, wholly or partly, now in use by private or state inspection departments.

The bill is to go into effect January, 1915, if passed.

The federal corn grades promulgated by the national Department of Agriculture become effective July 1 of this year. Should the McCumber bill become effective, federal grades of wheat and other grains will be established. The new law will not eliminate state inspection departments altogether, for the national government will not have supervision over shipments of grain within a state. However, all interstate shipments of grain will have to be graded and inspected by the national bureaus. The new law will mean the end of private inspection departments at primary centers.

Mark N. Mennel, Federation President

Mark N. Mennel of the Harter Milling Co., Toledo, Ohio, and prominent in the activities of the soft winter wheat millers of the Central states, will be the next president of the Millers' National Federation. Fred N. Rowe of the Valley City Milling Co., Grand Rapids, Mich., who had also been nominated for the executive position of the Federation, withdrew as a candidate and urged the support of the Federation members for Mark N. Mennel, the only other sole nominee. This insures Mr. Mennel's election.

KANSAS CITY AND THE SOUTHWEST.

Flour business of Kansas City and Southwestern mills showed no betterment during the past week. A number of interior mills report a slight improvement in trade, but generally new sales are being made in same volume as a week ago. Notwithstanding lack of improvement, volume of business is fairly satisfactory for this period of the year.

Only one Kansas City mill is operating full time. Output during the past week shows a slight loss under the preceding week, being 35,500 barrels, compared with 39,500 barrels in the preceding week, 37,900 barrels two weeks ago and 44,800 barrels a year ago. In view of the fact that there is one mill less operating now than a year ago, current business of mills as reflected in the weekly output is heavier than last year.

Mills are quoting flour unchanged. Wheat is steady to slightly weaker, but the weakness in wheat is being offset by weakness in bran and shorts. Straight flour is held at $3.65 to $3.80 in jute, delivered Kansas City. Some interior mills that are getting liberal supplies of wagon wheat are offering at $3.60 and even 10c under this figure.

Central states dealers and jobbers were the best buyers during the past week. One mill reports more than 65 per cent of its output going to Indiana, Illinois and other central states. The trade in this section is largely taking flour and feed in mixed cars. The single carlot buyer predominates in the market.

A fair business was done in Southern markets, but in some sections soft wheat brands are offered at less than hard winter wheat flour. Spring wheat mills are also making concessions in Southern markets, according to reports received from connections of local mills. In the Southeast, there is a fair passing demand for product of Southwestern mills, but this comes altogether from established trade.

Eastern bids are out of line in most instances. Shipments to New York City are principally on old contracts or for single cars from established jobbers. A number of Southwestern mills report a good trade in Pennsylvania and states south of the Atlantic coast, but north of Pennsylvania spring wheat mills are in command of the price situation and are offering flour under prices of Kansas City mills. Some sales of 95 per cent flour were effected to New York City last week at $4.25, but resellers were offering Kansas trade brands at $4.05. Spot stocks to a degree are taking care of the Eastern demand.

Clears are a drug on the market and reports of their unsalability received from jobbers and millers are becoming more numerous. Kansas City jobbers report mills as far north as South Dakota offering clear flour here. Illinois and Indiana mills are sending samples freely, but local jobbers report no outlet. In the East the demand for clear flour is light and few sales are being made to New York City. Quotations on clear are rather weak. First clear is steady and is much better sale than second clear.

Export bids on clear are from 6d to 9d out of line. Some mills in Kansas, finding no domestic outlet for clear flour, are making concessions to foreign buyers, who are meeting the mills half way. Kansas City mills report a fearly brisk cabling from the United Kingdom on clear flour, but acceptances are few.

The following quotations are derived from sales made last week by interior Kansas and Nebraska mills as reported by Kansas City buyers and commission men, and are basis jute, net f. o. b. Missouri river in round lots or single car loads; 95 per cent straight for February-March shipment, $3.60@3.80 per barrel; high patents 20@25c higher than 95 per cent; first clear $2.90@3.25 per barrel, according to quality and grades; second clear, $2.50@2.90.

MILL FEED.

Mill feed is weak. Bran is quoted at 2 to 3c lower than a week ago, with local Kansas City jobbers reporting free offers by interior mills at $1.15, delivered Missouri river points. Kansas City mills are making some sales of straight cars at $1.18 and mixed car trade at $1.20. Interior mills report a fair demand for bran, but there is a good surplus and they are offering freely in Kansas City.

Shorts and middlings are decidedly weak and in exceedingly dull demand. In some sections, the Northwest, especially, mills are offering shorts under the quotations of bran. In Kansas City, shorts are selling at 3 to 5c higher than bran, although the difference is generally from 5 to 10c.

There is no outlet for heavy feeds at this time. Local jobbers can only account for this by the mild weather and the disinclination of farmers to feed heavy feeds to live stock in warm weather. Fancy white middlings, which could not be purchased in straight cars a month ago, are now offered freely.

Jobbers are finding poor outlets for feed. St. Louis jobbers are offering to re-sell bran in Kansas City at $1.15 delivered. One large feed dealer in the city reports business last week the lightest he has experienced for five years.

A fair percentage of the feed output of mills is being absorbed by established trade in mixed cars at good prices. Missouri and Oklahoma are also fair outlets. Arkansas was not in the market to any extent last week.

Shorts are held from $1.20 to $1.28. Middlings can be purchased at $1.30 in straight cars, while mixed car sales are being made on a basis of $1.35.

The lower temperatures at the close of this week was a favorable factor in the market, but the return to higher temperatures on Monday of this week more than offset the effects of the lower temperatures on the feed market.

The following prices were paid by brokers and commission men at close of last week for mill feed from interior Missouri river mills, basis 100-lb. burlap net f. o. b. Missouri river: Bran, $1.15@1.18 per 100 lbs.; shorts, $1.24@1.28; fancy white middlings, $1.35@1.40; red dog, $1.40.

Cottonseed and Linseed Meal.

A routine inquiry for cottonseed meal is descriptive of the present trade situation in Kansas City. Linseed meal is in light demand, with sales less than a week ago. Lower temperatures helped cottonseed trade to some extent at the close of last week, but on Monday of this week, orders dropped off suddenly. Prices are practically unchanged for the week. Cottonseed meal in carlots is held at $31.50 to $32 per ton; linseed meal, $29.50 to $30.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Quotations by Missouri river mills for prompt shipment to Eastern or Middle states in carlots or mixed cars to regular trade, basis f. o. b. Kansas City, are as follows:

Flour—Hard winter wheat patents, 98s cotton or jute, $4.10@4.30 per bbl; hard winter wheat straights, 98s cotton or jute, $3.90@4.10; first clears, $3.20@3.50; soft wheat patent, 98-lb. cotton or jute, $4.60@5 per bbl.; straight, $4.40@4.70; first clears, jute, $3.30@3.50; ordinary shorts, $1.25; white shorts, $1.30; corn meal, 35c per 17½ lb. sack.

Cereal Goods—Rye flour in small sacks, $1.65@1.75 per 100; in 98s and 140s, $1.60@1.75; rye graham (pumpernickle) in small cotton sacks, $1.55 @1.65 per 100; in 98s and 140s, $1.50 @1.60; graham flour in small sacks, $2@2.10 per 100; whole wheat flour, in small sacks, $2.10@2.20 per 100; 98s and 140s, $2.05@2.15; rolled oats, in wood, 180 lbs., $5.20 per bbl.

Mill Feed—Bran, in 100-lb. sacks, in carlots, $1.16@1.20; red dog, in 100lb. sacks, carlots, $1.45; white shorts, $1.32.

Linseed Meal—Carlots, per ton, $29.50.

Cotton Seed Meal—Carlots, per ton, $31.50; ton lots, $32.

Southwestern Market Prices.

Following are prices of flour and other mill products quoted by Southwestern mills for straight or mixed cars, basis f. o. b. buyers station; Flour in 24-lb. sacks 5c per cwt. higher.

Kansas—Hard wheat patent, $4.40@ 4.60 per bbl; hard wheat, straight, $4.20 @4.40; bran, $1.15@1.25 per 100; mill run, $1.30; brown shorts, $1.35; white shorts, $1.45; corn meal, 38c per 17½ lb. sack.

Oklahoma—Soft wheat patent, $4.70 @5 per bbl; hard wheat patent, $4.40 @4.60; bran, $1.25; mill run bran, $1.30; corn meal, 33@38c per 17½-lb. sack.

Arkansas—Soft wheat, high patent, $4.70@5.10 per bbl; hard wheat patent, $4.50@4.70; corn meal, 17-lb sacks, 40c; bran, $1.25@1.35 per 100, basis L. R. rate points.

Texas—Soft wheat flour, extra patent, $4.90@5.10 per bbl; hard wheat flour, high patent, $4.60@4.90 per bbl; straight, $4.40@4.70; bran, $1.30 per 100; shorts, $1.55; corn meal, 70 per 35-lb. sack.

THE SOUTHWESTERN GRAIN SITUATION.

The sudden drop in temperatures Thursday night of last week over the entire winter wheat belt was preceded by a light snow and some sleet, which is offering sufficient protection to the growing wheat plants in some sections. Snows were not heavy, and in most sections averaged one inch. Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Iowa, western and southern Missouri were visited by snows. Temperatures ranging down to 14 degrees below zero prevailed over the Southwestern belt. In Kansas, temperatures were as low as 10 degrees below zero, while at North Platte, Nebr, the lowest point reached was 14 below. There is some fear felt in the section where snow fall was light, but reports indicate that the top layer of ground is dry and will aid the plants materially in withstanding the lower temperatures. The weather bureau at Kansas City says the cold spell will continue for a week, with little prospect of snow.

The January export clearances of grain at New Orleans included 642,975 bushels of wheat and 130,412 bushels of corn. This compares with January, 1913 exports of 1,305,006 bushels of wheat and 1,131,515 bushels of corn.

The president of the Oklahoma Grain Dealers' Association says that the recent cold wave will not affect the growing wheat. The ground is dry on top and the plant will stand considerable cold weather.

Colder weather throughout the Southwest will result in a greatly increased feeding demand for corn and other feedsuffs. It will also season the corn now held in farmers' hands. The predictions of clear weather will not hinder shelling of corn, which is being pushed at this time.

The Solomon Valley Milling Co., Osborne, Kans., says condition of growing wheat is good, but weather has been very windy last few days.

The Monarch Milling Co., Hutchinson, Kans., reports condition of growing wheat as perfect, with no indication of damage in any wheat fleids.

The Oswego Milling Co., Oswego, Kans., writes that growing wheat was never in better condition than at present.

Of 25 reports on the growing wheat crop in Kansas, only one expresses any fear over the condition of the growing wheat, while the remainder note a condition as nearly perfect as possible.

Large quantities of wheat are being purchased by Kansas City mills direct from the interior. This grain is not handled through the Kansas City Board of Trade and in this manner mills are able to save the commission charge of one cent per bushel in the cost of the wheat. Much grain has been purchased this way recently.

Receipts of corn in Kansas City during the past week were considerably less than in the preceding week, totaling 573 cars, compared with 784 cars a week ago, 355 cars a year ago and 984 two years ago. The demand for carlots was brisk and the supply was hardly sufficient to take care of the sales. Elevator stocks, in consequence decreased 7,267 bushels. They now total 1,559,349 bushels.

Broadnax & McLiney, Kansas City grain dealers, sold 20,000 bushels of No. 2 hard wheat for export at Galveston on Friday of last week. The wheat is held in store at the Gulf and will be moved in February. Foreigners showed their anxiety for the grain by making a concession in terms. Other grain firms in Kansas City are believed to be making sales for export and there are some free predictions that much of the heavy wheat stocks held in Kansas City elevators will eventually go to foreign markets.

Regarding the winter wheat plant: Although winter wheat is not a "hot house" plant, fear as to its safety prevails in the wheat trade, as it is abnormally advanced. Some of the experts say, however, it is in better shape to withstand a freeze than usual, as it is healthy and thick. Where there is snow covering, there is believed to be no danger.

SOUTHWESTERN NOTES.

J. K. Richardson, of Gerlane, Kans., will erect a 50 barrel mill in the near future. He plans to have the plant ready for operation before the new crop.

The Kansas Milling & Export Co., of Kansas City, has had the word "Celeb-

SIMONDS-SHIELDS GRAIN Co.
Kansas City, Mo.
Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, Barley, Kaffir Corn and Milo Maize.
Write or Wire for Quotations.

I Quote Jobbers and Dealers Only
H. G. CHERRY
BROKER
KANSAS CITY, MO.
COTTONSEED MEAL, OIL MEAL, KO-PRES-KO CAKE AND ALL OTHER KINDS OF FEEDSTUFFS.
Member Interstate Feed Dealers Assn.

rity" passed for publication as a flour trade mark in the United States patent office.

A new conveyor for the transfer of grain from the elevator to the mill of the Colburn Bros. Mill, McPherson, Kas., is being built in the form of a tunnel underground.

The Southwestern Co., of Kansas City, has filed the words "Golden Glow" with the United States patent office as a trade mark which it has been using on flour.

M. J. McMahon, deputy commissioner for the Bureau of Labor Statistics, is making a tour of inspection of all mills in Arkansas| Three months will be required to complete the trip.

H. H. Allen of the St. Louis Bemis Bros.' Bag Co., was a visitor on the Kansas City Board of Trade last week. Mr. Allen was formerly Kansas City manager for the Bemis branch located here.

Spurgeon Moore was elected president of the Katy Mill & Elevator Co., Caddo, Okla., at a recent meeting of the directors. W. H. Markham is vice-president and W. M. Smith, general manager.

The night engineer of the Plainville Mill & Elevator Co., plant, Plainville, Kas., was severely injured when an explosion in the boiler room occurred. Little damage was done to the power plant.

Armin Fassler of the Inter Ocean Mills, Topeka, Kas., and R. R. Clark, of the Davis Milling Co., St. Joseph, Mo., were elected to the directorate of the Millers' Mutual Casualty Insurance Co., at its annual meeting in Chicago.

C. Y. Semple, Oklahoma City, Okla., has placed an order with the Kansas City office of The Wolf Co., for increasing and remodelling his feed mill. The big feed trade of the past year resulted in the increase of the output of the mill. Work on remodelling will be started at an early date.

The Hutchinson Flour Mills Co., Hutchinson, Kas., is overhauling its mill and making necessary improvements. Contract has been placed with H. S. Malsness, Southwestern representative of the Nordyke & Marmon Co., for a self-balancing square sifter and a flour packer.

The Oxford Mill & Elevator Co., Oxford, Kas., is making improvements in its water power and buildings. Some general repairs are being made in the mill. The company reports operations at 10 hours daily, with flour trade fair, principally to local markets. Eastern sales are dull and nothing is being done for deferred shipment. Mill feed is brisk sale.

Here are some interesting facts regarding the opening of the Valley Falls Mill & Elevator Co.'s plant at Valley Falls, Kas. The first bushel of wheat was ground on Ground Hog Day, February 2, 1914—a bright, lucky, sunshiny day after an early morning shower. The mill was christened with a bottle of cherry wine. W. J. Munson of Lindsborg, Kas., is the head miller.

The dates for the eighteenth annual convention of the Grain Dealers' National Association which is to be held in Kansas City have been finally decided upon. The meeting will convene on Monday, October 12, and will continue for three days. Kansas City grain dealers have already started preparations for the convention and more than 1,000 visiting grain dealers are expected to attend the meeting.

The Kansas Flour Mills Co., has filed suit in Wichita, Kas., for the recovery of $1,000 from the Kansas Milling Co., Wichita. The petition of the Kansas Flour Mills Co., alleges that it incurred expenses and attorney's fees aggregating $1,059.45 in the case of the Kansas Milling Co., which attempted to restrain the petitioner from using its name because of the similarity and confusion resulting therefrom. The company asks for recovery of this amount.

J. E. Howard of the Howard Mills Co., Wichita, Kas., has put on the market a new self-rising biscuit flour made in Wichita. Mr. Howard will devote himself to the exclusive manufacture of self-rising foods and other patent preparations. He make a pancake flour at present, which has been on the market six years, and which has a wide sale at present. The new product will be known as the "Wonder Self-Rising Flour." It will be sold direct to retail grocers in Wichita by Mr. Howard.

John Kliwer, proprietor of the McPherson Mill & Elevator Co., McPherson, Kas., has traded the mill to L. D. Kneeland, of Little River, Kas. Mr. Kneeland, who was formerly in the mercantile business at Little River, Kas., is a successful marchandiser and plans to operate the mill in the future. The plant has been idle for several weeks. It will most likely resume operations within the coming month. The plant is in good shape, and will not need overhauling before starting operations. Mr. Kliwer plans to take a rest trip to Florida, after the transfer of the mill has been completed.

Ocean Rates are Unchanged.

Ocean flour rates through the Gulf show no change. All rail Atlantic rate to Hamburg declined 2c and the Rotterdam rate is 1c lower for the week.

	Atlantic All Rail	Through Gulf
Amsterdam.	37	38.00
Aberdeen.	44	44.50
Antwerp.	44	40.50
Belfast.	42	42.50
Bristol.	41	.....
Bremen.	37	38.50
Dublin.	43	.....
Dundee.	44	46.00
Glasgow.	41	41.50
Hamburg.	35	36.50
Hull.	43	.....
Leith.	42	.....
Liverpool.	38	37.00
London.	39	38.50
Manchester.	38	37.50
Newcastle.	44	.....
Rotterdam..	35	36.50

INDIANAPOLIS

Indianapolis, Ind., February 9.

With an easy tone to wheat during the last week, flour values showed a response to market conditions and dropped off slightly, at the same time calling for a fair amount of buying. All grades of Indiana soft winter wheat were affected by the decrease. Patents dropped from $4.60@$4.70 down to $4.55@4.65. Clears were unchanged at $3.90@4.05.

All mills are running at a good rate for this season of the year, and output is being taken care of now as rapidly as is usual during February. Buyers continue to watch prices closely for any decrease and are inclined to take on a little more stock on such occasions.

Call for mill feed remains good, although from a limited area. There has been no change in prices since last week.

Indianapolis Market Prices.

Prices quoted by Indiana mills, flour in wood and feed in bulk, all f. o. b., are:

Indiana Flour—Soft winter wheat, patent, $4.55@4.65; straights, $4.25@4.35; clears, $3.90@4.05.

Northwestern Spring Wheat—Patents, $4.30@4.40.

Mill Feed—$24@25 a ton.

Test Your Product, Mr. Miller—

PROMPT, ACCURATE AND CAREFUL ANALYSIS OF

FLOUR—FEED—GRAIN

ESTABROOK & WEAVER
Cereal Chemists

711 WYANDOTTE ST. KANSAS CITY, MO.

Fireproof Elevator Builders
Terminal and Country
A new plan for fireproof elevators.
FINTON CONSTRUCTION CO.
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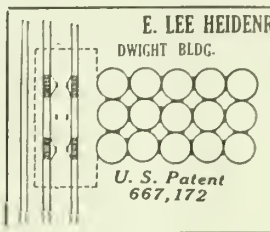

U. S. Patent 667,172
Concrete Grain Elevator Builders

ESTABLISHED 1850
Western Assurance Company
FLOUR INSURED AGAINST ALL RISK
R. W. LIGHTBURNE, Jr., Agent
Board of Trade, Kansas City, Mo.

Wheat on the Farms
Roads are Impassable
Flour Orders Delayed

Plant of Concordia Milling Co., Concordia, Kans., Built by

There are many mills which need more wheat storage to carry over the periods when wheat supplies dry up because there is no chance for farmers to deliver wheat. Same condition applies to car shortages.

Concrete re-inforced storage tanks will solve this problem for you.

WHY NOT WRITE TO

Otto J. Lehrack Const. Co.
4024 Prospect Ave.,
Kansas City, Mo.

OHIO

Cincinnati, February 9.

The market for Kansas trade was unchanged last week. Buying is increasing gradually. Large bakers seem to be taking an interest in Kansas flour at present price levels.

Practically nothing has occurred to bring about any essential change in the market for soft winter wheat flour. While there has been a reduction of 2c in the cash wheat market here, it did not have a tendency to bring the values down any. Buying has been on a fairly large scale.

There is no general animation in the market for spring wheat flour. Local agents of the Northwestern mills declare they are doing a good general business. Clear is hard to move, unless concessions are made.

Real cold weather has settled in this section, and a tendency to advance prices of mixed feed and bran resulted. Dealers report large outside orders. Local trade is still buying from hand to mouth.

Cincinnati Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $4.30@4.50; straight, $4@4.15; fancy, $3.80@4.

Hard Wheat Flour—Patent, $4.40@4.50; straight, $4.25@4.30; clear, $3.90@4.10.

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $4.65@4.85; straight, $4.15@4.30; clear, $4@4.10.

Rye Flour—Northwestern blended rye flour, $3.75@3.90; city pure, $4.10@4.20; city blended, $3.80@4.10.

Mill Feed—Bran, $25@25.50; mixed feed, $26@26.50; middlings, coarse, $27@27.50; middlings, fine, $28@28.50.

CLEVELAND.

Cleveland, Ohio, February 9.

Flour remains very quiet, the trade taking only car lots as in the past three months. Prices are unchanged, with some mills having advanced limits 10c, while others are shading 5 to 10c when quick shipment can be given.

Bran is bringing as high as $27.50 to $28 per ton.

Winter wheat deliveries in Ohio are now fairly liberal, and most soft wheat mills in the interior are able to supply their wants locally at prevailing prices in the Toledo markets. So far, the coming crop looks well, as yet showing but little winter killing.

Cleveland Market Prices.

The range of prices at which flour is offered:

Kansas Hard Wheat (jute)—75 per cent patents, $4.25@4.50; 95 per cent straights, $4.00@4.20.

Minnesota and Dakota (jute)—75 per cent patents, $4.20@4.50; clears, $3.50@3.80.

Ohio and Indiana Soft Wheat (jute)—60 per cent patents, $4.25@4.50; 95 per cent straights $4.00@4.20.

Bran (100-lb. sacks)— $27.@28.

OHIO NOTES.

Edgar Starry, of the firm of Granger & Starry Grain Hay Co., of Cincinnati, has made application for membership in the Chamber of Commerce.

About 100 boosters of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, including a number of millers and grain dealers, will make their first trade expansion trip of the year on May 6 to 8 through Ohio and Indiana.

The receipts of flour in Cincinnati this week totalled 22,654 barrels, compared with 21,188 last week, and 19,878 a year ago. Shipments this week were 19,762 barrels, compared with 18,765 barrels last week, and 17,998 barrels a year ago.

IOWA

Des Moines, Ia., February 9.

Business in flour is routine, but mills and mill agents report a fairly satisfactory volume of trade for this period of the year. Most orders are secured from established trade in single cars. Bakers are not in the market for large amounts, with general reports from over the state indicating that most bakeries are carrying stocks to run them for a period in excess of 30 days.

Quotations were steadily held throughout the state. Northwestern mills were asking 10c higher prices in some sections, but this resulted in a lightened demand and mill agents took orders on the old basis. Kansas mills were asking $4.50 to $4.80 for patent flour in sacks, delivered any section of the state. Nebraska was quoting $4.40 for patent in straight cars, while $4.50 was the basis for mixed car sales to the Southwestern section of the state.

A better tone is anticipated in flour trade if present lower temperatures continue for any length of time. A tendency to stock up will develop if freezing weather prevails for several weeks. At present new sales represent immediate needs of buyers.

Local mills in the state report flour business as very dull. Some plants reduced operations to half time last week as a result of the light inquiry for flour. Nearby states are principal buyers of flour. Mills report local trade as fair to good, but outside demand is poor. Des Moines jobbers are taking at $4.40 for patents in straight cars. Kansas Mills are not meeting this price, but Nebraska is offering at same basis. Kansas, as a rule, is asking $4.50 in Des Moines.

Mill feed is reflecting the recent advances of the Southwest and the Northwest. Iowa mills are quoting bran at $24.50 per ton in mixed cars. Kansas mills reported a fair demand for bran and shorts from their Iowa trade. Nebraska is also transacting a good trade in mill feed. Middlings are held up to $30 per ton. The demand, however, is not as good as on bran, indicating a lighter demand for all kinds of heavy feeds.

IOWA NOTES.

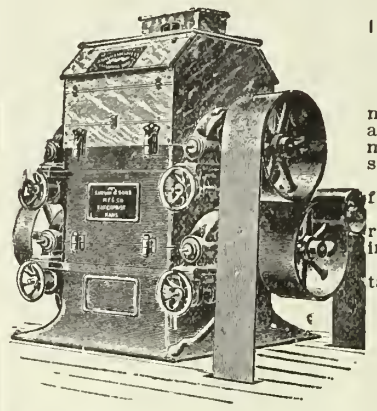
The Des Moines Flour & Feed Co., Des Moines, Ia., has purchased the flour business of Huntington & Webb, Creston, Ia., and will continue the store as heretofore.

Winter wheat condition in Iowa is not an exception to the general prospects over the entire winter wheat belt. Farmers report plant in excellent condition, with freezing and thawing weather of past month as having little effect on the plant. The best possible reports are being received from mills in every section of the state.

J. M. McAvoy and A. D. Hughes are organizing a stock company in Grinnell, Ia., for the purpose of operating a mill. The mill now located in the town has been idle for several years, although under the management of Charles Dodge, the plant was a profitable one. Mr. Dodge recently traded it for property in California and since then the mill has not been operated.

Reserves of wheat on Iowa farms are considered ample by mills in the state. Farmers are marketing fairly well and there is indication that the movement will soon increase, as the height of the corn movement in the state is over and farmers will give more attention to disposing of other grain. The wagon movement at some points is light as a result of the poor condition of the roads.

THE EHRSAM Big Capacity Corn and Feed Mill



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The Ehrsam Two and Three-High Mill is made of the finest materials for strength and durability. Frame is all cast iron—and most convenient arrangement for ease and speed in removing rolls.

Grinds coarse or fine meal, barley, graham flour, linseed meal, corn chop, etc.

You know of the results and profits derived through the operation of a Feed Mill in connection with your Elevator.

Now let us tell you about the benefits obtained through use of the **EHRSAM.** Write,

THE J. B. EHRSAM & SONS MANUFACTURING CO.

2 Factory St., Enterprise, Kansas.

"SEND US YOUR ROLLS."

THE

ALSOP

Electrical Process

Used the world over in the manufacture of the purest and highest grade flour.

Alsop Process Company

St. Louis, U. S. A.

Milwaukee Bags

SATISFY

the miller, the packer, the jobber, the grocer, the housewife—clear down the line to the "consumer," they spread satisfaction, create demand and fetch trade. Milwaukee Bags, coupled with the "Milwaukee Method" of printing—bright—clean—clear—puts your flour on the market in attractive packages. There is a reason for the demand of Milwaukee Bags—let's get acquainted.

MILWAUKEE BAG CO., Milwaukee, Wis.

CHAS. R. DECKER. R. M. SPIVEY.

Southwestern Representatives,

124 Board of Trade Bldg.,

KANSAS CITY, MO.

ILLINOIS.

Chicago, Ill., February 9.

While millers, brokers and jobbers are not at all satisfied with present market conditions, and there is no great revival of trade, still a better tone prevails and better conditions are noticeable. Local mills are operating full time, but are experiencing some difficulty in meeting the prices at which flour is offered by both the Northwestern and Southwestern mills. Raw material in this market at the moment is not as correspondingly low as it is in the large Northwestern cities, which is a handicap to local mills. The production of city and nearby mills is also much in excess of orders being placed for prompt delivery or bookings for deferred shipment.

Clear is abundantly offered, but is selling in only fair volume at basis of $3.60 jute delivered for the standard Northwestern, and $2.80 for second clear.

Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma mills are offering large quantities of cut straight and 95 per cent flour, but these grades are selling only in a moderate way, at $3.70 jute for the former and $3.80@4 for the latter.

Rye flour is in a demoralized condition, and is "deluged," so to speak, with all grades, so buyers are able to satisfy their needs at reduced and irregular values. General quotation on standard patent white rye is $2.90 jute delivered, and $2.60 on dark rye.

The advent of the recent cold spell has shown an improvement in the demand for buckwheat flour and this commodity is now offered at $2.85 per 100.

Cold and stormy weather conditions have resulted in a marked improvement in millfeed, both as regards value and demand. Bran is selling in better volume than middlings or the heavier grades of feed.

Chicago Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Special brands (basis wood), $5.30 per bbl.; standard patents (basis jute), $4@4.15; straight, $3.70@3.85; first clears, $3.30@3.60; second clears, $2.60@2.80.

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $4@4.20; straight, $3.80@4; fancy clears, $3.50@3.70; standard clears, $3@3.25.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $4.10@4.20; straight, $3.90@4; fancy clears, $3.30@3.50; low grade, $3.15@3.35; Michigan, 10c higher; patent, $4.20@4.35; straight, $4.05@4.15.

Mill Feed (100-lb sacks)—Spring wheat bran, $21; standard middlings, $23.75; red dog, $27.50.

Rye Flour (in jute)—White, $2.90@3; dark, $2.70@2.80.

Coast Flour—Patent, $4.55@4.70 straight, $4.30@4.50.

ILLINOIS NOTES.

The new corn mill being built by the American Hominy Co., at Decatur, Ill., to take the place of the one recently destroyed by fire, will be completed and in operation in about a month or six weeks.

The New Century Co., Chicago, has just been advised by the Paymaster General of the Navy Department, that they have been awarded contract for supplying flour to various naval bases during the next six months. This will take approximately 15,000 barrels.

C. J. Fairchild, a well-known figure in the Chicago flour trade, and who recently resigned as Secretary of the New Century Co., which position he held for about four years, was presented with a beautiful diamond stick pin by the management and employes of the New Century Co. on the day he severed his connection with them.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia, Pa., February 9.

The buying of flour during January has been maintained, especially on flour from the spring wheat mills. Kansas mills have cut prices about 20c a barrel, but so far it has not helped much in selling.

Feed business has been very poor on account of the open winter, as very little snow or cold weather has prevailed in Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia Market Prices.

Prices f. o. b. cars in full or mixed cars flour and feed:

Spring—Patent (basis wood), $4.50@4.65; straight, $4.20@4.40; clear, $4@4.20; low grade in jute, $3@3.10;

Winter—patent (basis wood), $4.50@4.85; straight, $4.15@4.50; clear, $3.75@4. Extra, $3.50@3.65.

Kansas—Patent (basis 98-lb cotton or 140-lb jute), $4.40@4.60; straight, $4.10@4.35; clear, $3.65@3.80.

Western Rye—Sacks, $3.40@3.50; Pennsylvania, in wood, $3.50@3.60.

Buckwheat Flour—$3.60@4 per 100 pounds in sacks.

Millfeed—Spring red dog, $28.50 29; flour middlings, $28.50; standard middlings, $26; bran, $26.75; Kansas middlings, 100-lb sacks, $32; bran, $28.

PENNSYLVANIA NOTES.

Edward McCreight of Prescottville, Pa., flour miller, died recently.

S. C. Watkins' elevator at Clarksburg, W. Va., was burned with loss of $100,000.

The kick of an engine broke Harvey Bailey's arm, at his father's mill, Paulsboro, N. J.

Flour mill of David D. Glass, Douglasville, Pa., was sold to George H. Smith, Edge Hill, Pa.

The Philadelphia Commercial Exchange elected L. G. Graff, president; C. Herbert Bell, vice-presndent; J. W. Beatty, treasurer.

The Pennsylvania Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Co. elected Asher Miner president; Landis Levan, vice-president; Griffith Ellis, treasurer; John Hoffa, secretary. The above were also elected directors with B. F. Isenberg, J. D. Greybill, O. P. Shupp, W. J. Yeager, E. S. Millard, Henry N. Neal. Assets are $400,000; liabilities, $3,500.

SOUTHEAST.

Nashville, Tenn., February 9.

Tone of flour last week was not so strong but output of Southeastern mills was 20,000 barrels more than same week a year ago. No change in quotations was noted although wheat was a little weaker and a somewhat irregular market was noted. There was the usual amount of directions on contracts, but much of the business last week was of the immediate shipment kind. Millers are confident, however, of a better demand for flour and while the trade has not been up to expectations for the past two weeks, at the same time they argue that business conditions generally are in fine shape and there is no reason why the flour market should not pick up.

There was no activity noted last week on foreign business, prices still being above the export basis and millers reporting very little interest and no inquiries.

The mill feed situation last week was rather quiet, although prices remained unchanged. Toward the last of the week the weather changed considerably and the cold wave caused a considerable increase in demand.

Nashville Market Prices.

The following prices are f. o. b. Nashville in car lots:

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (basis wood)—Best standard patent, $4.85 per bbl.; high patent, $4.45; half patent, $4.25; choice, $3.85; in cotton bags, 15c per bbl. lower.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (basis jute)—Best patent, $4.15@4.20.

Mill Feed—Bran, $26@27 per ton; middlings and shorts, $27@28; hominy feed, $25.50@26.50.

Reports from over the state are to the effect that the Tennessee wheat crop is in fine shape. The open winter has caused it to grow considerably, but in some sections the farmers are allowing their stock to keep it down and with a little seasonable weather to check its growth it is believed a splendid crop will be noted

An ordinance to establish a hay market in Oklahoma City is being considered by the city council.

MEMPHIS

Memphis, Tenn, February 9.

Flour trade in territory adjacent to Memphis was dull during the past week. Sales were lighter than a week ago and volume of business showed a material decrease. Mill agents generally held prices unchanged. Soft wheat patent was quoted around $4.90 in wood. Soft wheat patent self-rising flour, which is having good sale, was held at $5.15 in wood. Straight is being sold on a basis of $3.75, wood. Hard wheat flour is meeting only a fair demand in this market. Hard wheat patent in sacks is quoted at $4.65 per barrel.

Receipts of flour in Memphis last week were about the same as in the preceding week. Jobbers and mill agents report stocks only fair.

Bran is quoted at $25, with a fair trade passing. Shorts in 100-lb sacks are worth $2 per ton more than bran. Best inquiry prevails for bran, shorts being somewhat weak.

SOUTHEASTERN NOTES.

No. 2 red wheat in bulk is quoted at $1 per bushel f. o. b. Memphis.

Receipts in Memphis for the week ending February 7 were as follows: Corn, 67 cars; oats, 112 cars; hay, 165 cars; mill feed, 34 cars, and wheat, 3 cars.

Stocks on hand in Nashville for the week ending February 7 were as follows: Wheat, 336,000 bushels; corn, 446,600 bushels; flour, 43,500 barrels. Receipts of grain were 209 cars.

Winter wheat is selling from 85 to 95c at mill door in Pennsylvania.

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CORN PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT.

Trade in corn products improved slightly late last week, due to the colder turn to the weather. Volume of business, however, was only fair, with most sales of a small lot character as in the preceding week. Cash corn prices were advanced slightly in the latter half of the week, but corn goods quotations were steady to 5c higher in a few instances. Most business was affected at the unchanged quotations.

Chop business was stimulated by the lower temperatures and there was a better demand for chop from Southwestern territory immediately after the cold weather. Chop quotations were advanced from two to three cents on the higher corn quotations. Immediate Southwestern states formed the best outlet for chop in mixed cars of corn goods. There were some straight carlot sales to Arkansas, but generally the trade was buying mixed cars of chop and other corn goods. Colder weather drove many cattle and other live stock from pastures and in this manner had a bullish effect on chop. Several local chop mills report better sales than for a long while, although general effects of the lower temperatures have not as yet been felt over the entire Southwestern territory. Local manufacturers say that present stocks in jobbers and dealers hands will move into consuming channels faster than usual and replenishment of these stocks will help business considerably.

Table goods went to immediate territory principally, but Southern buying continued of fair volume. Mixed cars of meal and chop found good sale in Louisiana and Texas. Southern jobbers refused to pay any advance and most business done with that territory was at unchanged quotations. Texas was the most liberal buyer of meal and other table goods.

Interior mills report a good trade in meal and other corn products. Most sales are in mixed cars with flour. Kansas and Oklahoma mills report trade buying steadily. A light business is being done by interior mills in straight cars of corn goods. Most of their output is being moved in mixed cars.

Brewers' goods are rather quiet, with a very light inquiry in evidence. A few routine sales were made at steady values, but generally mills report no demand. Brewers' grits were held on a basis of $1.60 per 100 pounds in sacks, Kansas City.

Corn futures opened lower in the principal markets last week, bears still counting the high temperatures and the light feeding requirements the biggest factor in the market. Losses were recorded early, but the colder weather late in the week resulted in a recovery. At the close of the market was one-half to one cent higher on both May and July. A material reduction in primary receipts and the sharp improvement in the feeding demand were bullish factors. Interior orders came freely and cash prices were also raised.

Following quotations for corn products, basis f. o. b. Kansas City, for shipment within thirty days, either in straight or mixed cars, were reported by Missouri River corn millers last week: Cream corn meal, in small cotton or paper sacks, kiln dried and degerminated, $1.55@1.60 per 100; coarse hominy grits, in 100-lb. bags, $1.60@1.65 per 100; brewers' grits in 100-lb. bags, $1.60@1.65 per 100; corn chop in 100-lb. burlap bags, natural, $1.26@1.30 per 100; corn bran in 100-lb. bags, 95c per 100.

SOUTHEAST.

Nashville, February 9.

Practically no change was noted last week in the corn products situation, although corn showed additional strength and was reported rather scarce. Millers claim that buyers have not placed any contracts. No price changes were made and mills are quoting f. o. b. Nashville in 96-lb. bags as follows: Best bolted meal, $1.70@1.80; pearl meal and grits, $1.80@1.90.

OHIO.

Cincinnati, February 9.

Fully 90 per cent of the arrivals of corn is showing good quality, and the corn mills have been the principal buyers in the market, taking hold of all good corn coming. Prices were reduced 1c. The break was not great enough to cause any reductions in the values of corn products, and they are selling at the same price level as a week ago. There is especially a good request for meal. Quotations are: meal, $1.40@1.45; chop, $1.30@1.35.

NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, La., February 9.

Corn products were in fair demand last week. Bulk of sales came from the city, the country trade being small, except in the more prosperous trucking districts and the strawberry region. Prices were unchanged from previous reports, dealers being willing to accept cuts of 5 to 10c a barrel in order to effect sales. Of all corn products, the best market was for unbolted meal which held its own well at $27.50 to $28.00 per ton and enjoyed a fine demand.

NEW YORK.

New York, February 9.

Business in corn goods was very quiet during the week with prices firmly held. Current quotations are: Meal, kiln dried export, $3.55 in barrels; fine yellow, $1.45@1.50; coarse, $1.35@1.45; hominy, $3.75; granulated yellow, $3.70; corn flour, $1.75. Brewers' goods: Meal, $1.72; grits, $1.73; flakes, $2.05.

OKLAHOMA.

Oklahoma City, February 9.

There is a fair demand for corn goods; prices are practically unchanged from a week ago. Chop quoted at $1.40@1.55 per sack and white bolted meal at 33@36c per 17½-lb cotton, delivered Oklahoma points. No. 2 mixed corn is costing the mills 66@68c per bushel f. o. b. points of origin in Oklahoma. This price is prohibitive when compared to cost of corn at Kansas City for destination points in Texas or Arkansas.

MINNESOTA.

Minneapolis, Minn., February 9.

Minnesota patents are quoted at from $3.95 to $4.75 in wood in round lots, f. o. b. Minneapolis. Trade picked up Saturday but the week on the whole was dull and featureless. Reports are that flour stocks are low and the millers are awaiting developments. Shipments of flour for the week, 356,875 barrels, represented an increase of about 2,000 barrels over the previous week's record.

All the byproducts went rapidly. Most of the mills are sold ahead well into March and the millers were not anxious to book orders for deferred delivery. Mill feed shipments were 1,763 tons. Coarse feeds did not keep pace in activity with the mill feeds, and the market remained lifeless throughout the week.

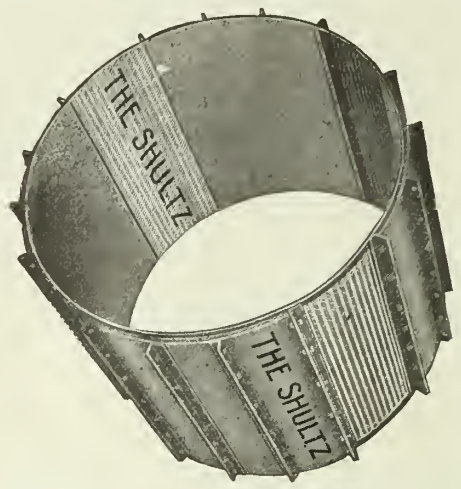
Minneapolis received 1,565,000 bushels of wheat during the week and used it all and in addition took 99,900 bushels out of the elevators either for shipment or grinding.

Minneapolis Market Prices.

Minnesota Spring Wheat Flour—First patent, $4.25@4.75; second patent, $3.95@4.25; first clear, $2.90@3.70; second clear, $2.60@2.90.

Corn Products—Corn meal, granulated, white, $3.60@3.80; corn meal, granulated, yellow, $3.60@3.80; coarse corn meal and cracked corn, $21.50@21.75; ground feed, corn and oats mixed, $21.75@22.50.

Mill Feed—Bran in 100-lb sacks, $21.50@22; standard middlings, 100-lb sacks, $21@21.50; red dog in 140-lb sacks, $24@25.



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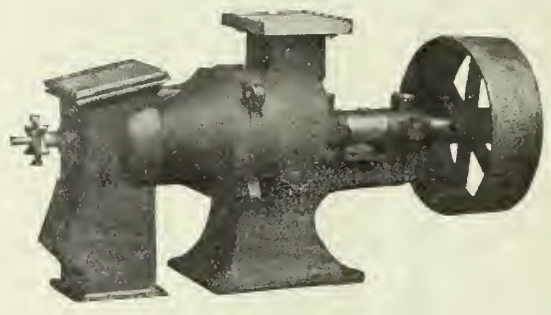

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NEBRASKA.

Omaha, Nebr., February 9.

Nothing of interest can be written regarding the flour busines of Omaha and interior Nebraska mills. Trade continues of a small lot character, with most mills in the state operating half time. Best outlet for Nebraska flour at present is to local trade. Orders coming from outside the state are light in volume and rather unsatisfactory.

Quotations of mills are unchanged for the week. The steady wheat market has been maintaining flour prices and no changes in quotations were made last week. Omaha mills are quoting $4.10 to $4.30 for patents at mill. Bakers are buying straights at $3.80 in jute at mill. Interior mills are asking up to $4.60 for patents delivered any section of the state in mixed or straight cars to established trade. Some are quoting $4.20 on this basis, but generally the lowest quotation is $4.40.

Eastern busines is at a minimum. New sales are not worth mentioning and old contracts have already been filled. Iowa is a fair buyer at present, but even this trade is not satisfactory to mills. Colorado is taking in normal amounts and mills in interior report good trade to established buyers.

Mill feed is somewhat weaker and rather dull. No reductions in quotations have as yet been made by interior mills, but surplus offerings are larger and jobbers report a poor outlet. Interior mills are holding bran at $23 to $24 per ton, delivered Omaha. Shorts are held $2 higher.

NEBRASKA NOTES.

George E. Nipp is the new head miller in the Wells-Abbott-Nieman Co., plant at Schuyler, Nebr.

Mads Jensen, millwright, is superintending the installation of the machinery in Herrings Mill, Royal, Nebr.

The Hooper Roller Mills, Hooper, Nebr., has been sold to James D. Raitt of North Bend, Nebr., who will operate the mill in the future. Mr. Coleman operated the mill about eight months and developed a good trade for its products. Possession has already been given to Mr. Raitt.

The Star Mills, Nebraska City, Nebr., has resumed operations after a shut-down of a week. A large amount of new machinery was installed in the plant and the company reports the overhauled mill running in fine shape.

A test of the anti-discrimination law in Nebraska will be made at an early date. The claim of several farmers' elevators in the state that the line elevator companies are discriminating against them in the matter of grain prices is being investigated by the attorney general. Thus far not a single conviction has been secured under the statute. However, the attorney general says that if the farmers' elevator companies can prove their allegations, the line elevator companies will be subject to a heavy fine.

Winter wheat conditions in Nebraska continue the finest possible. Reports from millers in every section of the state are of an optomistic tone and not a single damage report has been received. The drop in temperatures in the state was preceded by a snow, which offered some protection to the plants. It is felt that should present prospects continue the record Nebraska crop of 1913 will be eclipsed. Although snow and moisture have been deficient throughout the winter, there is no need of precipitation at present. It is felt that a fairly good growing condition during the four months before harvest will mean that Nebraska will cut a record breaking crop.

MISSOURI.

St. Louis, Mo., February 9.

No relief was apparent this week from the protracted dullness in the flour trade. Stocks have increased at mills. Fresh orders were scattering, and for small lots usually, indicating a hand to mouth domestic demand. Shipping directions came unsatisfactorily, while pressure to sell in some quarters resulted in price concessions. Market favored buyers, despite the comparative steadiness of wheat. Export trade was inconsiderable; a few lots of hard and soft patent to the West Indies were reported, and 600 sacks hard patent to the Continent and 500 sacks hard clear to the United Kingdom were also included in export sales.

Mill feed was lower and dull. Demand was extremely light hereabout and while offerings were small, receivers of track stuff found trouble in finding buyers even at reduced prices; regular shippers held off too, though proclaiming a fair outside demand.

St. Louis Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (in jutes)—Patent, $4.05@4.25; straight, $3.75@3.90; extra fancy, $3.50@3.60; fancy, $3.10@3.25; low grades, $2.75@2.80.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (in jutes)—Patent, $3.90@4.10; straight, $3.60@3.70; first clear, $3.10@3.20; second clear, $2.90@3.00; low grades, $2.70@2.80.

Spring Wheat Flour (in jutes)—Patent, $4.15@4.30; clear, $3.50@3.60.

Rye Flour—Quote pure in jobbing way, $4 in wood, $3.70 in jutes.

Mill Feed (East St. Louis basis in 100-lb sacks)—Soft wheat bran, $1.23@1.24; hard wheat bran, $1.20@1.22; mixed feed, $1.24@1.25; middlings, $1.25@1.35; white hominy feed, $25.75 per ton; oats feed, $13.75 per ton; brown alfalfa meal at $17.00, and green at $19@20.50 per ton for choice.

City mills sell to trade: Bran at $1.23@1.25, and middlings, $1.35@1.50.

St. Louis Cash Grain Market.

The St. Louis cash wheat market was dull and featureless last week, though there was some local buying of a hand-to-mouth basis for immediate milling needs. The movement to market was light and indications are for a further decrease in offerings, especially on soft grades. Soft wheat had a lower range of 2c on the week, but met sufficient demand to cause a rally and final figures were 1c off from the preceding week's close. Hard wheat was firm at a range of 1½c advance and finished 1c higher on the week. While the milling demand for wheat continues light, the trade is hopeful and expects a broader buying movement later. Buying sentiment is held in restraint by the favorable crop outlook in Missouri and the states East of the Mississippi river, and not on account of heavy supplies, as the stocks of good milling wheat in the Southwestern markets are not excessive and are fast being reduced.

A large percentage of corn offered in this market was white, but the demand continues limited despite the turn to cold weather. There is a scarcity of mixed and yellow corn, which is in demand. The inquiry was mostly locall all week, although receipts generally were moderate and light in the closing days. White grades were off 1½c on the week. Yellow and mixed were unchanged. Offerings of oats were moderate, but the demand continues limited, with no shipping orders worth mentioning. Week prices ended as they started.

MISSOURI NOTES.

Cowen and Gray, St. Louis manners of the Royal Insurance Co., have re-insured the St. Louis business of the Millers' National Insurance Co., of Chicago. The Millers' Co. had between 400 and 500 risks in St. Louis, which were assumed by the Royal. The deal was carried out in Chicago. The Millers' National was represented in St. Louis by the Insurance Agency Co.

Arthur C. Petri, St. Louis representative of Bartlett-Frazier and Co., of Chicago, has reason to remember a German customer from out of town, whom he recently entertained. Petri took his friend to a German garden. Most of the drinks served were beer, and as is often customery, the waiters used the familiar American "short order" call of—"Two small!" "Two large!" as small or large glasses were desired. The German listened to this call with a puzzled expression on his face, for some time, when he surprised Petri by remarking: "I don't see why the boss doesn't get more intelligent men to draw the beer for the waiters. Nearly every order they have served has been 'Too small' or 'too large.' How does he keep his trade when so many customers get more or less beer than they order?"

Bert Ball, secretary of the Crop Improvement Committee of the Council of Grain Exchanges was in St. Louis last Wednesday to confer with the officials of the Merchants' Exchange relative to the improvement of seed grain in Missouri and the Southwest. Ball contends that seed grains have become so badly mixed by farmers that it is almost impossible to get carload shipments that do not contain several varieties of seed or various kinds of weed seeds. As a result of the conference, the St. Louis Grain Club shortly will hold a meeting at which Profs. Miller, Burnet and Smith, agronomists of the state universities of Missouri, Iowa and Illinois, respectively, will help the club establish standards of each variety of seed hest adapted to soil and climate in certain localities, which, it is hoped, will materially improve present conditions.

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NEW YORK.

New York, February 9.

Business was slack during the past week and mill agents and brokers generally complained that the trade appeared to be more disinterested than ever. While a good many mills were inclined to hold prices somewhat firmer, the trade did not make offers even at the figures they were willing to consider last week.

Spring patents were held at $4.25@4.45, in jute, for February-March-April shipment. Some mills, on the other hand, however, were asking as much as 25c per barrel more for April than they were for February-March. It was reported that a fair line of spring patent was sold for 90-day shipment this week to one of the large baking combines at $4.15, jute.

As a rule, during the week, it was impossible to get buyers to make offers above $4.15, jute, for 90-day shipment. There were some offers by jobbers of $4.25, jute, which, in some instances, were accepted.

Kansas flour was without any special feature during the week and 95 per cent straights were held at $4.15@4.35, in jute, although some spot stuff was disposed of at around $4.05 jute.

There was a little better inquiry in spring wheat clear. Fancy brands were held at $3.75@4 in jute. Kansas clear appeared to be a drug on the market, as there is a large quantity of spot stuff here for which there appears to be no demand. Mills were also offering freely for February-March shipment. Prices were held at $3.50@3.75 in sacks.

A fair business was turned over on soft winter wheat flour during the week and prices showed no marked change. Straights were held at $4.25@4.40 in wood.

Mill feed prices were firmly held during the week and in some instances showed a slight advance. A moderate demand was in evidence. City bran in bulk was held at $25.75 at mill.

New York Market Prices.

All prices quoted are the prices at which the trade could purchase in sacks and include brokers' commissions, or receivers' profits and charges:

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $4.55@4.75 in bbls; straights, $4.30@4.40 in bbls.; clears, $4@4.25 in bbls; low grades, $3.00@3.30.

Winter Wheat Flour—Patents, $4.80@4.90 in bbls.; straights, $4.25@4.40 in bbls.; clears, $3.85@3.95 in bbls.; low grades, $3.15@3.50.

Kansas Flour—Patents, $4.35@4.65; straights, $4.15@4.35; clears, $3.50@3.75; low grades or low clears, $3.25@3.50.

Mill Feed—Bran, coarse Western spring, in 100-lb sacks, to arrive, $26.50; standard middlings, $26.50; flour middlings, $28.50; red dog, to arrive, $29; oil meal, $31@31.50; city feed, bulk bran, $25.75; 100-lb sacks, $27.25; middlings, $25@30; red dog flour, $3.15.

L. T. Tucker & Co., Frankford, Mo.: "We are running mill 11 hours daily. Flour business is fair, with local outlet best one. Mill feed is in big demand. Growing wheat is in excellent condition."

The Eisenmayer Milling Co., Springfield, Mo.: "Are operating mill full time. Flour busines is fair locally. with Southern markets buying in normal amounts for this time of year. A fair business for deferred shipment is being done. Growing wheat is in excellent condition."

NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, La., February 9.

Uncertainty as to whether the plantations in the sugar district would be operated next season, brought about a distinct slump in the local flour market last week. Business was below the average in all grades and country trade, especially in the sugar district was nil. Some buying of spot flour was noted from the city where there was a shade of an increase in the demand but there was no purchasing ahead. In the vernacular of the jobbing trade, the market was "sick." The district, which bought freely from New Orleans, will undergo a transition, in the opinion of students of finance, and already there are evidences of this in the activity of colonization agencies working to populate the plantations with corn farmers and dairymen from the North and West.

Quotations on all grades of flour remained unchanged from the week previous. Many concessions in prices were made, but little business resulted except in spot flour, where warehouses supplied the demand. There was a small export business, mostly to Central America, but little European movement was noted. Most of the business moving was hard wheat with a sprinkling of hard springs and soft winters.

Mill feed was up 1c a 100 pounds, but the demand was light. Both Kansas and soft winter wheat bran was selling on a parity at $1.27@1.29, with shorts in better demand at $1.45@1.47 per 100.

New Orleans Market Prices.

Following are ruling prices on flour, quarter and half barrels, f. o. b. New Orleans, car loads:

Kansas Hard Wheat—Patents, wood packages, $4.80@4.95; 98-lb cotton and jute, $1.30@4.50; straight, 98-lb packages, $4.10@4.25.

Soft Winter Wheat—Patents, wood packages, $4.70@4.90; 98-lb cotton and jute, $4.50@4.70; straights, 98-lb wood packages, $4.35@4.50; straights, 98-lb wood, cotton and jute, $4.15@4.35.

NEW ORLEANS NOTES.

Efforts are being made by the executors of the estate of George Sears to continue the operation of the 120-ton feed mill at Port Chalmette, La., the failure to finance which caused Mr. Sears to commit suicide. His son, George Sears, Jr., plans to commence business March 1, having obtained new capital and some orders. A large stock of meal and other supplies is on hand and the plant is ready for operation.

Albert Dickinson Co., Chicago, is constructing a large new plant.

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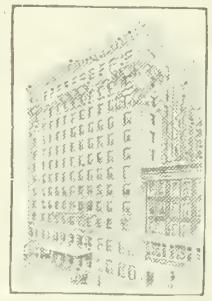

HOTEL RADISSON
MINNEAPOLIS
Offers a cordial welcome and courteous service to all.
RATES
Rooms with Running Water - - $1.50 per day
Rooms with Toilet and Running Water $2.00 per day
Rooms with Bath and Toilet - - - - $2.50, $3.00, $3.50, $4.00 per day

"Self-praise is no recommendation"
Just try the
Wydler Bolting Cloth
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Sole Importer for U. S. and Canada.
R. J. HOWE, 611-621 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

FREIGHT RATES ON FLOUR

The following are current rates on flour between the points named, in cents per 100 lbs., for domestic shipment only, basis all rail.

Minimum weights for carloads vary. Local agents should be consulted as to requirements for different points before billing cars:

To \ From	Kansas City.	Omaha.....	St. Louis...	Minneapolis.
Albany, N. Y.*	28.20	28.20	19.20	24.50
Allegheny, Pa.*	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Athens, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Atlanta, Ga.	34.00	35.00	26.00	40.00
Augusta, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Baltimore, Md.	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Binghampton*	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Birmingham, Ala.	32.00	33.00	29.00	38.00
Boston*	30.70	30.70	21.70	27.00
Buffalo*	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Cincinnati.	17.00	17.00	8.00	18.00
Chicago*	12.00	12.00	8.00	10.00
Charleston, S. C.	33.00	34.00	25.00	39.00
Cleveland, O.	20.50	20.50	11.50	18.50
Columbus, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Detroit, Mich.*	19.50	19.50	10.50	18.00
Erie, Pa.*	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Ft. Smith, Ark.	14.00	17.00	16.00	28.00
Galveston.	36.00	41.50	36.00	50.00
Grand Rapids*	19.50	19.50	10.50	18.00
Indianapolis.	16.50	16.50	8.00	16.00
Jackson, Miss.	23.00	24.00	21.00	32.50
Kansas City.	.....	.....	7.75	11.75	14.00
Little Rock, Ark.	18.00	21.00	14.00	28.00
Los Angeles, Cal.	65.00	65.00	75.00	75.00
Louisville, Ky.	17.00	17.00	8.00	19.00
Macon, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Memphis, Tenn.	14.00	15.00	11.00	23.50
Meridian, Miss.	23.00	24.00	21.00	35.00
Milwaukee.	12.00	12.00	10.50	10.00
Minneapolis.	14.00	14.00	14.00	.....
Mobile.	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Nashville, Tenn.	20.00	21.00	12.00	26.00
Natchez, Miss.	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
New York*	28.70	28.70	19.70	25.00
New Orleans	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Omaha.	7.75	.....	14.00	14.00
Peoria, Ill.	10.50	10.50	6.00	10.00
Philadelphia*	26.70	26.70	17.70	23.00
Pine Bluff, Ark.	18.00	21.00	14.00	28.00
Pittsburgh, Pa.*	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Portland, Me.	30.70	30.70	21.70	27.00
Portland, Ore.	70.00	70.00	75.00	70.00
Richmond, Va.	26.50	25.70	17.50	22.00
Rochester*.	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Schenectady*.	28.20	28.20	19.20	24.50
Scranton, Pa.*	26.70	26.70	17.70	23.00
San Francisco	65.00	65.00	75.00	75.00
Seattle, Wash.	70.00	70.00	75.00	70.00
Shreveport, La.	24.00	29.50	24.00	38.00
St. Louis	9.00	9.00	.....	14.00
Syracuse*.	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Terre Haute, Ind.	15.00	15.00	6.00	16.00
Texarkana, Ark.	20.00	25.50	20.00	34.00
Toledo, Ohio*	19.50	19.50	10.50	18.00
Troy, N. Y.*	28.20	28.20	19.20	24.50
Utica, N. Y.*	26.70	26.70	17.70	23.00
Vicksburg, Miss.	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Washington, D. C.	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Wheeling, W. Va.	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50

Rates from Kansas City and Omaha apply when inbound tonnage is surrendered at these points.

Lake and rail points marked with * take a rate two cents less than above quoted rates during lake and rail season.

ALFALFA DEPARTMENT.

Although practically unchanged sales were made by mills during the past week, the sudden drop in temperatures is expected to result in a heavy business in alfalfa meal and mixed feeds. Prices of meal were irregular, while mixed feeds were unchanged to higher. No new features developed in the markets and business was again confined to single carlot orders from established trade.

The stronger tone in coarse grains and the steady tone to hay were factors in the stiff tone in alfalfa mixed feeds. Notwithstanding the unchanged demand, prices were somewhat higher late in the week. Some mills and jobbers were offering mixed feeds at unchanged quotations, but generally values were 25c per ton higher than a week ago. This was especially true late in the week after the colder weather set in. The lower temperatures and the advancing market is expected to stimulate new business.

Alfalfa meal sales were iimited to nearby trade. Some few orders for five cars were received, but jobbers say that the week was one of the poorest as far as new sales were concerned in the history of the market. From the amount of buying done it looked as if most mixers had sufficient stocks of meal in their warehouses to run them for several months. However, with the added feeding demands, resulting from the lower temperatures, these stocks will prove inadequate and replenishing will be made early. This will result in better buying immediately for mixers will take odd lots whenever any are offered and will not be disinclined to enter the market before their actual supplies are exhausted.

Bulk of sales of alfalfa meal were effected at $19.50 per ton. Choice grades were quoted nominally at $21.50, but no sales of this grade were made last week. No choice meal to any extent is held in Kansas City warehouses and arrivals of this grade are unusually light at present. There is some demand for choice, but it is being filled principally with No. 1 at a discount of $1 per ton. No. 2 meal was held at $18 to $18.50 per ton.

Southwestern states still afford the best outlet for mixed alfalfa feeds, with most sales for grain mixed alfalfa feeds. Volume of sales to Southwestern states is heavy. Missouri is one of the largest buyers. Arkansas is also taking fairly well, but sales to this state are affected adversely by offerings of cottonseed feeds.

Eastern sales are light. Orders from Pennsylvania are being filled by Northern mixers, who are quoting lower prices in Eastern markets. A few carlots are being moved to Eastern dairying regions from week to week, but the orders are of a routine character.

Prices of mixed feeds had a strong tone. The colder weather is expected to increase the feeding demand of corn and other coarse cereals, and the advances in these grains will be felt in the mixed alfalfa feed market. Corn futures showed slight bullish tendencies last week and this was immediately reflected in grain mixed alfalfa feeds.

No. 1 alfalfa molasses feed sold at $20.50, with some offerings of this grade quoted at $20. Standard was held at $19.50. Grain mixed molasses alfalfa feeds were sold at $24.50 to $25.75.

Alfalfa hay receipts were heavy, totalling 301 cars. Better grades of hay were in good demand and sold well at $15 to $16. Low grade and hot hay were in poor demand and sold slowly at easy figures. Prices of hot hay, which was still in large supply, were about the same as a week ago. Towards the close when lower temperatures prevailed, a better demand developed. A fair clearance was effected.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Range of prices of sales on the Kansas City market during the past week were as follows:

Alfalfa Meal—Choice, nominally, $22.50@23.50; No. 1, $19.50@21.50; No. 2, $18@19.50.

Alfalfa Molasses Feed—No. 1, $20.50 @21.50; No. 2, $20.50; Standard, $19.50.

Alfalfa Grain Molasses Feeds—$24.50@25.75; alfalfa grain, dry mixed, $25.25@27.

Alfalfa Hay—Fancy, $17@17.50; choice, $16@16.50; No. 1, $15@15.50; No. 2, $10.50@13; No. 3, $8.50@10; Standard, $13.50@14.50.

SOUTHEAST.

Nashville, Tenn., February 9.

Alfalfa prices showed no change last week and dealers reported a rather slow demand. The cold spell noted at the close of the week, while stimulating the market some, will probably have little effect unless it continues for some weeks. Receipts are only moderate with local dealers and quotations f. o. b. Nashville per ton are as follows: No. 1 Colorado and Oklahoma alfalfa hay, $22@23; No. 2 and Tennessee alfalfa hay, $18@20; molasses stock and dry feed, $28@31; alfalfa meal, $26@27.

OHIO.

Cincinnati, February 9.

Cold weather has stimulated the demand for alfalfa products. There is a good inquiry principally for grain mixed alfalfa feed. Southerners are buying in this market. Prices are about 25c up. There is a good local movement of mixed feed at about the same price level as a week ago. Quotations are grain mixed feed, $25.25 @26.75; mixed feed, $26@26.50; molasses feed, $23@23.50.

NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, La., February 9.

Alfalfa and products enjoyed a fair demand last week, and of all feeds were the most favored. There were large receipts of hay, but the major portion of it graded low. Meal stocks are light, especially choice meal, which sold at $23.50@24. Mixed feeds ranged from $24@27, according to quality and grade. Demand was good and chiefly from out of town points. Chicken feed sales also are increased.

MEMPHIS.

Memphis, Tenn., February 9.

Alfalfa molasses feed is moving fairly well in Memphis and adjacent territory. New sales are of fair volume. Quotations are unchanged over a week ago. Alfalfa molasses feed is held at $28 per ton in 100-lb sacks, Memphis. The market on alfalfa hay in Memphis is glutted by the heavy receipts, principally of low grade alfalfa. No demand prevails for the arrivals. No. 1 is quoted at $19 per ton and No. 2 at $17.

ILLINOIS.

Chicago, Ill., February 9.

Crisp, seasonable winter weather during the past week has instilled new life into the demand for alfalfa products and these commodities are selling in better volume than for a number of months past. No perceptible change in quotations was made. Both hay and feed stocks on hand are not large, and should present weather conditions continue, no doubt values will advance. Choice pea green alfalfa hay is offered at $20 per ton. Inferior grades can be purchased at from $1 to $5 per ton less. Alfalfa molasses grain feed is quoted at $24 per ton in 100-lb sacks in carload lots f. o. b. Chicago, and alfalfa molasses feed at $21 per ton.

ALFALFA LEAVES.

Local business men in Syracuse, Kansas, are planning to finance an alfalfa meal mill and a mixed feed plant. The recent shutting down of the Syracuse brick plant leaves a large building and considerable power machinery idle that could be used admirably for an alfalfa meal plant. There is a fairly large surplus of alfalfa hay in the vicinity of Syracuse and the farmers would support a mill, as it would furnish them another outlet for their surplus hay.

The comparative value of molasses and glucose for use in alfalfa feeds indicates that the popularity for molasses has been well earned. Molasses has a much larger portein content than glucose. Furthermore it is more palatable than glucose for it is much sweeter. And palatability is one of the principal features that makes molasses alfalfa feeds so desirable. It is a fact that animals will thrive better on feeds that taste better than on coarse feeds, even though the two are equal in nourishing value.

Alfalfa Meal---Haywood Alfalfa Warehouse Co.
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

Purity Milling Co.
Manufacturers of Flour and Alfalfa Mixed Feeds---
Mixed Car Shipments
Flour,
Corn Meal,
Alfalfa Meal,
Purity Horse Feeds,
Purity Dairy Feeds,
Alfalfa Molasses Mixed Feed.
Manhattan. Kansas

CHARCOAL
GRANULATED AND POWDERED
STERLINGWORTH CHARCOAL CO.
MILLS IN MICHIGAN AND MASSACHUSETTS
CAMBRIDGE MASS.

The 1913 Alfalfa Crop Is Eleven Per Cent Short
of last year's crop, and 3 per cent shorter even than two years ago when alfalfa reached the highest price ever known in Kansas City.
So Place Your Alfalfa Meal Orders Now
We'll take care of you. We have the hay and the mill to turn out "the meal that's all food." Write us for quotations.
The Otto Weiss Alfalfa Stock Food Co.,
Wichita, Kansas
Largest, oldest and best Alfalfa Plant in the United States.

We have an Attractive Proposition to Feed Dealers and Jobbers in Southwestern States. Write us To-day for Details
Alfalfa-Molasses Feed
Best Quality Materials---Highest Feeding Value
For Work Stock, Dairies and Cattle Fattening Either Straight Alfalfa-Molasses Feed or Mixed With Corn and Oats
Made and Marketed to the Trade by the
We Use Cane Molasses Only
U. S. STOCK FOOD CO.
KANSAS CITY, MO.
Ask For Our Low January Price

Climax Scoop Truck is a "Dandy"
Send Two More as Soon as Possible
Toledo, O., Sept. 10th, 1913.
Detroit Scoop-Truck Co.
The Scoop-Truck you shipped us on trial is a dandy for unloading ear corn from cars. Find our check inclosed to pay for this one and send us *two* more as soon as possibe
Toledo Grain & Milling Co.
Price $10.00
At Factory,

Be "up-to-date" and ORDER NOW.
Detroit Scoop Truck Company
2227 W. Jefferson Ave. DETROIT, MICH.

WANT ADS.

CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT.

Cost of Advertising Under this Heading Is 50 Cents Per Insertion for One Inch or Fraction Thereof.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—By practical, successful miller with money, an experienced mill manager (also with money) to join in erecting mill at best point in America. Only one other party interested. Address Miller, P. O. Box 310, Memphis, Tenn.

POSITION WANTED.

WANTED—Position as head miller in mill of 100 barrels and up. Have had charge of mills from 150 to 2,000 barrels. Can furnish very best of references. Can keep mill in good repair, have my own tools. Married. Can come at once. Wish a situation where there are good schools. Address Milling and Grain News, Box 203, Kansas City, Mo.

WANTED—Position as head or second miller. 15 years' experience; good references. State particulars. Would consider running mill on share. Address Box 616, Horton, Kansas.

WANTED—Position as head miller in mill of 50 barrels and up. Or as second in large mill, by young married man, with 10 years' experience. Can keep mill in good repair and get results. Best of references as to character and ability. Give full particulars in first letter. Can come on short notice. Address R. Z. Schisler, Thayer, Mo.

MILLS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

140-Barrel Flour Mill, 100-Ton Feed Mill, and 30-Ton Arctic Ice Plant, 500-Ton Coal Yard, good local Flour, Feed, Coal and Ice Trade; have own water, ground, and spur track, incorporated and under one management; located in eastern Kansas, in good growing town of ten thousand, three Railroads, one Electric Interurban and Street Railway, business established, machinery in good working order, and in operation, or will sell one-half interest with management. Address Milling and Grain News, Box 216, Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE—One 50 bbl flour mill. Established trade. Plenty of wheat and all kinds of grain at mill door. Coal business in connection. Best milling proposition in northern Missouri. Price, $3,000, part cash, balance long time to suit the purchaser. Owner is 75 years old; will retire from business. Address Eagleville Roller Mills, Eagleville, Mo.

Mid-West Mill & Elevator Exchange
Practical Millers

Appraise Mills	Buys Mills
Inspect Mills	Sells Mills
Lease and Sub-lease	Exchange Mills

EXCLUSIVE

We have the land, ranch or farm; we have the mills, large or small
Costs nothing to list.
Write us today.
Mid-West Mill & Elevator Exchange
Sargent, Nebraska.

FOR SALE—On account of the death of the owner, the Des Moines Valley Mills, capacity 60 barrels, Barnard & Leas Plansifter mill with Alsop Bleacher in connection, all in good running order, is for sale. Plenty of coal and grain to be had at mill door. Located in town of 1,500. Plenty of water and electric light. C. R. I. & P. and C. B. & K. C. Rys. communications to Des Moines Valley Mills, Farmington, Iowa.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—Misprint one-quarter barrel cement sacks. Never used. $15 per thousand. Address Union Paper Mill Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—Flour mill machinery for 75-barrel mill. Barnard & Leas system, including Burlington Corliss power plant. The price is right. Address Salisbury Milling Co., Salisbury, Mo.

FOR SALE.

1 5'x24" Scalping reel (Richmond).
1 1½ Invincible corn scouring and separating machine; 25 to 35 bu. per hour.
1 Richmond Round reel 8'x20" (good as new).
1 Allis post roll for grinding screenings. Rolls 6"x10". (Good as new.)
2 Richmond City Packers for flour.
1 Cast Iron pulley 46" in diameter, 15" face bore 3 7-16.
1 3½" throttle valve (good as new).
Address Jonesboro Roller Mills Co., Jonesboro, Ark.

ELEVATOR FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A 60,000-bushel grain elevator, good business, good location. Built seven years. Price $10,000, cash or easy terms. Box 372, Winamac, Ind.

DO YOU WANT TO SELL YOUR MILL, BUSINESS OR REAL ESTATE? If you are in the market and want to get in or out of business, I can save your time and money. I have been at it since 1881 and know how. Whether you want to buy or sell, write me today.

FRANK P. CLEVELAND,
1558 Adams Express Building,
Chicago, Ill.

OKLAHOMA.

Oklahoma City, February 9.

Flour demand continues good, though it is expected that the recent cold snap will have a tendency to retard shipping directions, especially from country merchants in local territory. Prices on flour are unchanged from a week ago.

Trading in mill feed is excellent, with prices satisfactory. Mill run bran is bringing better than $1.30 delivered Oklahoma points. Feed jobbers are bidding $1.30@1.35.

OKLAHOMA NOTES.

Oklahoma millers are paying 81@83c for No. 2 hard wheat f. o. b. country points.

R. Critcher, for many years a flour salesman in Oklahoma, is now connected with the Acme Milling Co., Oklahoma City. Mr. Critcher will cover Northeast Texas for this mill.

The newly organized Wichita Flour Mills Co., Wichita, Kas., is planning to erect a large elevator at Pond Creek, Okla. The site of the old Pond Creek mill will be used.

Frank Foltz, secretary of the Oklahoma Millers' Association, made a business trip to Kansas City last week. Secretary Foltz assumed his present position early in January, and millers in this state are more than pleased with results which he is obtaining. A number of southern Kansas mills are also members of the Oklahoma organization.

BAGS FOR SALE.

5,000 second-hand grain bags for sale, any quantity. For prices write FOELL & CO., 123 Market, St. St. Louis, Mo.

Uniform Sales Contract Books and Confirmation of Sales

Order No. ..... Date.....19.....

Higgins Mill and Elevator Company
HIGGINS, TEXAS

Sold to .....

The following articles and upon the terms and conditions named below:

Ship to .....

At.....

Ship via .....

Terms.....Sight Payment Arrival Draft, Bill of Lading attached

Through.....

No of Bags	Size P'kage	BRAND	WEIGHT	PRICE

Flour in 24-lb. sacks 5 cents per cwt. higher.
These goods are sold at price, on terms, and time of shipment specified above, and **are not subject to change or countermand without the written consent of both parties.** Should either party refuse to fulfill their part of this transaction the other party shall buy or sell as the case may be, charging loss to the defaulting party.
No verbal conditions or modifications are valid.
This order is subject to confirmation by
Higgins Mill & Elevator Co., at their office in Higgins, Texas.
It is agreed that all differences shall be referred to an Arbitration Committee consisting of one man chosen by each party, and in case an agreement cannot be reached by the two, they are to choose a third man—and their decision to be final. The cost to be assessed to the losing party.
No orders taken for shipment exceeding 30 days.

..... Salesman

..... Buyer

(Form shown is reduced in size to fit this space).

Milling and Grain News is prepared to furnish Sales Contract Books and Confirmation Blanks, printed with names and addresses of mills using them.

Books with order blanks in duplicate are made to insert in red leather covers. Each book contains blanks in triplicate for 50 orders, one for the mill, one for the customer and one for the salesman.

The books are 4x7 inches in size, just right for asalesman's pocket.

This Sales Contract and Confirmation Blank is the one adopted by the Southwestern Miller's League and is in general use bv mills in the Southwest.

A written signed order is very necessary to success in selling methods and it will pay to use these forms.

PRICES ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Form 12.
Red Leather Cover, for Books..... 35c, Postpaid
Ten Books in Triplicate. .....$3.75 for 10, Postpaid

(Printed with Name and Address of Mill.)
Twenty Books in Triplicate.....$5.25 for 20, Postpaid
Confirmation Blanks, with Name and Address of Mill; in duplicate.....
.....500 for $2.00; 1,000 for $3.00; 2,000 for $5.50, Postpaid

Form 13.

"Our Business Is to Help Your Business."

Published Weekly by W. B. Burns.

Kansas City Office:

209 Postal Building.

Milling and Grain News

Entered as Second Class Matter,

February 17, 1914, at St. Louis Post Office.

St. Louis Office: 203 Merchants Exchange

Volume Twenty-three. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1914. Number Twelve.

Millers Favor Action

Southwestern Flour Industry Handicapped by Discrimination in Freight Rates to the East

During the past week Milling and Grain News has received 41 letters from millers in Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma, commenting upon the editorial published on Feb. 3, "Time to Do Something," referring to the loss of Eastern flour business because of disadvantages of freight rates to the Eastern markets compared to the rates from the Northwest.

It was suggested in this editorial that something be done by The Southwestern Millers' League and that this be made the important business for next year. There is some difference of opinion regarding the feasibility of taking up rate questions, and a few millers believe it inadvisable at this time. But the large majority favor not only "doing something," but express their willingness to be supporters of any movement which is vigorously handled by the Traffic Committee of the Southwestern Millers' League or a special committee to be appointed for that specific purpose, similar to the committee which so successfully handled the fight for fair transit rules.

Of these 41 letters, there are but three which do not agree that "It Is Time to Do Something." An Oklahoma mill writes that they are not concerned with Eastern rate advances, because all Eastern shipments go by way of the Gulf. A Kansas mill says that as all railroads are trying to advance rates, it would do no good to try and get a reduction, but efforts should be made to get a parity. They think it poor policy to stir up anything in regard to rates at all. Another Kansas miller takes the position that present transit arrangements are more important than equality of rates, and does not believe in disturbing conditions as long as no greater handicap exists than he is working under. Another Southern Kansas miller believes the Gulf rate situation demands all special energies and efforts and for the present the Eastern rate matter should be left alone.

So far, the above quoted arguments are all which are advanced against "doing something."

One miller says he has paid little attention to freight rate matters, but that the Kansas mills are paying too much for wheat. He adds:

"What we need is fewer mills, cheaper wheat and more business."

Brief quotations will be made from letters on hand that the general sentiment in favor of "doing something" may be fully understood. The letters are principally from the larger mills in the three states. Obviously they are confidential.

"Expect to attend annual meeting of Southwestern Millers' League next month with the idea that something will be started toward remedying the conditions."

"We believe that this is the biggest proposition that the Southwest miller has to contend with. The Southwest miller's dollar is worth just as much to the railroads as that of the Northwest miller."

"We believe you state the kernel of the whole milling proposition in the Southwest when you say in the editorial of Feb. 3, that 'it cannot be denied that the greatest handicap to the successful operation of hard winter wheat mills is the disadvantage in freight rates, which they must overcome in some way in order to meet competition of the spring wheat mills in Eastern markets. The difference in freight which we are paying constitutes a reasonable profit for surplus flour, and you further state that this makes unnecessary and fierce competition not exist. All we ask is an even chance with the rest of the mills of the country and we are willing to look out for ourselves."

"Can count on our co-operation; believe the Southwestern Millers' League should get busy."

"The Southwestern Millers' League could not attempt anything more beneficial for the millers it represents than that of making an effort to put us on an equality with the Northwest. We hope it will be attempted."

"We are not doing Eastern business, but this movement would indirectly benefit by furnishing better outlet for surplus flour."

"This will probably be a pretty big job, but there is no time like the present."

"The Time to Do Something was several years ago. The thing to do now is to get busy and to get this very important matter started at once without delaying it any further. If any organization can bring about improved conditions, we know the league can. The millers of the entire Southwest certainly ought to be willing to co-operate."

"Desire to say that we are entirely of your opinion and if anything can be done to bring relief, we are in favor of it."

"It is time and we think it has been time for a long time. We believe the millers will co-operate and all should stay in the fight until we get an equalization of freight rates referred to."

"We are willing to co-operate with other millers to get a better condition."

"We are vitally interested and have no doubt but what this would be an opportune time for the miller of the Southwest to co-operate to see if something cannot be done to remove the discriminations."

"You are correct. Good work in the matter of freight rates has and is being done by the Southwestern Millers' League through Mr. Topping's efforts. It should continue until the Southwest comes into its rights."

"I really think it is time for the millers to attack vigorously the unjust rate discrimination situation that applies between the Northwest and Southwest."

"You bet your life it is time to do something about Eastern freight rates. We stand ready to co-operate with the best plan possible to remove discriminations."

"We are of the opinion that this should be carefully considered by the milling fraternity of the Southwest and full discussion at next meeting of the Southwestern Millers' League might determine the best method to follow."

"We will surely aid all we can if feasible plan is presented."

"We certainly should be glad to do anything we can to bring about the desired result."

"It may take some publicity to arouse the millers on this proposition. You can count on us in this matter and are in hearty sympathy with the editorial of Feb. 3."

"When a condition exists which handicaps the Southwest, whether freight rates or anything else, it is 'time to do something.'"

"There might be a greater reduction to the Gulf than we could get to the East. We would then have to meet the Southern prices for wheat and the Northwest price on flour in the East."

"Nothing is ever accomplished without making an attempt and we believe that concerted action on the part of the milling industry may result in some betterment."

"An effort should be made to get rates adjusted. We are now at a disadvantage."

"We hope the next Southwestern millers' meeting will take action which will eventually result in equalizing freight rates."

"We will assist in an effort to get the rates from Kansas City territory which the Minneapolis territory now enjoys."

"By all means, we are and have been in favor of anything which will get an adjustment of rates. We see no reason why the millers of the Southwest would not co-operate with this."

"You are always right in fighting at any and all times for freight rates that will better the Middle West millers."

"We believe this is a good time to secure the co-operation of the Southwestern mills in an attempt to remove the discrimination referred to."

"The inability of interior mills to reach the Eastern markets is the immediate cause of all our woes. We are ready to support the Southwestern Millers' League in an active effort."

"This company, for one, stands ready to bear its share of the expense which would be incurred in securing an adjustment of this rate matter, and we believe that other millers would be willing to co-operate."

"From our viewpoint, it is impossible to figure out why Northern millers should have a better rate from Minneapolis than we have from Omaha to the same points."

"We think it is now time for the Southwestern millers to get busy and try and reduce this discrepancy, which prevents satisfactory business in the Eastern markets."

"We would no doubt be willing to contribute in proportion to our capacity and hope that the matter will be taken up and pushed vigorously."

GEORGE J. GIBBS DEAD.

Ft. Worth, Texas, Feb. 15, 1914.

George J Gibbs, aged 58, former president of Texas Grain Dealers' Association, and since 1909 its secretary, died at Wichita Falls, Texas, last Friday night. His body was taken through Fort Worth last night, to Clifton, Texas, his former home, where the funeral was held today. From here the funeral party was accompanied by officers of the association. H. B. Dorsey is acting secretary and will continue to serve until the annual meeting in May.

Sells Interest in N. D. Mill.

V. Bernard has disposed of his interest in the Tri-State Milling Co., Belle Fourche, S. D., to C. A. Quarnberg, giving up possession of the plant immediately. Several months ago Mr. Spady sold his interest in the mill to H. Quarnberg, and the last change puts the mill into the hands of father and son. The mill is now being operated.

The Selling Problem

Flour a Staple Article and Requires Different Methods Than a Specialty.

I have been asked to give my views on the "Selling End" of business and I respond to the invitation, not with the customary and perhaps feigned, expression of modest reluctance, but, I must admit, with a good measure of eagerness.

In the first place I have thought about selling almost all of my business life, and while I was not thinking I was observing the working out of "the game," so called, as I saw it practiced on every side, I flatter myself that I have worked through the problem as not many have, and if I feel that I entertain certain views that I believe are worth while and of possible value I justify that feeling by the knowledge that but few of you have been compelled to work out definite conclusions, as I have been, in order to save my business life.

The marketing of flour has been my problem and that leads to the first definite division of the subject. Selling, roughly, may be divided into two main divisions: Marketing staples and specialties. Flour is a staple, coal is a staple, lumber is a staple, while check protectors, adding machines, the various office appliances, these and the like, are specialties. Every one sees at a glance the distinction that is meant. Specialty selling has peculiar problems of its own, and inasmuch as that has not been my individual field I shall disregard it entirely. Consequently what I have to say applies to staples, although it may be equally true in some instances for all problems of salesmanship. Briefly, I wish to consider only the personal element in the selling problem—in a word, the salesman of the staple product.

Who should be a salesman or who should be chosen for that profession? Please notice at once that I dignify the subject. To begin with, I hold that the era of the natural born salesman is over and doubtless that is a jar to some of you. I assure you it was quite a financial jar to me to discover just that much. But allow me to explain.

Your usual natural born salesman was generally a fluent talker, rather loud in manner and dress, but underneath it all generally held to be a pretty "slick" proposition. His "slickness" consisted most often in the ability to put one over on the trade; in other words, the knack of making eleven eggs seem like an even dozen. Also, he was quite inevitably a very mercurial individual. When the selling mood was on him he sold like fury, until he had done what he considered enough or until his mood changed.

I have examined the record of a good many of these natural born salesmen and the above description, according to my data, is a very just one. For such a man there is just one place where he can be profitably placed—on your hardest competitor's payroll. I always take the very first step of helping him to his proper sphere by discharging him, just as soon as I know I have him properly sized up.

Modern scientific business has no place for such a man. It has been proved thousands of times that to "put one over" on a customer is put-

(Continued on page 22.)

REGARDING ADVERTISERS—As Milling and Grain News is discriminating in the character of advertisements it publishes, our readers may have perfect confidence in the firms and individuals represented therein. We exclude all advertising of questionable character or of irresponsible concerns.

When writing our advertisers, please tell them that you saw their advertisement in Milling and Grain News.

"Our Business Is to Help Your Business"

Milling and Grain News

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WILLIAM B. BURNS, PUBLISHER.

STAFF CORRESPONDENTS—Milling and Grain News has regular staff correspondents at the following market centers. Chicago, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Milwaukee, New York, Denver, San Francisco, New Orleans, Omaha, Des Moines, Detroit, Nashville, Memphis, Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Birmingham, Ala., Fort Worth, Oklahoma City, Little Rock, Washington and Cleveland.

SPECIAL ARTICLES—We invite contributions of short articles of interest and value regarding the milling and grain business, and will pay liberally for them, if available. Unused manuscript returned promptly.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES—One year, in advance $2.00
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The New Office at St. Louis.

The laws of business, as of nature, require constant development and growth. A flour mill which expands its business with each increase of capacity must by necessity seek new business, establish additional connection and perfect its service of distribution by constantly widening its scope of activity and sales efforts.

By establishing an office in St. Louis and still maintaining an office in Kansas City as heretofore, Milling and Grain News has increased its capacity and believes it will largely increase its business, its value to its readers and the service rendered to its advertisers.

Both Kansas City and St. Louis are very important milling centers in the winter wheat belt. Surrounding these two large market centers are the great winter wheat-producing states. Westerly lies the southwestern district, the home of hard winter wheat of the Turkey Red variety. Missouri joins Illinois on the east, and radiating from St. Louis as the hub are the red winter wheat states of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee. St. Louis is near the center of this geographical area of large cereal production.

By maintaining the two offices, Milling and Grain News believes it will better serve its clientage in both the West and the East. It has high ideals, a purpose to increase in value and usefulness, and believes prosperous business will follow the earnest endeavor to carry out these ideals and purposes.

We are not unmindful of many, many courtesies and the years of pleasant business relations in the Southwest We are appreciative of the cordial welcome extended Milling and Grain News from the millers, grain dealers and the allied industries in St. Louis and its vicinity.

In presenting the first issue of Milling and Grain News from our St. Louis office it is with the confident hope that we may continue to merit the approval and patronage of a still larger clientage and be of greater service to the industry in ever-widening circles of influence.

It Must Be Honest—That Is the Final Test of Any Inspection System.

Milling and Grain News holds no brief either for or against the flour inspection department of the St. Louis market or any other market. It is not in a position, from exact knowledge or authoritative information on conditions in the St. Louis market, to either criticise or approve the efficiency of the St. Louis flour inspection system. A few fundamental principles are involved in the controversy recently started by the published criticism of a Missouri miller, which was printed in January in a trade journal, with headquarters at Chicago. It is in regard to these principles that comments will follow.

The article, as published, without the name of the miller, reads as follows:

"A miller who sold a lot of flour in St. Louis through a broker, and who in turn had the flour passed upon by the flour inspection department of the Merchants' Exchange, has the following to say about the treatment he received:

"'Referring to our recent experience in selling flour in the St. Louis market, we can only say that we have taken our medicine cheerfully and are not asking anyone to reimburse us for our loss in the transaction; neither do we blame your firm for not being able to change the Inspector's decision. However, we are not so sure that an injustice of this kind will sooner or later be met with a vigorous demand from country mills for fairer treatment in the matter of flour inspection at St. Louis; and if this is not forthcoming, a general understanding to pass up that market entirely would be in order.

"'In our opinion, and also the opinion of a number of flour experts to whom we submitted the Inspector's samples of the flour in question, there is nothing the matter with the same, except that it has a slight suggestion of a storage odor that is likely to be found in any extra fancy flour that has been packed in secondhand jute sacks and stored in a warehouse for two or three weeks. If the flour inspection department of the St. Louis Exchange is going to continue inspecting as unsound flour that simply has a slight storage odor, we can see trouble ahead for everybody interested.

"'Since the matter came up, we have made inquiries of other millers, and are frank to tell you we are not the only ones who are kicking.'"

A few facts are pertinent, that the question of unfairness and injustice, which is complained of, be fully understood. After the first car of flour was inspected unsound by the official inspector of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, the broker handling the transaction for the mill suggested that an appeal be taken to the Flour Committee that the judgment of the Inspector be either affirmed or repealed. The Inspector himself states that he urged an appeal to the Flour Committee upon both the seller of the flour and the buyer. But the parties to the transaction decided upon a private settlement, at a discount from the selling price, and no appeal of either of the three cars inspected as unsound was taken to the committee.

Before referring to the position of the Flour Committee of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, we wish to call attention to several statements in the above quoted complaint, which are very general in character and language.

"Neither do we blame your firm for not being able to change the Inspector's decision. However, we are not so sure that an injustice of this kind will sooner or later be met with a vigorous demand from country mills for fairer treatment in the matter of flour inspection at St. Louis." In view of the fact that the Official Inspector and his deputies pronounced the flour unsound and the procedure of changing his decision was an appeal to the Flour Committee, and, further, that no appeal was taken, but a private settlement made, we will leave the matter of the justness of this criticism to our readers to decide.

The next paragraph states that "there is nothing the matter with the same, except that it has a slight suggestion of a storage odor that is likely to be found in any extra fancy flour that has been packed in secondhand jute sacks and stored in a warehouse for two or three weeks." We rather take this language to imply that there was, in the opinion of the miller, some slight ground for pronouncing it unsound, although that is but a question of judgment or opinion. The Inspector said "unsound," the buyer asked for a discount, the broker urged and the Inspector urged an appeal. There was no appeal taken.

Had the miler no chance of justice and fairness before the Flour Committee of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange? That, we believe, is the issue involved in this question. We will next publish the answer of the Flour Committee, and in doing so state that the members of this committee discussed the printed criticism and decided to send the following reply. All of the members of this committee are in the flour business, and have been from 20 to 40 years. Their combined experience and judgment is unquestioned, and they certainly should be able to pass upon the merits of a flour sample without bias or prejudice, in all fairness to both the buyer and seller. What more can be asked of any inspection department? The members of this committee, two of whom are active flour millers, are: John C. Fischer, chairman; Victor Albrecht, vice-chairman; Henry Burg, secretary; Robert Leonhardt, Fred Hattersley and Christian Bernet.

Following is the statement of the committee:

"The flour inspection department at St. Louis is under the supervision of a Flour Committee composed of six representative, expert flour men and millers, duly appointed by the president of the Merchants' Exchange, who hold a supervisory power over the Chief Inspector and his assistants. All flour is inspected and passed upon by the Chief Inspector, both as to soundness and regularity in quality. If, at any time, a question arises as to the correctness of his judgment in the matter of his inspection, an appeal can be taken to the Flour Committee, who act as an impartial judge in the matter.

"To further protect all parties concerned in the flour inspection at St. Louis, the Chief Inspector is under a $5,000 bond, whereby damages can be collected against him in case a loss has been incurred through his fault.

"Now, in reply to the party who wrote the recent article, an investigation will show that he was invited and even urged, through his broker, to appeal to the Inspection Committee (which, by the way, happens to contain two of the highest-regarded millers in this community). However, he flatly refused to take advantage of this opportunity, and therefore we cannot see what right said party has to complain."

After consideration of the facts, the question of fairness or injustice of the flour inspection department of the Merchants' Exchange can easily be determined. Also it is not difficult to reach a conclusion as to whether such a drastic and general condemnatory criticism was justified by the facts of this specific case.

But we cannot close this comment on an important trade question without reference to what the flour inspection of any large market must be to be a success.

IT MUST BE HONEST.

If it is honest, a 50-barrel mill will have the same opportunity to secure exact, impartial, unprejudiced and unbiased inspection of its flour as a 10,000-barrel mill or a $1,000,000 flour company.

The inspection department of any market, whether grain or flour, may make mistakes. It is inevitable that each inspector is fallible. But if a Flour Committee of character and expert knowledge stands behind, awaiting an appeal from the judgment of the Inspector and his deputies, can any more protection be given by any market to the shipper of flour? We would like to have an answer to this question from interested country millers shipping to the St. Louis market or any other market.

In answering this question or commenting upon the above, there is another phase of the matter to carefully consider. Practically all flour sold in large markets is sold at a small margin of profit to the miller, and sometimes without profit, in order to operate the mill or make warehouse room or turn over the capital. Under these circumstances the miller is more critical of any system which lessens that margin, wipes it out or causes him a loss. If he had a large profit in the transaction he would be in better humor concerning a further allowance, and perhaps not so critical of the Inspector.

League Meeting in March

Southwestern League Will Have Important Meeting at Kansas City on March 18.

C. V. Topping, secretary of the Southwestern Millers' League, has sent out the following call for the annual meeting.

The third annual meeting of the Southwestern Millers' League will be held at the Coates House, Kansas City, Mo., March 18, 1914, at 10 o'clock a. m.

The past year has very thoroughly demonstrated to millers of the Southwest that a strong organization is of vital importance to their interests and the coming year presents more than ever the importance of the league in the way of handling the various questions that cannot be handled by any local organization.

Never in the history of milling has there been such an upheaval and changing of rates. The situation is very critical and one that will have to be watched continually to keep our mills in line with other sections of the country.

The different items that have been handled will be discussed fully, and this promises to be one of the largest meetings ever held in the Southwest. Every state organization is urging the attendance of the millers and no one can afford to miss it. A very instructive and interesting program is being arranged, and if anyone can think of any matter of importance to be discussed he should advise the secretary. Reports from the various committees and the election of the officers for the ensuing year will take place.

The officers of the Southwestern Millers' League are: George H. Hunter, president, Wellington, Kan.; Theodore F. Ismert, vice-president, Kansas City, Mo.; A. C. Leflang, second vice-president, Lexington, Mo.; N. R. Watson, treasurer, Wichita, Kan.; C. V. Topping, secretary, Wichita, Kan.; H. Lassen, chairman of traffic committee, Wichita, Kan. Directors—H. Lassen, Wichita; A. Fassler, Topeka; C. L. Aller, Crete; Roy A. Davis, Gibbon, Neb; George G. Sohlberg, Oklahoma City; H. K. Schafer, El Reno, Okla.; J. P. Burrus, McKinney;; J. C. Whaley, Gainesville, Tex.; W. B. Dunwoody, Joplin, Mo.; James A. McSwigan, Denver. Colo.

Russian Contest for Mill Design.

The Russian Miller, published in St. Petersburg, Russia, is arranging a prize contest for the best grinding scheme and construction design of a mill yielding from two to four grades of flour. The technical requirements of the contest include the following: The grain cleaning and grinding schemes are to be represented in drawings. The capacity of the mill should be from 24,000 to 80,000 pounds of wheat flour. Kind of grinding machinery depends upon the contestant. Flow sheets should show the capacity of each machine.

Millers in all countries are invited to participate in the contest. Mill-building firms are not admitted. All drawings should be sent to the editor of the Russian Miller. Prizes will be awarded to the four best designs. Address all inquiries to the editor of The Russian Miller, St. Petersburg, Russia.

Jost Durst, vice-president of the Durst Milling Co., Dayton, O., died recently at the age of 83. Mr. Durst was one of the pioneer millers of Ohio and took an active interest in the mill up to a short period before his death.

The Jonesboro Roller Mill Co., Jonesboro, Ark.: "Are running mill half time. Flour trade is good to local territory. Mill feed is meeting a brisk demand."

William H. Dunwoody Dead.

William H. Dunwoody, vice-president of the Washburn-Crosby Co., and one of the pioneer spring wheat millers in the country, died at his home in Minneapolis last Sunday morning, at the age of 73. Mr. Dunwoody was born in Pennsylvania in 1841, and soon after his arrival in Minneapolis in 1869 he became identified with the milling industry, which was then in its infancy.

Mr. Dunwoody was a leader in the spring wheat flour industry and was one of the organizers of the Washburn-Crosby Co. He was the first miller to send Minneapolis flour direct for export. Mr. Dunwoody introduced the roller mill process into Minneapolis, and always took a leading part in bettering the manufacturing end of the industry. At the time of his death his wealth was estimated at several millions of dollars, invested in milling, grain and banking.

OPPOSITION TO UNEVEN WEIGHT.

Kansas Feed Control Is Directing Attention Against Less Than 100-Pound Feed Packages.

Less than full-weight feed sacks are now being opposed anew by the feed control section of the Kansas State Agricultural College, which administers the state feeding stuffs law. It has been brought to the attention of L. A. Fitz, in charge of the feed control, that in some sections of the state, especially the southeastern portion, many dealers are handling feeds in sacks the gross weight of which is 98 and 97 pounds and sometimes even less. Mr. Fitz has directed a letter to feeders in the state asking them to watch their feed purchases.

The practice of packing feed in 100-pound sacks has become so widespread that many feeders have become accustomed to ordering bran, shorts, chop and other feeds by the sack with the idea that they are receiving and paying for 100 pounds gross.

The Kansas feedingstuffs law simply requires that a statement of guaranteed net weight be shown on the sack. The law has no provision regarding uniform parcels and it cannot prevent the packing of feed in less than 100-pound sacks.

Most of the large millers in the state are against the less than 100 pounds packages, and would be glad to see the lighter-weight packages eliminated. This trouble has been met with in flour sacks also, and most Kansas millers are on record as opposing the less than full weight sack.

In order to protect eonsumers, the feed control section has issued a warning that these short-weight packages are being used. It advises the consumer to carefully observe the weight marked on the package or on the tag attached thereto, in order to know when he buys a sack of feed that he is getting the quantity paid for.

The Kansas weights and measures law provides that unless there is a specially written contract to the contrary feeds must be packed 100 pounds gross. The consumer can find protection under this law if he finds that when he ordered a sack of corn chop, for instance, the package delivered to him weighed only 98 or 97 pounds, or even a less amount, gross weight.

The Johnson Grain Co. of Conrad, Mont., will soon start work on the erection of a flour mill to be operated in conjunction with the grain business.

Huntsville Milling Co., Huntsville, Ark.: "Mill is on 12-hour schedule. Flour business is good, with all of output going to local dealers. Feed is slow sale."

No Rate Advance to South

Railroads Withdraw Proposal to Advance Rates to Louisiana Points.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 16, 1914.

The Interstate Commerce Commission last week refused to make any orders respecting the apportionment of cars in carrying grain at stations in Iowa. The Commission held that the situation could not be dealt with by any fixed arbitrary and inelastic regulation, and that a decision must finally rest in the exercise of discretion by the station agent. The Board of Railroad Commissioners of Iowa and grain associations complained to the Commission of inequitable distribution of cars during periods of exceptionally large shipments from elevator points.

The case proposing the advance of 5c to 10c in flour rates from Southwestern Missouri points to certain destinations in Louisiana was heard last week by the Interstate Commerce Commission. In the hearing, the railroads admitted that the rates as published were inconsistent with rates from other producing sections. They would not admit, however, that the proposed advance would be unreasonable after the numerous complications, now present, are eliminated. New tariffs were discriminatory and railroads will withdraw all tariffs which are responsible for the proposed advances and in that manner restore the rates which were prevailing before the controversy arose. They stated there were reasons why rates to Louisiana should be advanced, but before advancing such rates, the railroads will submit copy of new schedule for review and suggestions by the Southwestern Missouri Millers' Club before publishing tariffs in which the advances will be contained. With these agreements the case was closed and everything asked for by the Southwestern Missouri Millers' Club was granted. W. H. Marshall represented the club at the hearing.

The Southwestern Grain Situation

Heavy snows fell over the entire winter what area in Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma and Nebraska during the past week, affording a good blanket of protection to the wheat plants in the Southwest. In some sections the snowfall was in excess of eight inches and the covering was thorough. The snow was dry and reports from the interior indicate that it did not drift. The snowfall was the heaviest of the year and very timely.

Although reports of damage to winter wheat have been received on the Kansas City Board of Trade, little credence is placed in them. Reports of mills to Milling and Grain News do not bear out the reports on the Board of Trade. Most millers in Kansas and Oklahoma are enthusiastic over crop prospects and believe that the growing plants have not suffered any damage thus far. According to letters from mills, farmers are watching the wheat, and should any fields show signs of winter-killing it is likely that they will be abandoned and plowed up in the spring. However, farmers note to mills that there has not been any freezing up to this time and with the present snow covering it is not likely that there will be any damage to the growing wheat in the Southwestern fields.

Temperatures last week in the Southwest were somewhat higher than in the preceding week. During most of the period temperatures have been above zero.

Message received from Pioneer, Neb., and which is representative of the crop situation in a large territory: "Wheat over large section is looking good, and the ground is covered with snow, so that the recent cold weather will do no damage."

Indications of an increasing export movement of wheat from Kansas City are apparent. One Kansas City elevator company worked a lot of 24,000 bushels of hard winter wheat for export last week. The sale was made possible through the possession of billing which saved 1¼ cents in the freight rate to New Orleans. Foreigners want only the best wheat, and the shipment consisted of No. 1 hard testing 62½ pounds to the bushel. It is believed that foreigners are taking choice stuff to mix with the poor grades coming from other countries. One local elevator man said that if foreigners were only taking American choice wheat for mixing purposes this country could not expect to do a very heavy export business. A message from Wichita, Kan., said exporters were bidding 2 cents over Chicago May for wheat delivered at Galveston, and that several lots ranging from 50,000 to 75,000 had been worked. This would mean about 84⅞ cents for No. 2 hard in Kansas City, but bids received in Chicago were only equal to only 82½ cents for wheat in Kansas City. The manager of a Kansas City elevator with a Chicago connection said that his export bids were about 1 cent out of line for track wheat and 3 cents out of line for elevator wheat.

The Solomon Valley Milling Co., Osborne, Kan., says a severe blizzard visited its territory the latter part of last week, but weather has moderated and is quite pleasant again. Growing wheat is in very good condition.

Large elevator operators in the interior of Kansas and Nebraska are refusing to sell any more wheat at the price level now ruling. This is regarded by some as a reflection of possible crop damage losses, and the fear that in case they dispose of their grain it will be advanced sharply later in the season.

The Simonds-Shields Grain Co., Kansas City, received the following message from the Celina Mill and Elevator Co., Celina, Tex.: "Winter oats practically all killed by freeze; wheat is damaged all over the state."

Receipts of corn in Kansas City last week were 409 cars, compared with 573 cars in the preceding week, 420 a year ago and 830 a year ago. Stocks in Kansas City elevators increased 112,488 bushels, being 1,679,819 bushels.

Notwithstanding the big decrease in wheat receipts, Kansas City stocks showed a loss of only 27,474 bushels. Wheat arrivals last week were 387 cars, against 460 cars in the preceding week, 476 cars a year ago and 461 cars two years ago. Elevator stocks now total 7,178,845.

Record World's Wheat Crop.

The world's wheat crop exceeded 4,000,000,000 bushels last year for the first time. According to statistics compiled by the Department of Agriculture, the world's wheat crop aggregated 4,125,658,000 bushels, including a crop of 763,380,000 bushels in the United States. The world's crop in 1913 was 136,327,000 bushels larger than in 1912. Following is a table showing the world's wheat crops and the United States harvest for the last seven years:

	World. Bushels.	U. S. Bushels.
1913	4,125,658,000	763,380,000
1912	3,830,798,000	621,338,000
1911	3,562,189,000	635,121,000
1910	3,613,230,000	683,350,000
1909	3,590,229,000	664,602,000
1908	3,176,479,000	634,087,000

E. A. Sherman of the Russell-Miller Milling Co., Minneapolis, has become the advertising manager of that company, succeeding Mr. Barnes, who has accepted a position in the advertising department of Everybody's Magazine.

Kansas City and the Southwest

209 Postal Bldg. Kansas City, David Sosland, Representative

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 16.

An irregular business was transacted by Kansas City and Southwestern mills the past week. A number of mills report new sales, but others are complaining of poor trade. Established trade still predominates, but bulk of business is for small lots for immediate shipmeut. Little if any business is being done by Kansas City mills for more than 30 days delivery.

Output of local plants decreased 1,300 barrels, production for week aggregating 34,200 barrels, compared with 35,500 barrels in the preceding week, 39,500 barrels two weeks ago and 41,100 barrels a year ago. Shipping directions from the interior were somewhat slow, because of the heavy snows, and this accounts for the smaller output.

Southwestern mills are still out of line for Eastern markets, but the difference in buyers' views and mill quotations is decreasing. A number of mills report slight increase, especially to Pennsylvania. New York City purchases are small. It is felt in the Southwest that more hard winter wheat flour will be placed in Eastern markets as the season advances.

Some mills are effecting sales of 95 per cent flour in New York at $4.25, but this is the top of the market and buyers' views are generally from 10 to 25 cents under this basis. Some spot offerings of hard winter wheat flour are selling at $4 in New York City.

Export trade shows improvement. Cabling is more active and acceptances are more frequent. Foreigners are bidding $3.20 for first clears in jute, net to mills at Kansas City. A few sellers are holding for $3.30 and $3.40 for the fancy grade of clears. Some second clear is being worked and a few small sales of low-grade were effected to the United Kingdom, but most cables are for the best grades of clears and foreigners do not want low-grade and second clear.

Domestic outlet for clear flour is small and most markets report clear as difficult of sale. Fancy clears are in fair domestic request, but second-grade and low-grade offerings cannot be moved through domestic channels. Macaroni bakers in the South are light buyers for this season of the year. Clears can be purchased as low as $2.65.

Changes in soft wheat prices the last week were not of any importance, and flour is offered at unchanged quotations. Soft wheat high patent is quoted at $4.40 in sacks. Soft wheat flour output of Kansas City mills decreased more than 10,000 barrels, mills making 5,500 barrels, compared with 17,800 barrels a week ago and 8,500 barrels a year ago. Principal demand for soft wheat flour is from the Southeast.

The following quotations are derived from sales made last week by interior Kansas and Nebraska mills, as reported by Kansas City buyers and commission men, and are basis jute, net f. o. b. Missouri River in round lots or single carloads, 95 per cent straight for February-March shipment, $3.60@3.80 per barrel; high patents 20@25c higher than 95 per cent; first clear, $2.90@3.25 per barrel, according to quality and grades; second clear, $2.65@2.90.

MILL FEED.

The feature of the mill feed market is still the weakening tone in shorts and heavy feeds and the apparently strong tone in bran. Shorts could be purchased as low as $1.20 in Kansas City the latter part of last week, or more than 4 cents under the quotations of the preceding period. Bran was unchanged in price, with the undertone in the market strong. Range of prices of bran is $1.16 to $1.18, with some mills quoting above $1.20 in straight cars. Mixed car prices are up to $1.24 for bran.

Snows and lower temperatures are expected to strengthen the mill feed market. The snows will at least have an improving effect on shorts and heavier feeds. At present shorts are in exceedingly light demand. Local jobbers have a number of cars on track on which they cannot even secure bids. However, interior mills are not offering shorts to any large extent, indicating that the interior demand is absorbing most of output of mills.

Offerings of bran from interior mills were only fair. Jobbers report average supplies. Demand for bran is good in comparison with the inquiry for shorts, but local mills and jobbers say that the market is open for improvement. Most sales of bran are made to immediate Southwestern territory. Arkansas took a few cars. Central states were somewhat better buyers, for the increase in quotations of Northwestern mills put local prices in line.

The mixed car demand for bran and shorts is good. Mixed car trade is heavy and a large percentage of established trade flour sales specify mixed cars of flour and feed.

Fancy white middlings are also weak. They are quoted at a range of $1.32 to $1.35. Red dog is worth from $1.35 to $1.36.

The following prices were paid by brokers and commission men at close of last week for mill feed from interior Missouri River mills, basis 100-lb. burlap net f. o. b. Missouri River: Bran, $1.15@1.18 per 100 lbs.; shorts, $1.20@1.28; fancy white middlings, $1.32@1.35; red dog, $1.35@1.36.

Cottonseed and Linseed Meal.

Snows and lower temperatures strengthened the cottonseed market last week. Stocks in bands of interior dealers' hands are moving into consuming channels at a better rate, and the carlot demand in Kansas City is expected to improve as a result. Kansas was the best buyer in the local market. Iowa made a few purchases here last week. Prices were unchanged for the week. Cottonseed meal is quoted at $32 per ton; linseed meal, $29.50 to $30.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Quotations by Missouri River mills for prompt shipment to Eastern or Middle states in carlots or mixed cars to regular trade, basis f. o. b. Kansas City, are as follows:

Flour—Hard winter wheat patents, 98s cotton or jute, $4.10@4.30 per bbl.; hard winter wheat straights, 98s cotton or jute, $3.90@4.10; first clears, $3.20@3.50; soft wheat patent, 98-lb. cotton or jute, $4.60@5 per bbl.; straight, $4.40@4.70; first clears, jute, $3.30@3.50; ordinary shorts, $1.25; white shorts, $1.30; corn meal, 35c per 17½-lb. sack.

Cereal Goods—Rye flour in small sacks, $1.65@1.75 per 100; in 98s and 140s, $1.60@1.75; rye graham (pumpernickle) in small cotton sacks, $1.55 @1.65 per 100; in 98s and 140s, $1.50 @1.60; graham flour in small sacks, $2@2.10 per 100; whole wheat flour, in small sacks, $2.10@2.20 per 100; 98s and 140s, $2.05@2.15; rolled oats, in wood, 180 lbs., $5.20 per bbl.

Mill Feed—Bran, in 100-lb. sacks, in carlots, $1.16@1.20; red dog, in 100-lb. sacks, carlots, $1.45; white shorts, $1.32.

Linseed Meal—Carlots, per ton, $29.50.

Cotton Seed Meal—Carlots, per ton, $31.50; ton lots, $32.

Southwestern Market Prices.

Following are prices of flour and other mill products quoted by Southwestern mills for straight or mixed cars, basis f. o. b. buyer's station. Flour in 24-lb. sacks 5c per cwt. higher.

Kansas—Hard winter patent, $4.40 @4.60 per bbl.; hard winter, straight, $4.20@4.40; bran, $1.15@1.25 per 100; mill run, $1.30; brown shorts, $1.35; white shorts, $1.45; corn meal, 38c per 17½-lb. sack.

Oklahoma—Soft wheat patent, $4.70 @5 per bbl.; hard wheat patent, $4.40 @4.60; bran, $1.25; mill run bran, $1.30; corn meal, 33@38c per 17½lb. sack.

Arkansas—Soft wheat, high patent, $4.70@5.10 per bbl.; hard wheat patent, $4.50@4.70; corn meal, 17-lb. sacks, 40c; bran, $1.25@1.35 per 100, basis L. R. rate points.

Texas—Soft wheat flour, extra patent, $4.90@5.10 per bbl.; hard wheat flour, high patent, $4.60@4.90 per bbl.; straight, $4.40@4.70; bran, $1.30 per 100; shorts, $1.55; corn meal, 70c per 35-lb. sack.

SOUTHWESTERN NOTES.

Kansas State Grain Inspector G. B. Ross will not be a candidate for Governor.

R. F. Ebel has completed a very successful Southern business trip for the Ebel Bros. Mill at Hillsboro, Kan.

The Cedar Point Grain and Elevator Co., Cedar Point, Kan., is erecting a 25,000-bushel elevator of modern construction.

The new mill of the Southwestern Milling Co., Kansas City, will be completed by July 1, 1914, if present plans are followed.

William Jewell has purchased the plant and business of the Arcadia Milling Co., Arcadia, Kan., and is operating the corn and flour mill.

James Murphy, 82 years old and for more than 30 years an employe of the Yantis Milling Co., Fulton, Mo., died at his home in Fulton on Feb. 8.

Clark Bros., Troy, Kan.: "Are running mill 11 hours daily. Flour business is good locally. Mill feed is meeting brisk demand. Growing wheat is in good condition."

The Kansas Flour Mills Co. is erecting a large new warehouse at Arlington, Kan., for the storage of flour and feed. The store will be made a jobbing point, in charge of Art Eliot.

New Cambria, Kan., may get a flour mill. Preliminary plans for new structure are now being worked out. Eastern parties are interested in the proposed new mill. A satisfactory lease has already been secured alongside the railroad tracks. New plant will probably be ready for operation before the new crop year begins.

P. C. Lucius, superintendent of the R. E. Kidder Flour Mills Co., Kansas City, has been nominated as a member of the Upper House of the City Council on the Progressive ticket. Mr. Lucius was a former president of the Fraternity of Operative Millers of America.

The grain business in Hutchinson, Kan., has increased to such an extent that another state grain inspector will be appointed to assist Ralph Russell. The increased business handled through the Hutchinson Board of Trade is accounted for by the increased trade of the Hutchinson mills.

The Wright Milling Co., Delphos, Kan.: "Are running mill 11 hours daily. Flour business is dull, but demand locally is fair. Are not doing anything with Eastern markets. Mill feed is in good demand at strong prices. Growing wheat condition rates more than 100 per cent."

M. M. Lash, proprietor of the Lash Mill and Elevator Co., Rushville, Mo., which plant burned down several months ago with a total loss, has purchased the flour mill at Pattonsburg, Mo. Consideration was $11,000. Mr. Lash has already taken possession of the Pattonsburg mill and is now overhauling it preparatory to beginning operations.

President A. L. Ernst of the Kansas City Board of Trade has appointed a committee consisting of George H. Davis, C. W. Lonsdale and F. G. Crowell to act with committees of other grain exchanges in opposing pending legislation in Washington that may be adverse to the present method of grain trading. Mr. Ernst has also named a committee to arrange for the entertainment of the Grain Dealers' National Association in Kansas City Oct. 12, 13 and 14. It is composed of D. F. Piazzek, F. C. Hoose, George S. Carkener, B. L. Hargis and C. W. Lonsdale.

Wichita

The flour market remains about the same. Some mills seem to be having trouble getting shipping instructions and others seem to get along all right. Some new sales have been reported, and with the dropping down of the export rates there should be a little more flour worked for export. From reports it seems that the running time has increased in some instances and decreased in others, but an average would show over half time. Good patents bringing from $4.35 to $4.50.

The wheat market the past week has not shown much activity. Receipts have been increasing, but farmers are cleaning up by the first of March, so as not to pay taxes. One miller reports that he has received considerable 1912 wheat, and says farmers are cleaning their bins. The prospect for a bumper crop and conditions generally has caused them to turn loose. With present conditions there is not much chance of wheat working much higher. Mills not taking on any large stocks at present, just buying enough to keep running and not drawing very much from their stock on hand. No. 2 hard wheat is selling around 89½ to 90 cent basis in Kansas City.

Feed seemed to weaken the first part of the week, but the large snowstorm has caused a firmer feeling and prices remain about the same as last week, bran bringing around $1.20 delivered Kansas points. Shorts, however, are not in as good a demand as they have been in the last few weeks.

The growing wheat is in fine condition. The snow that covers the state of Kansas, followed by this cold spell, has been a great thing for it, and the plants should get enough moisture to carry it well along into spring. The sleet preceding the snowstorm was not heavy enough to hurt the wheat, and the snow gives it good protection. This cold weather is just what the wheat needed, as it was growing too fast, and this will retard it and hold it back.

KANSAS NOTES.

H. Work of the Ellsworth Mill and Elevator Co. was a visitor in Wichita Tuesday. Mr. Work says the growing wheat is looking fine; also that the wheat is moving very rapidly and that not very much remains back in farmers' hands.

C. B. Warkentin of the Newton Mill and Elevator Co. is in Galveston, and while in that section intends to visit the Southern trade.

B. M. Renick, secretary of the Central Kentucky Millers' Club of Paris, and Mr. Andrew Cain of the Frankfort Mill, at Frankfort, Ky., were visitors in Wichita the past week. They report fine condition of the growing wheat all the way to Wichita.

Mr. Henry H. Allen of the Bemis Bros. Bag Co., St. Louis, was a visitor

(Continued on page 14.)

St. Louis and the Southeast

203 Merchants Exchange, St. Louis
W. B. Burns Edward S. Little

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 16.

The flour trade continues dull and is influenced sentimentally by a perfect outlook over the winter wheat area. Prices show practically no change from a week ago, and business is mostly on scattered orders for small lots. Shipping directions continue rather unsatisfactory, but recent pressure to sell, by several mills, is less urgent and most business is on a fairly firm basis. Export sales continue light and include small lots to the West Indies and the Continent. Late in the week there were reports of better foreign bookings, but prices were not announced. Most of the St. Louis mills and those outside whose product is sold here are running light, many of them at about half time. The output of 10 of these mills for the week was 59,000 barrels, against 59,700 barrels the previous week. One mill in East St. Louis is closed down.

There was not much business in mill feed early in the week, but in the late market the tone of the trading improved and better inquiries were reported. Sales were small, however, as mills are inclined to hold feed above buyers' bids, and offers are light. Prices finished unchanged to a shade higher on bran. Mixed feed was quotably about 2 cents higher.

St. Louis Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (in jutes)—Quote patent at $4@4.20; straight, $3.75@3.90; extra fancy, $3.50@3.60; fancy, $3.10@3.25; low grades, $2.80@3.00.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (in jutes)—Quote patent at $3.90@4.10; straight, $3.65@3.85; first clear, $3.05@3.20; second clear, $2.85@3; low grades, $2.80@3.

Spring Wheat Flour (in jutes)—Quote patent at $4.15@4.30; clear, $3.55@3.70.

Rye Flour—Quote pure in jobbing way at $3.70 in jute and $4 in wood.

Mill Feed (East St. Louis basis in 100-lb. sacks)—Quote hard wheat bran at $1.20@1.22; soft, $1.23@1.24; mixed feed, $1.25@1.27; middlings, $1.25@1.35; white hominy feed, $25.25 per ton; corn bran, $24 per ton; brown alfalfa meal, $17@18, and green $19.50@20.50 per ton.

At mills, to city trade—Quote 100-lb. bran at $1.25@1.27 and middlings, $1.30@1.45.

St. Louis Cash Grain Market.

Sentiment in cash wheat was badly mixed last week. The ideal outlook for winter wheat crop held future buyers in restraint. Millers bought a little wheat for current needs and elevators took small amounts, but there was a lack of snap to the demand. Dealers say the outlook for cash handlers is brighter, if the bugaboo of the new crop should be offset by further strengthening of the statistical position of wheat, which has prevailed for some time, or should a slight betterment in the export demand develop. The milling demand was slightly better in the late week, as the heavy snowstorm in the St. Louis territory brought in buyers. Hard wheat was up about 1 cent on the week. Soft grades ended the trading about where they started, after showing early weakness. There were rumors of export sales as the week closed, but they were not confirmed. Cash corn prices ranged lower. Receipts of all grades were light in the early week, but in the late market they increased, and prices finished near the low point. White corn was 1 to 2½ cents down and other grades sharp fractions. Lighter receipts are expected temporarily, owing to poor roads, following the recent storm. About 90 per cent of the week's corn sales were credited to local industries. Oats offers were light all week and prices ranged upward to a top close of ½ to 1 cent advance on all grades. The local demand was good. Shipping inquiry was poor.

New Grain Elevator for East St. Louis.

The Republic Milling Co. of St. Louis, which already has a large plant in East St. Louis, is contemplating the erection of a grain elevator and hay warehouse adjoining its present East St. Louis buildings. Plans and details are not completed, but the new addition will probably be started this spring.

St. Louis Notes.

W. A. Gardner, the popular member of the W. A. Gardner Commission Co., with offices in St. Louis and Chicago, was in St. Louis last week transacting business of the firm and seeing that his friends do not forget him. When asked for an opinion on the wheat market Gardner gave one long wink and a smile.

The McDaniel Milling Co. of Carthage, Mo., will install several new electrical motors in the flour mill to supplant the steam power at present in use.

J. L. Messmore, president of the Ballard-Messmore Grain Co., St. Louis, left Monday, the 9th inst., for Washington, D. C., to be absent the remainder of the week.

St. Louis millers expressed satisfaction over the announcement made at Joplin, Mo., last Friday, by representatives of railroads in Missouri and Kansas shipping to Louisiana, that they would abandon a proposed increase of from 7½ to 10 cents per hundred on grain shipments. The ruling of the railroads caused the Southwestern Millers' Association to dismiss a suit before Special Examiner Gibson of the Interstate Commerce Commission to prevent the increase.

The Purina Feed Mills, in East St. Louis, suffered a small loss from fire last week when the Hammar White Lead Co., adjoining their plant, was destroyed. The Purina company's property was protected by automatic sprinklers, else the loss would have been great.

Receipts of flour in the St. Louis market last week were 60,920 barrels, against 66,140 barrels the preceding week. Shipments were 75,290 barrels, against 84,390 barrels. Receipts since Jan. 1 total 404,230 barrels, against 379,830 barrels a year ago. Shipments, 484,730 barrels, compared with 436,080 barrels last year.

Receipts of wheat in St. Louis last week totaled 328,300 bushels, compared with 524,000 bushels the preceding week. Shipments were 413,070 bushels, against 514,520 bushels. Wheat stocks in St. Louis elevators last Saturday were 1,441,814 bushels, compared with 1,466,200 bushels the preceding Saturday and 2,518,803 bushels a year ago. Of the present stock 66,378 bushels are No. 1 red wheat, 544,939 bushels No. 2 red, 38,710 bushels No. 1 hard winter and 547,962 bushels No. 2 hard winter.

A Good One by Charles Hezel, Jr.

Charles Hezel, Jr., of the Hezel Milling Co., which does a large business in Arkansas, has discovered that there is water in banks the same as in wells and securities, only it is rainwater. Mr. Hezel learned this from a recent circular letter he received from the Rainwater Bank and Trust Co. of Morrilton, Ark. Wood Rainwater is president of the bank; Cloudy Night Rainwater, vice-president, and Night Rainwater, treasurer. Lloyd Rainwater and Pearl Rainwater are directors. (Pure Rainwater, somehow, was left out.) Although full of "Rainwater," the bank is a hustler for business, for the letter stated: "You will never have a bank account until you start one. It's just as easy to give checks as to keep your money in the clock or dresser drawer, or in 'woman's first bank.'" Mr. Hezel says the Rainwaters who run the bank are all "good Indians," but wonders how it happened that old "Rain-in-the-Face" failed to be among the officers or directors.

Optimistic Outlook, Says Mr. Fusz.

The flour market is working into a stronger position, according to Louis Fusz, president of the Regina Flour Mills of St. Louis, who is a close student of trade conditions. "The easier money markets the world over have favorably influenced business sentiment," says Mr. Fusz. "In the United States the passing of the currency bill and the failure of business reaction to follow the advent of lower tariff have impressed the public with decided confidence in the future. Securities on Wall street have advanced vigorously, and, as Wall street usually is the barometer of future conditions, it no doubt is spelling prosperity over the country in the next few months. With active business I expect to see an increased demand for flour and wheat products. Wheat relatively is cheap, as compared with other food products, and accordingly the consumption is increasing rapidly. Farmers' supplies of both spring and winter wheat should be small. The spring wheat farmer sold his crop rapidly last fall, owing to fear of competition with Canadian wheat following the passing of the tariff bill. Winter wheat was marketed freely on a tight money market last fall and fear of business depression following a change to a lower tariff. The present ideal crop outlook has a sentimental effect on flour buyers and is largely responsible for the present hand-to-mouth demand. Sentiment of buyers would turn very quickly, however, if the winter wheat crop outlook should change for the worse. Foreign demands for flour should improve. Argentina will have a very small surplus of wheat for Europe, and official reports are that the quality of this will be poor. Other foreign countries, with the exception of Russia and Australia, are shipping light. It appears, therefore, that foreign buyers will have to come to America freely, as supplies from the last crop run down."

MISSOURI MILLING NOTES.

The business office of the Owen Grain and Milling Co., Brunswick, Mo., has undergone several changes.

Koelling & Begeman, Truxton, Mo.: "Are operating mill two days out of week. Business is dull locally and flour sales limited. Feed is in brisk inquiry."

The Ironton Manufacturing Co., Ironton, Mo., has just completed the installation of a new boiler in its power plant. The mill is now running regularly.

S. R. Godding, Sumner, Mo., will use his mill building as an elevator. The flour mill machinery will not be removed to another building. The elevator will be operated under the name of Hopper & Smart.

Stipp & Co., Carrollton, Mo.: "Trade in flour in Missouri territory is slow. Local demand is good. Eastern markets are out of line and we are moving little if any flour to the Atlantic coast. Are operating mill half time. Growing wheat condition is good."

Peter A. Bigden, Ste. Genevieve, Mo., is operating his custom mill from seven to eight hours daily. Flour trade is dull, farmers carrying only light stocks. Mill feed is in brisk demand. Growing wheat is in excellent condition, with the exception of some Hessian fly in a number of wheat fields.

Kuhlman & Meyer, California, Mo. may build some additional grain storage in the near future. If crop prospects continue bright throughout the spring, it is planned to erect a new elevator ready for the 1914 crop. The mill is operating 12 hours daily and reports flour business good. Feed is moving fast. Growing wheat is in very good condition there.

The Holland-O'Neal Milling Co., Mount Vernon, Mo., is now operating its new 300-barrel self-rising flour plant. The company is developing an excellent trade in the Southeast for self-rising flour. They find the demand for the product increasing and report that self-rising flour is finding favor in new territory. Some new wheat cleaners were also installed in the mill.

W. H. Marshall, secretary Southwestern Millers' Club, says regarding the wheat situation in his territory: "The feeling throughout the entire country is growing bearish, and it appears that the only factor that may prevent a serious break is the light movement. The consensus of opinion is that present prices are out of line about 2 cents. Wheat is selling at 83 cents, and in remote instances as low as 80 cents.

P. W. Gillette has sold the mill and elevator of the Marthasville Mill and Elevator Co., Marthasville, Mo., to a number of farmers. The farmers have formed a stock company and are incorporated under Missouri law as the Marthasville Milling Co. The mill and elevator will be operated on the cooperative plan as soon as necessary arrangements are completed. Capital stock of new company is $12,000. Incorporators include F. C. Scovell, O. F. Berg and W. Ahmann. Mr. Gillette will continue to operate the mill at McKittrick, which is the larger plant of the two mills.

BIRTH OF "INFANT GRINDER."

President Williams, of Crusher Fame, Tells Interesting History of His Invention.

Mr. M. F. Williams, of the Williams Patent Crusher and Pulverizer Co., St. Louis, Mo., gave a very interesting bit of business history when, in response to Milling and Grain News' request, he told of the birth of his firm's "Infant Grinder."

"About three years ago, while I was making a social visit to a California friend, it occurred to me that because of the size of the chicken industry in that section, a very small grinder, adapted to its peculiar needs, would be a most useful article. My friend and my friend's friends were manipulating their feed entirely by hand.

"I was taken to a 'chicken-raiser' meeting by my friend and being a visitor, was asked to speak. I told them of my inspired reading of their needs, a small mixer and grinder. For the first and last time I held a spellbound audience.

"When I came home, I got busy and I guess chicken-raisers all know the result. My first grinder, being so small, was named 'the Infant,' and so it has been called ever since through its various stages of improvement and different styles.

"More than two hundred millers, in the past eighteen months, have ordered Williams' Grinders for their various by-products, so my 'Infant' is growing in the very best eugenic fashion and I shall never be satisfied until it becomes 'the Infant-Terrible-to-be-Without.'"

New York

New York, Feb. 16, 1914.

Flour business was inactive, as, owing to the firmer tone of the wheat market, especially in the Northwest, all mills advanced prices somewhat and the trade absolutely refused to follow the advance, as they had no faith in higher prices. It is beyond doubt that the consumption of flour during the past few months in this market has for some reason or other been very much curtailed and this naturally assists the buyers in holding off from making purchases.

While stocks at the terminals here are not burdensome, still they are fairly heavy and there is considerable stuff here which is being resold at prices radically under the market and buyers are naturally picking up this cheap flour when they find it necessary to purchase.

With continued extremely favorable reports of the growing winter wheat crop, which is now amply protected by snow, the trade can see no reason why they should fear any advance in prices and feel, on the other hand, taking conditions as a whole, that present prices are too high and they therefore feel that a waiting policy will be the most profitable.

Spring patents were held at $4.30 to $4.40 jute for February-March shipment, although some few of the mills were extremely stiff in their views and held from 10 to 20 cents above these prices. Some of the mills are making prices for shipment during the next five months on the same basis as February-March shipment, while others are asking from 30 to 40 cents per barrel more for the future deliveries than they are for February-March, claiming that the mill feed situation is such that they must prepare for the inevitable decline during the spring and summer months. Buyers absolutely refused to pay mill prices, and the best offers they would give were at $4.25 jute for February-March and April shipment, and it is understood that a few of the mills took some business at this price, although most of them turned the offers down.

Kansas 95 per cent straights were held at $4.15 to $4 35 jute for 60 days shipment, and on the whole the Southwestern mills appeared rather anxious for business and were inclined to consider bids which last week they positively refused to entertain whatsoever. Some spot stuff was disposed of again during the week at $4.05 and $4.10 jute, and this flour naturally took care of any demand which was in evidence. Soft winter wheat straights were rather featureless during the week, as the trade in general is very bearish as to prices on same. They feel that a much larger movement of soft winter wheat to primary points will shortly take place and that with the exceptionally large new crop in sight prices will show a rather radical decline in the near future. Soft winter wheat straights were held at $4.25 to $4.35 in wood.

Spring wheat clears were somewhat firmer in price, but the demand was decidedly small, and such sales as were effected were put through at concessions. Fancy brands were held at $3.80 to $4 in jute. Kansas clears continued to be a drug on the market and the trade appeared disinterested at any price. Offerings from the mills for shipment were rather free and prices were easy. This grade was quoted at $3.50 to $3.70 in sacks.

Mill feed prices showed a weaker tendency during the past week, especially on bran, owing to the direct competition of Argentine supplies. The market was only moderately active, insofar as sales were concerned. City bran in bulk was held at around $24 at mill.

New York Market Prices.

All prices quoted are the prices at which the trade could purchase in sacks and include brokers' commissions, or receivers' profits and charges:

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $4.55@4.75 in bbls.; straights, $4.40@4.50 in bbls.; clears, $4.10@4.25 in bbls.; low grades, $3@3.30.

Winter Wheat Flour—Patents, $4.80@4.90 in bbls.; straights, $4.25@4.35 in bbls.; clears, $3.85@3.95 in bbls.; low grades, $3.15@3.50.

Kansas Flour—Patents, $4.35@4.65; straights, $4.15@4.35; clears, $3.50@3.70; low grades or low clears, $3.25@3.50.

Mill Feed—Bran, coarse Western spring, in 100-lb. sacks, to arrive, $26; standard middlings, $26; flour middlings, $28; red dog, to arrive, $29; oil meal, $31.50@32; city feed, bulk bran, $24; 100-lb. sacks, $25.50; middlings, $25@30; red dog flour, $3.15.

NEW YORK NOTES.

O. F. Oleson of the Red Star Mill and Elevator Co., Wichita, Kan., was a visitor on the Exchange during the past week.

Indiana

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 16, 1914.

The slight advance in buying noticeable after last week's slight decrease in prices having been taken care of in a short time, the demand during the past week continued at only a fair rate. The lower prices, 5 cents a barrel less, have been maintained and probably will hold for some time, especially if the wheat market does not tighten.

Some buyers have taken on good stocks during the last few weeks, but the general report from Indianapolis and Indiana mills is not of large or frequent sales.

In the mill feed line trade is more encouraging, the colder weather bringing a marked increase in demand and moving a large supply of feed. The cold promises to continue and preparations have been made to supply a large demand. At the same time millers are about ready to advance prices. The price a few weeks ago went to from $24 to $25 a ton, where it has stuck for more than a month.

Indianapolis Market Prices.

Prices quoted by Indiana mills, flour in wood and feed in bulk, all f. o. b., are:

Indiana Flour—Soft winter wheat, patent, $4.55@4.65; straights, $4.25@4.35; clears, $3.90@4.05.

Northwestern Spring Wheat—Patents, $4.30@4.40.

Mill Feed—$24@25 a ton.

Indiana Notes.

The Mollett Grain and Meal Co. has withdrawn from Indiana.

The R. J. Follett mill, at Carmel, Ind., was broken into last week for the second time in recent years. The burglars got little.

The Farmers' Grain Co. of Bahm's Station has just been incorporated. The directors are H. Hansman, P. Schimer and Joseph F. Schenk.

The Kingsville Milling Co., Kingsville, Mo., is operating mill on half time schedule. Flour is in fair request locally. Mill feed is scarce and selling at high prices. Growing wheat condition is excellent.

West Fork Mill Co., West Fork, Ark.: "Flour is a little dull in Southern territory, and local demand only fair. Are running mill 12 hours. Feed is in good request and commanding high prices. Growing wheat condition good."

Illinois

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 14, 1914.

The condition of the Chicago flour market is slightly firmer than it was a week ago, and northwestern patents have shown an advance in value of about 10 cents per barrel. While a few of the large brokers report conditions more favorable and trade more satisfactory, these are greatly in the minority. By far the greater portion of the jobbers and local millers are bitterly complaining that trade is very irregular and not what it should be at this season of the year. Stocks of flour in all positions are not large, but are sufficient to meet all demands, and domestic buyers are anticipating lower prices. The earth is covered with a beautiful carpet of snow, indicating that the growing crop is being well protected, which buyers predict means lower prices for wheat and flour. While conditions in this market are not at all flattering, reports from the northwest tend to show that they are even worse there, as a few of the large mills are sacrificing prices.

The market for clears has shown no material change as regards demand, and prices are nominally steady at $3.60 jute delivered for standard northwestern and $2.80 for second clear.

While southwestern cut straight and 95 per cent flours have shown a little tendency toward firmness during the past few days, there is no marked change in values. The former are freely offered at $3.70 jute f. o. b. Chicago, and the latter at $3.80@4.00, but as these quotations are about 10 cents higher than grades of like character are offered by northwestern mills, at the moment, southwestern flours are out of the running, so to speak.

Continued snappy, zero weather throughout the week has resulted in a pronounced scarcity of all grades of millfeed and stronger values. The bulk of the trade passing is for delivery inside of 30 days, and bran is enjoying better volume than middlings or the heavier grades.

Rye flour is more freely offered and at more irregular values than for a long time. Brokers who make a specialty of this commodity have been offering at a range of quotations that should bring business, but even under these conditions bookings are very light. The general quotation is $2.60 jute delivered for patent white rye and $2.30 for dark.

Buckwheat flour is in good demand and is selling at the basis of $2.85 per hundred in 100-pound sacks delivered.

Chicago Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Special brands (basis wood), $5.30 per bbl.; standard patents (basis jute), $4@4.15; straight, $3.70@3.85; first clears, $3.30@3.60; second clears, $2.60@2.80.

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $4@4.20; straight, $3.80@4; fancy clears, $3.50@3.70; standard clears, $3@3.25.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $4.10@4.20; straight, $3.90@4; fancy clears, $3.30@3.50; low grade, $3.15@3.35; Michigan, 10c higher; patent, $4.20@4.35; straight, $4.05@4.15.

Mill Feed (100-lb. sacks)—Spring wheat bran, $21; standard middlings, $23.75; red dog, $27.50.

Rye Flour (in jute)—White, $2.80@3.00; dark, $2.30@2.60.

Coast Flour—Patent, $4.55@4.70; straight, $4.30@4.50.

Chicago Notes.

M. A. Reynolds, secretary of the Millers' National Insurance Co., departed a few days ago for a trip to California.

W. M. Day, J. B. Swearingen and Fred Spinney were recently admitted to membership on the Chicago Board of Trade.

The Schulze Baking Co. of Chicago recently purchased the Domestic Science Baking Co., at Cincinnati, O., at an approximate cost of $250,000. This bakery has a capacity of about 60,000 loaves a day.

Among recent Chicago visitors were Frank H. Blodgett, president of the Blodgett Milling Co., Janesville, Wis.; C. M. Hardenbergh, manager of the Southwestern Milling Co., Kansas City, and J. C. Templeton of the Sheffield-King Milling Co., Minneapolis.

James Bradley, secretary of the Nye-Jenks Grain Co., died at his home in Chicago on Feb. 5, at the age of 62 years. On the same day death also claimed John O. Monroe, a commission merchant and for many years a member of the Chicago Board of Trade.

The Illinois State Grain Inspection Department has issued its forty-third annual report, which was compiled by J. P. Gibbons, chief grain inspector. This report contains the amount of grain handled by every private and public elevator, their capacity and the number of cars they are able to unload per day. The amount of grain inspected during the year is given as 215,932 cars.

Philadelphia

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 14, 1914.

This has been a good week for flour sales from the mills, in one and two car lots. Some few orders being placed for shipment up to September, and a large number for shipment up to July, with a goodly number of orders for prompt shipment. We look for regular sales from now until June, as a large majority of the buyers will buy for prompt shipment only, unless something unexpected happens.

So far the demand for feed has been very limited, but no doubt this snow will make farmers feed and the demand increase.

Prices f. o. b. Philadelphia in full or mixed cars:

Flour—Spring patent (basis wood), $4.50@4.75; straight, $4.30@4.50; clear, $3.90@4.10; low-grade, in jute, $3.10@3.20.

Winter patent (basis wood), $4.30@4.90; straight, $4.10@4.30; clear, $3.90@4; extra, $3.65@3.75.

Kansas patent (basis 98-lb. cotton or 140-lb. jute), $4.40@4.75; straight, $4.20@4.50; clear, $3.65@3.90.

Western rye in sacks, $3.40@3.60; Pennsylvania rye in wood, $3.50@3.65.

Buckwheat flour in 100-lb. sacks, per 100 lbs., $3.90@4.10.

Feed—Spring, in 100-lb. sacks, red dog, $29@30; flour middlings, $28@29; standard middlings, $26@26.50; bran, $26.50@27.50; Kansas middlings, 100-lb. sacks, $31.50@32; bran, $28@29; winter middlings, bulk, $27; bran, $26.

Pennsylvania Notes.

The Irwin, Pa., flour mill, belonging to Taylor Kunkle, burned Thursday. Damage $25,000 to $30,000.

Buckwheat grain is bringing $1.40 to $2.10 a hundred at the mill. Fairly well cleaned up, but the demand is about over.

The Adam Diehls Sons flour warehouse, in Pittsburgh, Pa., burned with loss of $25,000 to $30,000, and in same fire William Faloon's feed warehouse was damaged $5,000.

Agricultural Patents.

The following agricultural patents were issued this week to Minnesota and Dakota inventors, as reported by Williamson & Merchant, 925-933 Metropolitan Life Building, Minneapolis, Minn.: H. S. Kjenstad, Brandt, S. D., binder attachment: William Weigel, Flandreau, S. D., shock holder.

Ohio

Cincinnati, Feb. 16, 1914.

An easier tone is noted in the flour market, especially in spring wheat products of all grades. The trade is quiet, as the recent declinc in wheat has caused buyers to show less eagerness. Shipping directions are coming in very slowly.

Matters have been quiet and featureless in the Kansas brands this week. For a while business loomed up very brightly, as several large transactions were put through, but now it has fallen into its same old rut of dullness. Here and there a 200-barrel sale will be made, but the majority of the buyers are taking very small lots for immediate requirements.

There is not much difference in the values of spring wheat and hard wheat flour. The large buyers here seem to have enough stock on their hands to run them until the middle of March.

This week has been an exceptionally cold one. Snow has fallen here, and the temperature has fallen to 5 degrees above the zero mark. This has tended to stimulate the demand for mill feed products. Country points are taking hold freely for feeding purposes. There were a number of large transactions put through this week on bran and mixed feed, as the feed supply in the country points is about exhausted. The South has kept the trade rushed with orders also, and this had effect on the market. Bran moved up 50 cents, while mixed feed is up 25 cents.

Cincinnati Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $4.35@4.50; straight, $4.05@4.20; fancy, $3.80@4.

Hard Wheat Flour—Patent, $4.40@4.50; straight, $4.25@4.30; clear, $3.90@4.10.

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $4.65@4.85; straight, $4.15@4.30; clear, $4@4.10.

Rye Flour—Northwestern blended rye flour, $3.75@3.90; city pure, $4.10@4.20; city blended, $3.80@4.10.

Mill Feed—Bran, $25.50@26; mixed feed, $26.25@26.75; middlings, coarse, $27@27.50; middlings, fine, $28@28.50.

OHIO NOTES.

Edgar Starry of the new firm of Granger & Starry Co. of Cincinnati has filed application for membership in the Chamber of Commerce. This new firm is located at 2002 Union Central Life Insurance Building.

Receipts of flour this week were 22,765 barrels, compared with 21,872 barrels last week, and 19,998 barrels a year ago. The shipments this week were 18,989 barrels, compared with 17,865 barrels last week and 18,787 barrels a year ago.

George Commons, a farmer of Madison, Darke County, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in the United States District Court at Cincinnati, listing liabilities at $1,129 and assets at $905.

The Cincinnati Grain and Hay Exchange held its election Monday, and the following board of directors was elected: William McQuillan, H. E. Richter, F. E. Fleming, C. S. Custer, Paul Van Leunen and John DeMolet.

Flour and grain merchants of Cincinnati are very much interested in the trade expansion trip to be made under the direction of the Chamber of Commerce May 6 to 8. They will take in about 25 different small towns throughout the states of Indiana and Ohio.

The board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce at Cincinnati named committees this week. They are: Flour Committee—John Dorsel, chairman; Lyman Perin, Andrew Nordmeyer, John B. Heid and Monroe Izor. Grain Committee—Charles E. Nippert, chairman; F. F. Collins, P. M. Gale, George Keller and H. Edward Richter.

O. L. Hunter appeared as claimant of 600 sacks of wheat bran recently seized by the Government officials at Cincinnati for being in violation of the pure food law. He consented to an order condemning the bran, and was allowed to give bond that it would not be used for purposes prohibited by the law.

The Cincinnati flour and grain merchants who do considerable shipping are preparing to make strenuous protests against the proposed new ruling of the Interstate Commerce Commission to have the railroads make a charge for all cars spotted on private switches that are to be reloaded at some central freight station.

Cleveland, Feb. 13, 1914.

It is almost as tiresome to be compelled to write the same old story over and over again, week after week, as it is to take a moonlight walk with a deaf, dumb and blind girl on a June evening, but so it is with our flour market—"nothing doing." Prices remain the same as last week. The weather has been and is exceedingly cold, ranging from 4 degrees below to 20 degrees above zero most of the time. Wheat fields in this section have mostly a slight covering of snow, one to two inches. Unquestionably some damage has been done to the plant, but how much no one can tell until we have some mild growing weather to test the strength of the roots. We think as yet no serious damage has been done.

Cleveland Market Prices.

The following may be quoted as the asking prices of mills represented in this city, and the little business doing is within this range:

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour—Seventy-five per cent patents, $4.25@4.50 jute; 95 per cent straight, $4.@4.20.

Minnesota and Dakota Flour—Seventy-five per cent patents, $4.15@4.50; clears, $3.50@3.60.

Ohio and Indiana Soft Wheat Flour—Sixty per cent patents, $4.25@4.50; 95 per cent straight, $4@4.20; 35 per cent clears, $3.60@3.95.

Bran, $26.50@27.50 per ton in 100-lb. sacks.

Ocean Flour Rates Steady.

Bookings of foreign shipments of flour increased during the past week, reflecting a better tone in export business of Southwestern mills. Rates were steady and no material changes were made during the week.

	Atlantic All Rail.	Through Gulf.
Amsterdam	37	38.00
Aberdeen	44	44.50
Antwerp	44	40.50
Belfast	42	42.50
Bristol	41	.....
Bremen	37	38.50
Dublin	43	.....
Dundee	44	46.00
Glasgow	41	41.50
Hamburg	35	36.50
Hull	43	.....
Leith	42	.....
Liverpool	38	37.00
London	39	38.50
Manchester	38	37.50
Newcastle	44	.....
Rotterdam	35	36.50

Orders for special machines have been received by the N. & M. Co. from the following concerns in the past few weeks: C. G. Cassells, Gadsden, Ala.; Baltimore Pearl Hominy Co., Baltimore, Md.; Purity Oats Co., Davenport, Ia.; Zeigler & Co., Bucyrus, O.; Quaker Oats Co., Cedar Rapids, Ia.; G. Amsinck & Co., New York City; South Side Supply Co., Chase City, Va.; Buckley Bros., Louisville, Ky.; Southwestern Milling Co., Kansas City, Mo.; Manchester Milling Co., Manchester, Tenn.; William Kelly Milling Co., Hutchinson, Kan.; Western Canada Flour Mills Co., St. Boniface, Man., Canada; Ballard & Ballard Co., Louisville, Ky.

Minnesota

Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 16, 1914.

Higher wheat prices drove flour figures up 10 cents last week, leaving the quotations for patents at from $4.05 to $4.85 per barrel in wood in round lots f. o. b. Minneapolis. Trade was slow throughout the week, the orders being small and scattering. There was no export business. It is generally known that stocks are low at nearly every point, but this condition brings no new business and millers who had been hopeful a month ago that trade would be better now believe that no improvement will be shown before spring. The shipments for the week reached approximately 330,000 barrels, which is a fair showing under the conditions.

Millstuffs sold well when offered, but there was little on the market, as the mills generally are sold ahead. Bran was in the keenest demand, and some of the mills were quoting 50 cents above the supposed market price. Middlings were in strong demand, and also red dog. The shipments for five days were 3,412 tons. Coarse feeds showed steadiness all the week, with no improvement in the demand and prices stationary.

The wheat receipts for the week averaged more than 200 carloads a day, with very heavy outgoing movement. Choice grades sold promptly in the cash market, commanding a premium up to 2¾ cents above May.

Minneapolis Market Prices.

Minnesota Spring Wheat Flour—First patent, $4.35@4.85; second patent, $4.05@4.35; first clear, $3@3.80; second clear, $2.70@$3.

Corn Products—Cornmeal, granulated white, $3.60@3.80; cornmeal, granulated yellow, $3.60@3.80; coarse cornmeal and cracked corn, $21.50@21.75; ground feed, corn and oats mixed, $21.75@22.50.

Millstuffs—Bran, in 100-lb. sacks, $21.50@22.50; standard middlings, in 100-lb. sacks, $21@21.50; red dog, in 140-lb. sacks, $24@25.

MINNESOTA NOTES.

Manitoba farmers and grain interests announce their intention to start another fight for abolishment of the Canadian countervailing duties on American grain.

Edward Gunderson, a prominent figure in the Minneapolis wheat pit for 15 years, died Thursday from pneumonia. He was 50 years of age. Three of his brothers are widely known in the grain trade—namely G. B. Gunderson, head of the Minnesota Grain Co.; M. T. Gunderson of Kenyon, Minn., and Carl Gunderson of Milwaukee.

NORTHWESTERN NOTES.

The Courtenay Milling Co., Courtenay, N. D., is installing a new mill in its feed-manufacturing plant.

A feed and grist mill of 50 to 75 barrels' capacity is being constructed in Center, N. D., by the Knife River Lumber and Grain Co.

A. D. Thompson of Duluth is quoted as saying that all cash wheat sent East last fall by Duluth grain men has been sold.

The Rugby Flour Mills, Rugby, N. D., is shut down while the machinery in the mill is being overhauled and necessary repairs made.

The Lidgerwood Roller Mills, Lidgerwood, N. D., resumed operations last week after a shutdown of a fortnight, while repairs were being made in the mill.

The Olivia Roller Mills, Olivia, Minn., have passed into the hands of T. H. McGinty, who is now overhauling the mill preparatory to operating it. W. H. Castle will be employed as head miller.

John Robinson is the new manager of the Howard Lake Milling Co., Howard Lake, Minn. Mr. Moore, the owner and former manager, will hereafter give his attention to the electric light plant in Howard Lake.

George E. Foulkes, special agent of the United States Treasury Department, denied last week that he had made statements to the effect that Minneapolis grain dealers were carrying on smuggling operations on a large scale between the United States and Canada.

J. C. Enright, operating the Lindeke Rolier Mills, St. Paul, Minn., says that St. Paul is the logical location for terminal elevators and for mills, because of the quick access to Eastern markets. The time consumed in passing freight through the Minnesota transfer from Minneapolis gives St. Paul an advantage of several days over Minneapolis.

Atwood, Stone & Co., Minneapolis, are protesting a duty of 25 per cent levied on a shipment from Canada, which they claim comprised barley screenings, but which the local custom official says is pure barley. On barley screenings a duty of only 10 per cent is levied. The shipment was composed of about 90 per cent of shrunken barley and 10 per cent of wild oats and other screenings. A decision will be given later.

The distribution of Marquis seed wheat by mills throughout the Northwest at cost indicates that the 1914 spring wheat crop will have a much larger percentage of Marquis wheat than heretofore. The Wabasha Roller Mill Co., Wabasha, Minn., is the latest mill to offer the wheat to the farmers at cost price. Numerous other mills have already sold thousands of bushels to the farmers in Minnesota, North and South Dakota.

Test Your Product, Mr. Miller—

PROMPT, ACCURATE AND CAREFUL ANALYSIS OF

FLOUR—FEED—GRAIN

ESTABROOK & WEAVER

Cereal Chemists

711 WYANDOTTE ST. KANSAS CITY, MO.

SIMONDS-SHIELDS GRAIN Co.

Kansas City, Mo.

Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, Barley, Kaffir Corn and Milo Maize.

Write or Wire for Quotations.

I Quote Jobbers and Dealers Only

H. G. CHERRY

BROKER

KANSAS CITY, MO.

COTTONSEED MEAL, OIL MEAL, KO-PRES-KO CAKE AND ALL OTHER KINDS OF FEEDSTUFFS.

Member Interstate Feed Dealers Assn.

KANSAS CITY AND SOUTHWEST.

(Continued from page 10.)

in Wichita the past week, renewing old acquaintances.

C. V. Topping, secretary of the Southwestern Millers' League, is attending a hearing of the Interstate Commerce Commission at Joplin, Mo., in regard to suspension of Southwestern lines' tariff 47-F, in regard to the withdrawal of the M. L. & T. Railway and T. & P. joint rates from this tariff. W. V. Hardie of the Oklahoma City Tariff Bureau and Frank Foltz, secretary of the Oklahoma Millers' Association, are also in attendance, looking after the Oklahoma millers' interests. Mr. Bennett of the Oklahoma Corporation Commission, Oklahoma City, and Mr. Johnson of the Kansas City Traffic Bureau were also in attendance. W. H. Marshall, secretary of the Southwestern Missouri Millers' Club of Joplin, Mo., who was instrumental in bringing the case, and several interested millers were present.

Mr. E. J. Smiley, secretary of the Kansas Grain Dealers' Association, spent Thursday and Friday in Wichita. He reports wheat to be in fine condition.

Mr. H. Lassen, president of the Kansas Milling Co., Wichita, leaves Sunday for a three weeks' trip to the Southeastern States and Atlantic coast.

Oklahoma

Oklahoma City, Okla., Feb. 16.

Considering the extreme cold weather, local flour demand has been excellent in February. Prices are practically unchanged from a week ago, and the prevailing quotation on a hard wheat patent is $4.50 per barrel delivered.

Mill feed is still in big demand, most of it being taken by dealers within the state. Texas bids on both bran and shorts are 10 cents per hundred out of line.

Oklahoma City Market Prices.

Flour—Hard wheat patent, $4.50@4.70; hard wheat straight, $4.30; soft wheat patent, $4.60@4.80; extra fancy soft, $5.10@5.60.

Mill Feed—Mill run bran, $1.30@1.35; straight bran, $1.25; gray shorts, $1.45; white shorts, $1.55.

OKLAHOMA NOTES.

G. G. Sohlberg of the Acme Milling Co. made a business trip to Kansas points last week.

Reports indicate that growing condition of wheat in Oklahoma is perfect. With an acreage in excess of two and a half million, it surely looks as though the state will produce a record-breaking wheat crop.

Frank Foltz, representing the Oklahoma millers, and W. V. Hardie, representing the Oklahoma Traffic Association, went to Joplin last week to attend the Interstate Commerce Commission hearing on the proposed advance on mill products to Louisiana points.

Tonkawa Mill and Elevator Co., Tonkawa, Okla.: "Are operating mill on 10-hour schedule. Flour is in good demand locally. Could sell more mill feed than we make."

Longmont Farmers Mill and Elevator Co., Longmont, Colo.: "Are operating mill 24 hours daily. Flour business is good. Local trade is best outlet. Southeastern markets are only fair purchasers at this time. Mill feed is fair sale."

New Orleans

New Orleans, Feb. 16, 1914.

There was more general activity in flour last week and business took on a more healthy tone. The demand was better and quotations were up 5c a barrel. While the Kansas millers were not willing to shade values, the Minneapolis and soft winter producers were in a more conciliatory mood and showed a disposition to meet buyers half way. Strange to say, the bulk of the buying was in hard wheats and the Northwest mills, who towards the close of the week were wiling to forget about Monday advances, did scarcely anything. The Kansas sales were almost invariably for immediate shipment. Stocks of Kansas flours in bakers' hands, generally speaking, are not large, but many are carrying big lots of high patents bought when quotations were 15@20c a bbl. under present prices. The bakery trade finds it desirable to use hard wheat in their mix and for that reason is handling more Kansas at this time than ordinarily, the preference being given to straights. This condition resulted in several carlot sales at fair values last week.

Hard winter values ruling last week were: High patents, $4.15@4.40 in 98-lb. cotton sacks; straights, $4@4.15; clears, $3.55@3.65.

Spring wheat flour sold slowly. The few sales were of well advertised stencils for home consumption and some Latin-American export. Prices were: High patents, $4.35@4.50; with a few mills asking $4.60, basis cotton. Straights were 15c less and no quotations were made on clears, there being no demand.

Soft winter wheats were stronger than last week. Country business was unsatisfactory, largely due to the slump in the sugar district, where finances are tight. Quotations were as follows: High patents, $4.50@4.65; straights, $4.40@4.50; extra fancy, $4@4.15; clears, $3.75@3.85.

Millfeed prices were steady and offerings were better. The movement was slow, as the demand was not large, though inquiries were active. Soft winter wheat brans were quoted at $1.32@1.33, with Kansas and Nebraska 2c to 3c per 100 lbs. higher. Shorts were quoted at $1.45@1.50 per 100 in cottons. The demand for shorts was better than the average on account of the sales to dairies and stock feeders in the sugar districts.

NEW ORLEANS NOTES.

H. J. Krehbiel, sales manager of the Moundridge (Kans.) Milling Co., was here last week looking after his trade.

H. T. Lawler, the veteran miller and flour dealer, passed through New Orleans last week, en route from Bryan, Texas, to Cuba. His son, H. T. Lawler, Jr., manager of the New Orleans firm, will accompany him on the Cuban trip.

A reorganization has been effected of the Sears Feed Milling Co. with R. H. Hartner, a Gulfport baker, as president, and C. E. MacFarland as vice president. New financial backing has been obtained, and if possible the plant will be started about March 1 and kept in operation. The capacity is 120 tons per day of mixed feeds under the Stafolife brands, which were acquired by purchase from the defunct company by the late George E. Sears.

Southeast

Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 16.

Better feeling was noted last week in flour. There was some foreign trading, and, while many of the buyers have been holding off on large orders, the mills reported several contracts of one and two car lots. As a general thing, business for the past two weeks with the mills has been a little slack, but millers claim the outlook is good.

No changes in flour quotations were noted and millers claim that unless wheat shows a decided weakness no reduction in prices will occur. There was the usual amount of orders booked on contracts.

A sale of 2,000 bags of low-grade flour for export to Great Britain was reported last week from the Liberty Mills of this city, this being the first export shipment for some weeks. Several inquiries were also reported.

Practically no change was noted last week in the mill feed situation, and no changes were noted in quotations.

Nashville Market Prices.

The following prices are f. o. b Nashville in car lots.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (basis wood)—Best standard patent, $4.85 per bbl.; high patent, $4.45; half patent, $4.25; choice, $3.85; in cotton bags, 15c per bbl. lower.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (basis jute)—Best patent, $4.15@4.20.

Mill Feed—Bran, $26@27 per ton; middlings and shorts, $27@28; hominy feed, $25.50@26.50.

Southeastern Notes.

There will be a meeting of the Southeastern Millers' Association held at Nashville on Feb. 24.

A complaint has been lodged with the Interstate Commerce Commission by a new milling company at Macon, Ga., against the self-rising flour manufacturers of Nashville, claiming that the railroads in allowing these manufacturers a transit privilege are discriminating against Macon. The petition and complaint ask that such transit privileges be given to Macon.

Builds Large Storage Tanks.

The Mountain City Mill Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., is erecting four concrete circular grain storage tanks. The company found the present storage space inadequate for the rapidly increasing business of the mill. The addition to the storage space is constructed of reinforced concrete throughout. The receiving house is 24 by 32 feet and 96 feet high, being six stories high. Adjoining are the large mixing bins and connected with these are four reinforced storage tanks of approximately 100,000 bushels' capacity. The Mountain City Mill Co. is allied with the Chattanooga Bakery Co., one of the largest bakeries in the Southeast.

Late orders for N. & M. Co. collar oiling roller mills have come from all parts of the country as follows: B. E. Carney, Barger Springs, W. Va.; Jefferson Milling Co., Mt. Vernon, Ill.; Prairie Power Co., Prairie City, Ore.; H. M. Hobbie Grocery Co., Montgomery, Ala.; C. E. Sears & Co., Circleville, O.; George W. Bedell, Richmond, Va.; Montana Flour Mills Co., Harlowton, Mont.; Blaine-Mackay-Lee Co., North East, Pa.; Postum Cereal Co., Battle Creek, Mich.; Pelkey Construction Co., Wichita, Kan.; Cunningham Commission Co., Little Rock, Ark.; Sperry Flour Co., San Francisco, Cal.; Koeningsmark Mill Co., Waterloo, Ill.; C. Becker Milling Co., Red Bud, Ill.; Loreley Dist. Co., Baltimore, Md.

One of the recent important contracts closed by N. & M. Co. is with the Charleston Manufacturing and Produce Co. of Charleston, W. Va. This is for a complete 600-barrel flour mill with corn cereal plant of same capacity in connection. Everything will be new and modern throughout, and it is expected buildings will be ready for the machinery installation about May 1.

Fireproof Elevator Builders
Terminal and Country
A new plan for fireproof elevators.
FINTON CONSTRUCTION CO.
Appleton, Wisconsin.

CHARCOAL
GRANULATED AND POWDERED
STERLINGWORTH CHARCOAL CO.
MILLS IN MICHIGAN AND MASSACHUSETTS
CAMBRIDGE MASS.

BURRELL
Engineering and Construction Company
1102 Webster Building
CHICAGO
Designers and Builders of Fireproof Grain Elevators and Mills.

ESTABLISHED 1850
Western Assurance Company
FLOUR INSURED AGAINST ALL RISK
R. W. LIGHTBURNE, Jr., Agent
Board of Trade, Kansas City, Mo.

Nebraska

Omaha, Neb., Feb. 16, 1914.

The advance in the wheat market here, being but ¾ of a cent for the week, has not justified millers in advancing flour quotations. The general expectation that in consequence of the general cold spell this state has experienced, and the fear that the plant was in many places bare of a covering of snow, would lead to damage, has not been realized. At least the reports so far have not indicated any deterioration in the crop.

At the present time the entire state is covered with about two inches of snow and the cold spell still continues.

Flour prices are therefore unchanged and general quotations over the state can be said to be from $4.40 to $4.60 for best patents in cotton. The exceptions from these quotations are very few. In this city (Omaha) millers and jobbers are quoting $4.20 to their trade, while the bakers' trade is being supplied at from $3.80 bulk to $4 sacked.

But little can be said regarding Eastern or export trade. Just a few sales here and there, although considerable flour is being shipped into Iowa on a $4.40 basis. Millers are reporting no difficulty in obtaining wheat supplies at current prices.

Jobbers and dealers in mill feed report the dullest trade during past week for the season.

While millers are asking $23.20 for bran and $24.80 and $25 for shorts, dealers are not prepared to pay over $22.40 to $22.50 for bran and $24 for shorts.

A continuation of the present weather, however, will doubtless bring them together.

Out in the state millers are obtaining at mill door and in mixed car lots $23 to $24 for bran and $26 for shorts.

Mills generally are running from 12 to 18 hours daily.

NEBRASKA NOTES.

C. G. Barnes, president of the Albion Milling Co., Albion, Neb., has disposed of his flour and feed store in Douglas, Wyo., and will hereafter sell his flour through a dealer.

The new dynamo was installed in the mill of the Pierce Milling Co., Pierce, Neb., and the company will now also be able to furnish light to the town during the day. The dynamo furnishes twice as much power as the one it replaced.

The importance of the Nebraska milling industry will be most clearly shown at the Nebraska Mercantile Show, to be held in Lincoln, Neb., during the week of March 9, under the auspices of the Nebraska Federation of Retail Dealers. One of the mills in the state is arranging a novel exhibit in the shape of a Dutch windmill, 20 feet high, which will be an actual working model.

Last month was the record January in the history of the Omaha Grain Exchange, the receipts of all grain aggregating 6,312 cars, compared with 5,303 cars during January, 1913, which was the previous record. Grain shipments were correspondingly large, reaching 6,941 cars, compared with 3,955 cars a year ago January. Corn receipts were by far the largest of all grain. More than 4,485 cars of corn were received. Wheat arrivals were 1,071 cars; oats, 698 cars. Most of the movement was to the Southwest. The drouth region of Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma took liberally of Nebraska corn and wheat, and more than 75 per cent of the total movement was to these states. A large part of the corn movement was from Iowa and Illinois. Minnesota also contributed heavily to the corn receipts. The wheat movement was also heavier than a year ago, for Nebraska raised the record winter wheat crop in its history.

Iowa

Des Moines, Ia., Feb. 16, 1914.

The flour situation shows no change for the week, jobbers and dealers throughout the state making fair purchases for their immediate needs. New sales continued in single carlots, with some jobbers making purchases up to five cars for prompt shipment. There is no tendency in any section of the state to do any buying for more than 30 days delivery.

Values of mills are steady, with the undertone in the market rather bullish. General quotations in the state range from $4.50@4.80 for family patents, with most sales in the interior made at $4.60. Quotations of local Iowa mills are firm and some mills are asking a 10c advance over prices quoted a week ago. Northwestern mills are asking firm prices.

Operations of mills within the state average about 50 per cent of full time. Outlet in the East is rather light, and the demand from Northern points is not satisfactory. Wisconsin is making a few purchases, but generally only by established buyers. Iowa mills are quoting $4.60 for family patents in mixed cars. Straight flour is held at 20c less. Illinois is absorbing only limited amounts of Iowa flour at present. A common basis of $4.60 for patents in mixed cars is being quoted by Iowa mills in Illinois.

Hard winter wheat flour from Kansas and Nebraska met fair sale throughout the state during the past week. In Des Moines, leaders were buying in single cars at $4.50. Nebraska was quoting Des Moines $4.40, with a few sales being made as low as $4.30. Kansas mills are transacting a fair mixed car business in the state. Dealers in the small interior towns are taking mixed cars of flour and feed to a large extent. Kansas mills are practically in line with feed quotations of Northwestern and are doing a bigger mixed car business, as a result.

Mill feed is in increased demand and prices are steadily advancing. Bran is in better request than the heavier grades of feed and is selling on a parity with standard middlings. Bran is worth around $25 per ton in mixed or straight cars delivered any section of Iowa. Standard middlings are held at $25, while flour middlings are quoted at $28@29. Low grade flour is slow sale at $31 per ton. Fair amounts of mill feed are moving into adjoining Eastern states. Northwestern competition is not so severe in feed at present, because most of the mills in the spring wheat section are sold ahead on feed and are asking advancing prices. The Southwest is holding on the same basis as local mills.

IOWA NOTES.

William Smiley of the Plymouth Milling Co., Le Mars, Ia., is spending a short time in New Orleans. He is accompanied by his wife.

The Ellsworth Flouring Mill, Ellsworth, Ia., is being remodeled and overhauled by J. B. Morton, who recently purchased the mill, and he will have it ready for operation about the has a capacity of 100 barrels.

District meetings of the Iowa Millers' Club will be held in Sioux City on Tuesday, Feb. 17, and at Omaha, Neb., on Feb. 18. Some important matters will be discussed at the two meetings and a large attendance is expected by E. F. Consigny, secretary of the organization.

Marshfield Milling Co., Marshfield, Mo.: "Mill is on five-hour daily schedule. Flour business is fair locally, but outside demand is nil. Condition growing wheat is good and no damage has been done so far."

APPLICATIONS FOR TRADEMARKS

The following applications have been filed recently. Anyone who claims ownership of any of these trade-marks, or similar ones, or considers that he would be injured in his business by any of the proposed registrations, may oppose the same if prompt steps are taken in compliance with law. For further information apply directly to our correspondent, Edward S. Duvall, Jr., Bond Building, Washington, D. C.

LUMBERMAN'S FRIEND and picture of wood scene all arranged within a circular border. Used on wheat-flour since Aug. 17, 1908. Applicant, Shreveport Mill & Elevator Co., Shreveport, La. No. 73,156.

ANTI-SHRINK, and picture of a barnyard and animals, all arranged within a circular border. Used on stock-food since April 7, 1910. Applicant, E. C. Thornhill, Hutchinson, Kan. No. 49,206.

FIRST PICK and picture of two little chickens. Used on corn-meal since March 1, 1912. Applicant, Chas. W. Gruensfelder, East Peoria, Ill. No. 63,993.

ST. NICHOLAS within a wreath tied with bow-knot of ribbon. Used on wheat-flour since Dec. 16, 1912. Applicant, The Southwestern Milling Co., Jersey City, N. J. No. 68,507.

WORLD LEADER and picture of a woman holding a bouquet. Used on wheat-flour since April 1, 1913. Applicant, Barrett, Denton & Lynn Co., Dalton, Ga. No. 71,157.

Representation of a van loaded with sacks of flour, within a shield. Used on wheat-flour since Aug. 1, 1913. Applicant, Thornton & Chester Milling Co., Buffalo, N. Y. No. 72,505.

GOLDEN GLOW. Used on wheat-flour since July 21, 1906. Applicant, same as for No. 68,507. No. 73,018.

PORT ORANGE. Used on rye, wheat and buckwheat flour since Sept. 15, 1913. Applicant, Barber & Bennett, Albany, N. Y. No. 73,596.

HUMRENO in the form of a cross. Used on wheat-flour since Sept. 10, 1913. Applicant, El Reno Mill & Elevator Co., El Reno, Okla. No. 73,742.

HUSKY. Used on wheat-flour since Oct. 21, 1913. Applicant, Bogert & Greenbank, New York, N. Y. No. 74,246.

F. O. M. A. Exposition Details.

The Fourth Annual Millers' Exposition to be given under the auspices of the F. O. M. A. Manufacturers' Auxiliary bids fair to be the most remarkable display of everything that is new and novel in the milling line that has ever been presented.

The main floor of the exposition hall has a space of 46,000 square feet. Notwithstanding that prospectus in connection with the exposition was submitted to mill builders and supply people less than a week ago, fully one-third of the space has already been contracted for. The arrangement of booths and the general display will be such as to produce a harmonious effect. Unlike, as in previous years, the machinery will be in constant operation, without interruption, between the hours of 8 a. m. and 10 p. m.

The prices for space will include the expense of hall decoration, erection and uniform design of booths, power, chairs, tables and light.

The convention hall, with a seating capacity of 1,000, and where all of the sessions of the F. O. M. A. will be held, is in the same building. But it is entirely separated from the exposition, so that there will be no interference so far as noise is concerned.

C. N. Howes is treasurer of the F. O. M. A. Manufacturers' Auxiliary.

Fawver & Co., Seligman, Mo.: "Are operating mill three days in week. Flour is quiet, with local demand taking most flour. Growing wheat appears excellent."

Wheat Pasturing Harmless

Southwestern Agricultural Experts Say Grazing of Live Stock Will Not Affect Yield.

Some fear is being felt in Southwestern states that the wheat on pastured fields will not make as good a harvest as the unpastured wheat fields. The large amount of pasturing and grazing in Kansas, Oklahoma and other Southwestern states has induced the belief among some millers that wherever wheat has been grazed down to the ground the plants are weak and incapable of making a normal growth in the spring.

This belief has extended among some farmers who contemplate plowing up their fields in the spring. The opinions of various agricultural experts in the Southwest vary, but most of them are of the opinion that grazing is practically harmless.

T. A. Kiesselbach of the Nebraska College of Agriculture says that although he has carried on no comparative experiments to determine the average effects of pasturing winter wheat, it has been his observation that pasturing may be done under certain conditions without harm to the wheat. The plants should be so firmly rooted that live stock will not pull them out when grazing. Such injury may be expected in loose, sandy soils, but seldom on heavier soils. It has been the experience of the Nebraska college that rolling winter wheat is beneficial when the soil is loose and badly cracked. A certain amount of tramping by stock may be expected to have a similar effect. Pasturing should cease in the spring when the wheat begins to send up the stalk. If the wheat is grazed very closely to the ground during the winter, there is somewhat more danger of winter killing in severe winters, but in a winter like the present one, there is not much danger.

The Kansas Agricultural College, through L. E. Call, says where the wheat made a rank growth, the pasturing will actually benefit the crop, providing the wheat has not been pastured too near the ground or pastured when wet.

Close pasturing will reduce the yield, according to C. B. Hutchison, professor of agronomy at the Missouri College of Agriculture. Mr. Hutchison says: "Where wheat makes a heavy growth in the fall and continues to grow more or less in the winter, as has been the case this year, it is frequently advisable to do some pasturing in order to check the vegetative growth of the plants. At the same time care should be taken not to pasture too closely or too late in the spring, as such a practice will invariably cut the yield of wheat to a considerable extent. It is not advisable to pasture late in the spring or very closely at any time, and pasturing when it is done should be late in the fall or early winter."

The Oklahoma agricultural experiment station says that pasturing of wheat is all right if the stock is removed before the spring growth starts. There is another problem which enters this consideration. If the rainfall is heavy this spring and conditions are very favorable for the growth of wheat, pasturing will help to some extent in keeping the wheat from making too rank a growth. With the big growth, which most wheat has, favorable conditions in the early spring might produce a very rank growth. If this should happen, and the weather should then turn dry toward the end of the growing period of the wheat, it would be injured more than pasturing will injure it at this time. Basing our statements on the results of our experiments, we feel perfectly free to state that pasturing wheat is all right.

Want Ads.

CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT.

Cost of Advertising Under This Heading Is 50 Cents Per Insertion for One Inch or Fraction Thereof.

POSITION WANTED.

WANTED—By July 1, or sooner, position as mill manager or assistant. Am 28 years old, with 10 years of experience. Thoroughly familiar with the milling business, and with all mill office work and accounts; now in office of 500-barrel mill. Can furnish references. State salary paid and give all pertinent information in first letter. Address Milling and Grain News, Box 217, Kansas City, Mo.

WANTED—Position as head miller in mill of 100 barrels and up. Have had charge of mills from 150 to 2,000 barrels. Can furnish very best of references. Can keep mill in good repair, have my own tools. Married. Can come at once. Wish a situation where there are good schools. Address Milling and Grain News, Box 203, Kansas City, Mo.

WANTED—Position as head miller or superintendent in mill of 100 to 1,000 barrels' capacity. Spring or winter wheat or corn goods. Middle age, ample experience. Reference exchanged. Would consider small investment in good going business. Write me today for particulars. Address Lock Box 474, Lockport, N. Y.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A competent manager for a flour milling, grain and coal business established with $50,000 investment. Applicant must invest $20,000 in the business and be able to hold down job. Address Milling and Grain News, Box 219, Kansas City, Mo.

WANTED—By practical, successful miller with money, an experienced mill manager (also with money) to join in erecting mill at best point in America. Only one other party interested. Address Miller, P. O. Box 310, Memphis, Tenn.

MILLS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

140-Barrel Flour Mill, 100-Ton Feed Mill, and 30-Ton Arctic Ice Plant, 500-Ton Coal Yard, good local Flour, Feed, Coal and Ice Trade; have own water, ground and spur track, incorporated and under one management; located in eastern Kansas, in good growing town of ten thousand, three Railroads, one Electric Interurban and Street Railway, business established, machinery in good working order, and in operation, or will sell one-half interest with management. Address Milling and Grain News, Box 216, Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE—A 70-barrel flour mill in good grain section and good town. Time given on part purchase price if desired. Address Milling and Grain News, Box 218, Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE—Flour mill machinery for 75-barrel mill. Barnard & Leas system, including Burlington Corliss power plant. The price is right. Address Salisbury Milling Co., Salisbury, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—Misprint one-quarter barrel cement sacks. Never used. $15 per thousand. Address Union Paper Mill Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—A 60,000-bushel grain elevator, good business, good location. Built seven years. Price $10,000, cash or easy terms. Box 372, Winamac, Ind.

FOR SALE.

1 5'x24" Scalping reel (Richmond).

1 1½ Invincible corn scouring and separating machine; 25 to 36 bu. per hour.

1 Richmond Round reel 8'x20" (good as new).

1 Allis post roll for grinding screenings. Rolls 6"x10". (Good as new.)

2 Richmond City Packers for flour.

1 Cast Iron pulley 46" in diameter, 15" face, bore 3 7-16.

1 3½" throttle valve (good as new).

Address Jonesboro Roller Mills Co., Jonesboro, Ark.

BAGS FOR SALE.

5,000 second-hand grain bags for sale, any quantity. For prices write FOELL & CO., 123 Market St., St. Louis, Mo.

12,000 bushels cane seed to be loaded at Grainfield, Kan. Send prices to Noal Criswell, 521 Locust street, Topeka, Kan.

DO YOU WANT TO SELL YOUR MILL, BUSINESS OR REAL ESTATE? If you are in the market and want to get in or out of business, I can save your time and money. I have been at it since 1881 and know how. Whether you want to buy or sell, write me today.

FRANK P. CLEVELAND,
1558 Adams Express Building,
Chicago, Ill.

EXPORT FLOUR RATES FROM ST. LOUIS.

The following rates are quoted on flour, per 100 pounds, carloads, from East St. Louis and Alton to points below, for February shipment:

Port.	Cents.
Aberdeen	35.00
Amsterdam	29.00
Amsterdam (Gans Line)	29.00
Antwerp	35.00
Bremen	32.00
Bristol	32.00
Baltic Basing	32.00
Baltic Basing (Norway)	32.00
Baltic Basing (Russian)	41.00
Christiania, Copenhagen, Bergen-Stavanger and Christiansand	34.00
Aalesund, Drontheim and Christiansund	37.00
Stettin	35.00
Dundee	35.00
Genoa-Naples	35.69
Glasgow	32.00
Hamburg	28.00
Hull	32.00
Leith	32.00
Liverpool	29.00
London	30.00
Manchester	29.00
Newcastle	35.00
Rotterdam	27.00
Rotterdam (Gans Line)	27.00
St Johns, N. F., per barrel	79.40
Southampton	34.00

PRESIDENT OF ST. LOUIS MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE DELIVERS INSURANCE ADDRESS.

Marshall Hall, President of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, delivered a very forceful address to insurance Representatives at the regular meeting of the Monday Lunch Club the 16th of this month.

Mr. Hall's remarks were chiefly confined to the insurance troubles in Missouri last spring and the lessons for the future to be learned therefrom. He recalled to the insurance men the fact that the Merchants' Exchange had been one of the first organizations to recognize the critical nature of the situation and that at a meeting called by that body, substantially the same terms of settlement had been proposed to the insurance companies and state officials as were finally adopted after months of costly delay.

Mr. Hall argued very strongly for schedule rating and the appointment of a state fire marshal.

The new Decatur, Ill., plant of the American Hominy Co. will be equipped with machinery of the N. & M. Co. manufacture. From 12 to 15 carloads of roller mills, reels, meal dryers, etc., will be ready for shipment from the Indianapolis factory about March 1.

Railroad Elevators Under Investigation.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 16.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has again ordered an investigation of the relations between railroad companies and the operators of grain elevators at some of the leading grain markets. Complaints have been filed by the Omaha Grain Exchange and Baltimore grain men alleging that the elevators owned by railroads are leased to individuals on terms that are discriminatory to competing elevator operators.

The commission has issued numerous orders relating to this subject, fixing the rates that may be charged for elevating and transferring grain, and approving terms of leases of elevators, but there are still some grounds of complaint, and the commission has now decided to make a complete investigation of the entire subject, so that the sources of complaint of the Omaha Grain Exchange and Baltimore dealers will be removed. Recently the Omaha complaint was dismissed, when elevators operated in Kansas City by railroads were leased.

New Mill at Laurel, Mont

Plans have been completed for the erection of a 150-barrel flour mill in Laurel, Mont., to be ready for operation within six months. Incorporation papers will be soon taken out for the company, which is to be known as the Laurel Milling Co., with a capital of $35,000. Aside from the manufacture of flour, the company will also put on the market several breakfast foods, and will operate a feed mill. Stockholders of the company include J. B. Gross, Butterfield, Minn.; M. W. Cramer, A. W. Robert, C. L. Morris and others of Laurel, Mont.

Concentrates Pure Food Enforcement.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 16.

Following the abolition of the Board of Pure Food and Drug Inspection by Secretary Houston of the national Department of Agriculture, a general reduction in the number of pure food and drug laboratories over the country is contemplated. Present plans indicate that the 23 pure food and drug laboratories over the country will be reduced to 15 at the beginning. Three divisions will be created, with headquarters at Washington, Denver and Chicago. Formerly all laboratories were directly under Washington supervision, but from now on the three headquarters will have jurisdiction over the branches within their territory. The laboratory at Kansas City will be closed within 60 days.

At the Department of Agriculture it was said that the Board of Pure Food and Drug Inspection had been abolished in the interest of efficiency and economy. Dr. Carl Alsberg will decide the appeals that formerly went to the board. He will be assisted by Dr R. L. Emerson of Boston.

Under the new plan the enforcement of the pure food law will virtually be entrusted to one man, Dr. Carl Alsberg.

Victor Phosphate
for
Self Rising Flour
VICTOR CHEMICAL WORKS
New York Chicago St. Louis
World's Largest Phosphate Manufacturers.

"The Influence of Certain Substances Upon the Baking Qualities of Flour.

Poor bread is often produced under circumstances that do not disclose the cause. The composition of flour doubtless has much to do with the results obtained. Hitherto the chief attention has been given to those constituents of flour that are found in largest quantities. The relative amounts of these doubtless is of importance, but Bulletin No. 109 of the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station presents an extended series of tests that bring out strongly the great influence of small amounts of substances that are liable to be present in flour, or that may be produced in the breadmaking process. Some of these are contained in the bran of the wheat and in the scourings that should be removed in preparing the grain for milling; some are produced in germination of the grain if exposed to conditions that bring this about; others are products of changes that may take place in the proteins of flour under other conditions. Experiments are also reported concerning the effects of salts of various kinds, some of which may be present in flour. Some of the most remarkable results are those obtained with flour made from sprouted grain, small quantities damaging the product to a high degree. The bulletin is of interest to every breadmaker, miller and farmer? It may be obtained on request addressed: Director Agricultural Experiment Station, Manhattan, Kan.

Unfavorable Kentucky Insurance Act.

The Kentucky Legislature is now considering an insurance act which provides that insurance companies not incorporated under the laws of the state will be subject to prosecutiou and a fine if they continue to write insurance in the state. The bill has been reported by the committee and its passage is certain, according to B. M. Renick of the Central Kentucky Millers' Association, unless prompt and concerted action is taken against the bill by the millers. The adoption of the bill would mean that mutual insurance companies could not write insurance in Kentucky and that the present policies would have to be rewritten. This would make cost of insurance prohibitive.

C. E. Bryant of Bridle Creek, Va., has contracted with the N. & M. Co. for a full and complete 100-barrel flour mill outfit on the square sifter system for early spring shipment. Mr. Bryant will begin construction of a modern brick millhouse with ample wheat storage facilities. E. F. Perkins of Helton, N. C., will be manager of the new plant.

Grafton Roller Mills Co., Grafton, N. D., has ordered a number of N. & M. Co. self-balancing square sifters with which to improve the Grafton mill. This is a repeat order.

WILLIAMSON & MERCHANT
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Patent and Trade Mark Causes; Solicitors of United States and Foreign Patents.
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GATE CITY STEAM GENERATOR
Simple, Durable, Efficient.
For tempering wheat or Heating Purposes. Adapted for water, electric or gasoline power mills or factories. Easy to install and operate. Write for details to
KEOKUK HYDRAULIC TIRE SETTER COMPANY
KEOKUK, IOWA.

Profits in Milling Depend on Maximum Flour Quality

The Highest Point in Flour Production attained by the *Perfect Flour Maturing System*

Flour when matured shows a mellowed gluten of increased expansibility, loses its yellow vegetable coloring matter and attains its highest baking efficiency. **Matured Flour** produces a loaf of greater volume, finer texture and better color. It is a natural product, in a condition to render its fullest bread value to the consumer.

The active agent of the **Perfect Flour Maturing System** is a stable, finished product easily controlled, regular in its treatment, does not stain the fibre or discolor the impurities of a low grade flour, nor does it impart a gray, blue, or dead color, nor a rancid odor to flour.

The **Perfect Flour Maturing System** is fully protected by patents in the United States and all the other principal flour producing countries of the world. It is in successful operation in a number of these countries.

Our licenses, at our cost, with our attorneys, will be defended and protected against any or all suits or actions that may be brought against them involving their right to the use of the System or Appliances.

We Invite Inquiries and Correspondence from Interested Millers

Industrial Appliance Co.

Postal Telegraph Bldg. *Chicago, Illinois*

Wheat on the Farms
Roads are Impassable
Flour Orders Delayed

Plant of Concordia Milling Co., Concordia, Kans., Built by

There are many mills which need more **wheat storage** to carry over the periods when wheat supplies dry up because there is no chance for farmers to deliver wheat. Same condition applies to car shortages.

Concrete re-inforced storage tanks will solve this problem for you.

WHY NOT WRITE TO

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The ALSOP Electrical Process

Used the world over in the manufacture of the purest and highest grade flour.

Alsop Process Company

St. Louis, U. S. A.

Cash Grain Review.

By R. O. Johnson.

Professionals controlled the wheat market last week. Prices showed only small irregular changes. Market news was a standoff. The weather was almost perfect for winter wheat. There were heavy snows east of the Mississippi River and light ones in Kansas, Nebraska and the Southwest. The recent cold wave caused practically no reports of winter killing, althouga temperatures were abnormally low. World's wheat shipments last week totaled 14,000,000 bushels, compared with 12,496,000 bushels the preceding week and 14,800,000 bushels last year. Supplies of wheat on passage increased 1,480,000 bushels, against 2,248,000 bushels the week before and 4,984,000 last year, making the total 37,592,000 bushels, compared with 42,688,000 bushels a year ago. More than one-third of the total world's shipments, or nearly 5,000,000 bushels, were contributed by North America, while Argentina, India and Australia furnished only 4,176,000 bushels, against 7,327,000 bushels last year. The domestic visible supply decreased 1,457,000 bushels last week and totals 59,349,000 bushels, against 64,990,000 bushels last year. The European wheat visible also dropped 3,400,000 bushels, to a total of 78,496,000 bushels, compared with an increase of 848,000 bushels the week before. Last year the visible increased 100,000 bushels, when the total was 79,600,000 bushels. Continental cables were rather firm on the week, but Liverpool reflected an easier tendency. The official foreign crop summary was favorable, with the exception of minor complaints of cold-weather damage in France. Temperatures were extremely low in Russia, but snow extends over the entire country and conditions for winter seeding are favorable. In India harvesting is progressing favorably, but offers of wheat are nil. Official reports from Argentine continue to reduce its estimates on the exportable surplus, and figures of 45,000,000 to 48,000,000 bushels are being accepted by the trade. These are being borne out by shipments, which last week totaled only 1,920,000 bushels, compared with 1,808,000 bushels the preceding week and 5,024,000 bushels last year. Since Jan. 1 the Argentine Republic has shipped only 7,280,000 bushels of wheat, against 20,088,000 bushels last year. The wheat visible there is only 2,400,000 bushels, against 6,480,000 bushels last year. With such a small surplus in the Argentine the trade expects Europe to come to America freely for supplies. Exports of wheat and flour from America last week were 4,000,000 bushels, compared with 4,354,000 bushels last year. Since July 1 exports total 180,086,000 bushels, against 158,908,000 bushels last year. Primary wheat receipts continue light, and seem to suggest that the spring wheat farmer sold his crop early last fall, fearing competition with Canada following the removal of the duty on American wheat, while winter wheat was marketed early on tight money in the Southwest last fall. Chicago wheat stocks decreased 366,000 bushels last week, and the supply there is only 5,785,000 bushels, against 7,458,000 bushels last year. It also is asserted that nearly half of the present stock is sold to go out. The cash trade generally is only fair, but the favorable winter wheat crop outlook has a tendency to restrict buyers. Technically the cash trade situation is strong, as supplies of good milling wheat are not excessive and flour stocks are moderate. Any change for the worse in the crop outlook, or excessive report demands would, no doubt, change sentiment on cash wheat very quickly.

Spring Wheat Reserves Low.

The Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., Minneapolis, Minn., in a report issued last week estimates that 182,000,000 bushels of the 1913 spring wheat crop has already been marketed and that at present there is only 57,000,000 bushels available in the spring wheat territory. Practically 20,000,000 bushels remain in farmers' hands and about 23,000,000 bushels in country elevators. The report says: "If the mills in the Northwest continue running at the present rate very large purchases of wheat will have to be made outside of the Dakotas and Minnesota."

Kansas City grain men interviewed regarding the possibility of some of the heavy wheat stocks now held in store in local elevators, being moved to Minneapolis and interior spring wheat points, seem to be of the opinion that a steady movement of winter wheat to Minnesota and North and South Dakota will soon start from the Southwest. The Pillsbury report, according to the local grain men, puts a rather high estimate on the spring wheat reserves.

The record elevator stocks of wheat in Kansas City are being reduced very slowly at present. Kansas City elevator operators say that it will take a good demand from spring wheat states or a heavy export movement to take the 8,000,000 bushels or more of wheat now being held here. That Minneapolis mills will soon buy from the Southwest is looked for. The premium of cash over the futures is steadily increasing in Minneapolis.

Purchases of round lots of wheat to arrive at Minneapolis are causing a surmise that millers are becoming more interested in their forward seasonal supplies than they have indicated at any previous time on the crop.

Iowa Corn and Wheat Movement.

Wheat is being marketed slowly in the interior. Mills are drawing rather heavily on their stocks and considerable wheat is being purchased from Omaha and Chicago. Farmers' reserves are light and the movement from interior elevators is correspondingly light.

Interior elevators report the snows of the past week lessening corn deliveries by farmers. In some sections elevator operators are paying from 2 to 4 cents per bushel more for corn now than a week ago. However, the corn producers believe that feeding demand for the coarse cereal will show a heavy increase in the near future as a result of the heavy snows and are holding their corn for better prices. Elevator stocks are being decreased.

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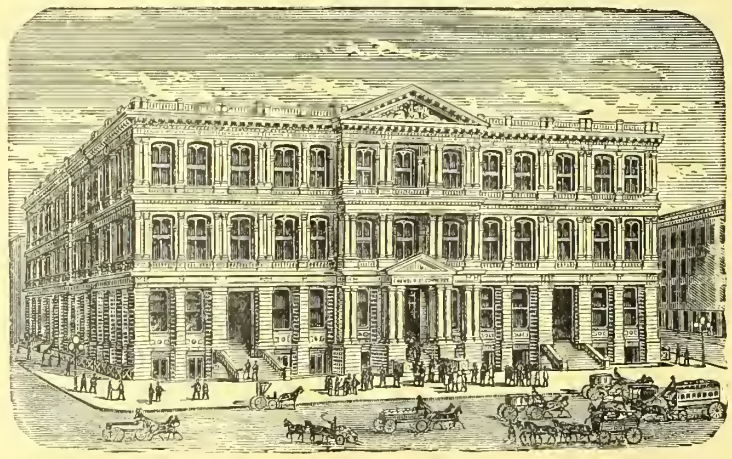

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Grain, Hay and Grass Seed
Making no Track Bids, Your Consignments do not Conflict with our purchase.

ED. F. CATLIN
408 Merchants Ex. St. Louis, Mo.
I Make a Specialty of Milling Wheat, Always Ready to Submit Type Samples.

W. C. GOFFE, G. S. CARKENER, G. C. MARTEN, Jr.
GOFFE & CARKENER CO.
ST. LOUIS, MO.
Grain and Hay Receivers

W. L. Green
Commission Co.
Hi-Grade Grain, Milling Wheat, Kiln Dried Milling Corn.

Alfalfa Department

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 16, 1914.

Trade in alfalfa products in Kansas City improved during the past week, but all dealers and mixers claim that the full effects of the cold and heavy snow have not yet been felt. Considerable improvement is expected to develop in the market within the coming fortnight, as the snow put an end to pasturing and the increased demand for feeds will also be reflected in the alfalfa mixed feed market.

Mills held prices steady throughout the week, with the undertone in the market tending upward. No. 1 meal was still selling at $19.50 to $20.50 f. o. b. Kansas City in 100 lb. sacks, while alfalfa grain molasses mixed feed was being quoted at the same price as a week ago, $24.50 to $25.75. The steady tone to cash grain and meal is maintaining prices of alfalfa mixed feeds. Meal prices are sustained by the light shipments and the bright outlook.

Dealers in alfalfa meal reported more inquiries, but sales were practically of same volume as a week ago. The difference between buyers' views and dealers' selling prices was not large, and it is expected that this difference will soon disappear.

Sales of meal last week were made to Tennessee, Ohio, Southwestern points and Buffalo, N. Y. However, all business was in carlots and no contract sales are being secured by local handlers of meal. The demand is scattering. Stocks of mixed feed are steadily moving into consuming channels and Kansas City mixers anticipate that small dealers in Missouri and Oklahoma, the two principal purchasing states at present, will replenish supplies. A few good sales of grain mixed feed were made last week by one Kansas City mixer to Southwestern Missouri, where the snowfall was heavy. Eastern sales are light. Quotations of local mixers are from 50c to $1 per ton out of line with views of jobbers.

Alfalfa hay receipts were still larger than all other kinds of hay combined. While weather was fairly cold, there was only a small improvement in the demand for alfalfa. Best inquiry was for the higher grades of alfalfa. Choice grades sold at a range of $16 to $16.50, with the latter figure the top of the market. Standard and No. 1 hay comprised most of the sales. Alfalfa hay arrivals were 293 cars.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Range of prices of sales on the Kansas City market during the past week were as follows:

Alfalfa Meal—Choice, nominally $22.50@23.50; No. 1, $19.50@20.50; No. 2, $18@19.50.

Alfalfa Molasses Feed—No. 1, $20.50 @21.50; No. 2, $20.50; Standard, $19.50.

Alfalfa Grain Molasses Feeds—$24.50@25.75; alfalfa grain, dry mixed, $25.25@27.

Alfalfa Hay—Fancy, $17@17.50; choice, $16@16.50; No. 1, $15@15.50; No. 2, $10.50@13; No. 3, $8.50@10; Standard,: $13.50@14.50.

Cincinnati, Feb. 16, 1914.

The colder weather brought about firmer prices of alfalfa products this week. Grain mixed alfalfa feed was in good request, as the South has been in this market, buying freely. Grain mixed alfalfa feed prices advanced 50 cents. The local trade has also entered the market on a larger scale, as they are of the opinion that prices will go higher very shortly. Molasses feeds are selling fairly well, according to the local dealers, but the bulk of the business is the shipping end. Quotations are, grain mixed alfalfa feed, $26@26.50; mixed feed, $26.25@27; molasses feed, $25.75@ 26.25.

New Orleans, Feb. 14, 1914.

Efforts to sell alfalfa meal and products were more numerous than offers to buy. Offerings from the intermountain states were very free, but the demand was lacking. Choice pea-green hay was offered at $20 per ton f. o. b. New Orleans in carlots. This is partly because choice hay has not been grading higher than prime for some unknown reason and the stocks are so heavy that all lines have placed embargoes on hay.

Choice meal of good grade was also liberally offered at $23@23.50 per ton, with a slim demand. Sales were exceptionally scarce, though inquiries were not dull from the country and Southeastern points. Mixed feeds were fair sellers, being quoted at $27 @29, according to quality and grade. The outlook for business is not particularly encouraging, in view of the fact that there is almost a panic in the country and the city business is only kept firmly in the saddle by the most strenuous bolstering.

Chicago, Feb. 14, 1914.

Much snow and very cold weather prevailing, has stimulated the demand for alfalfa products, and while Chicago, at best, is a very poor feed market, the demand and inquiry for alfalfa products was much greater the past week than for several months. Stocks in the hands of dealers are not large and receipts light. Alfalfa feed, molasses and grain mixed, is quoted at $24 per ton in 100-lb. sacks in carlots delivered, and alfalfa molasses feed at $21. Alfalfa hay of the choice pea-green variety, is offered at $20 per ton in carload quantities f. o. b. Chicago. Inferior grades, quality governing quotation, can be purchased as low as $15 per ton.

Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 16, 1914.

Trade in alfalfa last week was without feature. Dealers reported receipts only moderate, with the demand just a little light at this season. No changes in quotations were noted—dealers quoting f. o. b. Nashville in carload lots per ton as follows: No. 1 Colorado and Oklahoma alfalfa hay, $22@23; No. 2 and Tennessee alfalfa, $18@20; molasses stock and dry feed, $28@31; alfalfa meal, $26@27.

ALFALFA LEAVES.

The probability of five new stock food mills being erected in East St. Louis during the present year promises to make East St. Louis rank among the centers in the stock food industry. During 1913 four mills for the manufacture of alfalfa mixed feeds were erected in East St. Louis, making a total of six plants now located there. The new import rate on black strap molasses from Mobile, Ala., to East St. Louis is an advantage. It was reported that officers and directors of five alfalfa mixed feed mills in other sections have been in East St. Louis recently looking over sites for prospective mills.

More complaint has been heard on the Kansas City market this winter regarding the heating of hay in transit than in any similar period in the history of the market. Shippers and dealers have lost thousands of dollars. The heating is due indirectly to the abnormal winter in Colorado, where rains and snows have fallen, instead of the usual clear weather. Then came a period of cold weather, when the hay appeared to be dry. But when it was loaded into cars and shipped it began to heat as soon as it reached the interior of Kansas, where mild weather prevailed. The same has been true of much Nebraska alfalfa. The hot hay has sold at a discount of as much as 50 per cent, or from $6.50 to $8 per ton. The hay is unsuitable for grinding.

Beginning with March 1, the commission rate for selling all kinds of hay in Kansas City, with the exception of straw, will be advanced from 50c to 75c per ton. The present minimum of $3 per ton will be abolished. The decision to raise the commission charges was reached at a meeting of the directors of the Kansas City Hay Dealers' Association last week.

The 1913 Alfalfa Crop Is Eleven Per Cent Short

of last year's crop, and 3 per cent shorter even than two years ago when alfalfa reached the highest price ever known in Kansas City.

So Place Your Alfalfa Meal Orders Now

We'll take care of you. We have the hay and the mill to turn out "the meal that's all food." Write us for quotations.

The Otto Weiss Alfalfa Stock Food Co.,

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Largest, oldest and best Alfalfa Plant in the United States.

ALFALFA-MOLASSES FEED

Best Quality Materials---Highest Feeding Value

We have an Attractive Proposition to Feed Dealers and Jobbers in Southwestern States. Write us Today for Details.

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Either Straight Alfalfa-Molasses Feed
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DAN PATCH SPECIAL HORSE FEED—a World's Champion Horse Feed formuated and endorsed by Mr. M. W. Savage, owner of the World's Champion Pacing Horse, Dan Patch 1:55.

INTERNATIONAL SPECIAL DAIRY FEED—a complete ready ration for dairy use. Costs less than ordinary mill feed. You can pay more money, but you cannot buy a better producing ration than International Special Dairy Feed.

INTERNATIONAL CLIMAX FEED costs less money than Special Dairy Feed and is giving splendid satisfaction wherever sold.

INTERNATIONAL SUGARED HOG FEED—a concentrated feed for mixing with grains. Fattens hogs rapidly, makes pigs grow, keeps them healthy.

INTERNATIONAL SUGARED CATTLE FEED—a concentrated feed for mixing with grains. Fattens cattle quickly and gives a fine finish.

INTERNATIONAL POULTRY FEED—a scientific blending of wheat, corn, oats, barley, kaffir corn, sun flower seed. Largely increases egg production and keeps fowls in healthy condition.

INTERNATIONAL GROFAST CALF MEAL—a complete and cheap substitute for milk. Grows calves at a low cost without milk.

Our Prices on Above Feeds Are Always in Line With the Market.

We Ship Mixed Cars at Regular Carload Prices.

One mixed car of INTERNATIONAL will provide you with a stock of everything you need in the feed line and all at carload prices.

International dealers are live ones. Are you on our list of customers? If you are not on our list, drop us a line and we will put you right for the balance of the season.

International Sugar Feed Company

Minneapolis, Minn.

Mills at Minneapolis and Memphis.

Alfalfa Meal---Haywood Alfalfa Warehouse Co.

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

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The Scoop-Truck you shipped us on trial is a dandy for unloading ear corn from cars. Find our check inclosed to pay for this one and send us ***two*** more as soon as possible.

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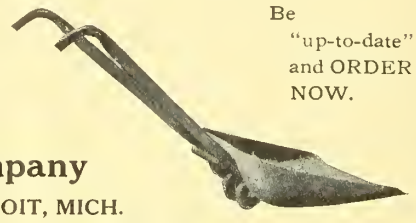

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At Factory.

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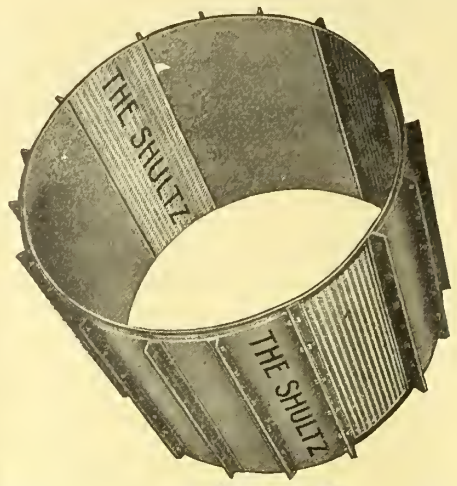

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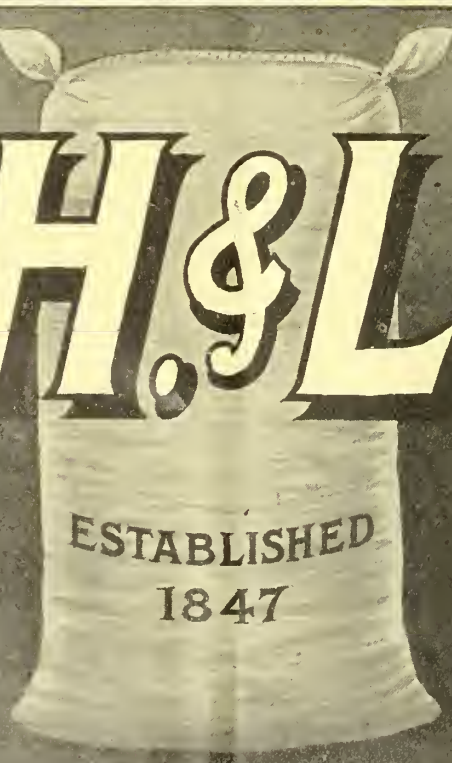

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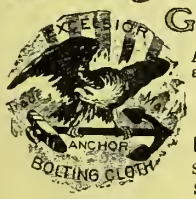

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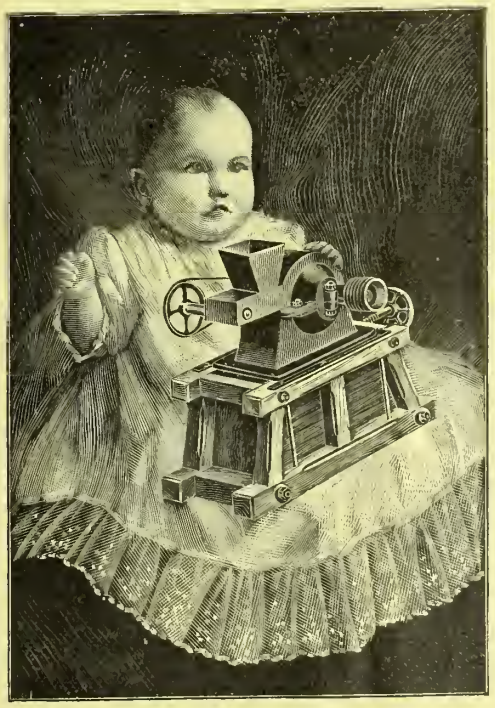

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Over 200 Infant Grinders are in use in Flour Mills Alone.

Williams Patent Crusher & Pulverizer Company
St. Louis, U. S. A.

Corn Products Department

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 16, 1914.

Notwithstanding snows and lower temperatures in the Southwest, corn prices displayed a weak tone throughout the past week and this resulted in a rather small trade in corn products. Sales last week were only of fair volume to nearby and Southern states. Prices were weak, but no material change in quotations was recorded. The cold weather did not have the anticipated stimulating effect on corn goods trade. Instead of a rush of buying following the heavy snows, Kansas City and Southwestern mills report only fair sales in mixed cars of meal and chop.

A hardly perceptible improvement in corn chop was apparent, but the bearish action of the corn market was an adverse influence towards very large sales. Jobbers figure that a declining market in the face of snows and fairly cold temperatures indicates much lower prices will ensue when the present cold wave disappears. Therefore, they limited all of their purchases last week to single cars for immediate needs. Chop quotations were on practically the same basis as a week ago. Sales to Southern points consist of kiln-dried chop exclusively, making it worth from 8c to 10c per 100 pounds more than the untreated corp chop.

Meal sales were principally to Southern and Southeastern territory. Established trade formed the principal outlet. A few orders were received from Texas, but mills report most Southern business with Arkansas, Alabama and Louisiana. Kansas and Oklahoma were fair purchasers, especially the latter state. Mixed cars of meal and other table goods are finding a good outlet in Oklahoma. Interior mills report a heavy trade to this state. Some Kansas millers are doing a good business in corn goods in mixed cars with flour.

Brewers' goods are light sale. Reports from interior mills indicate that no contracts have as yet been placed by any Southwestern mills for large quantities of grits or other brewers' goods. Kansas City mills have made a few sales, but only in single carlots. Brewers' grits are held at a range of $1.55@1.65 per 100 pounds.

Corn futures in Kansas City receded on the colder weather, which traders declare is more favorable to shelling and will induce a larger movement. However, farmers in the interior anticipate higher prices as a result of the larger feeding demand, which was a sustaining factor in the market. Net declines exceeding 1c were scored during the week. Primary arrivals were about the same as a week ago, being 5,728,000 bushels. Recent reports from Iowa indicate that the state still has a liberal portion of the crop yet in farmers' hands. Argentine imports to this country were light. White corn in Kansas City sold at an advance of nearly 2 cents in the cash market.

Following quotations for corn products, basis f. o. b. Kansas City, for shipment within thirty days, either in straight or mixed cars, were reported by Missouri River corn millers last week: Cream corn meal, in small cotton or paper sacks, kiln dried and degerminated, $1.55@1.60 per 100; coarse hominy grits, in 100-lb. bags, $1.60@1.65 per 100; brewers' grits in 100-lb. bags, $1.55@1.65 per 100; corn chop in 100-lb. burlap bags, natural, $1.26@1.30 per 100; corn bran in 100-lb. bags, 95c per 100.

Cincinnati, Feb. 16, 1914.

The cash corn market registered an advance of 2 cents this week. Cold weather has settled in this section, and the corn mills took advantage of the advance in the market, and some large future orders were put through during the week. Corn meal and chop was up 5 cents. The corn coming now is showing much better quality, and is grading No. 3 corn. The total receipts for the week amounted to 232 cars. Quotations are: Corn meal, $1.45@1.50; corn chop, $1.35@1.40.

New Orleans, Feb. 14, 1914.

Quotations on corn goods were steady last week, there being practically no changes in prices. The demand was better than the average, the increase coming principally from country districts. Stocks are low and there are indications that there will be a heavy movement both for the city and country within a short time. Ruling prices in carlots per bbl. f. o. b. New Orleans, were as follows: Basis wood—Grits, $3.80@3.95; cream meal, $3.75@3.85; standard meal, $3.60@3.70; corn flour, $3.50@3.60. Prices in cottons are 20c under the wood basis. Argentine corn importations are having less and less effect, the ruling factor being the Southern corn. Much of this is being shipped into Texas, some selling at 60c per bbl. shucked.

Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 16, 1914.

Trade in corn products last week was rather slow and while corn prices remained unchanged, millers reported a rather light demand which, they maintain, is due primarily to the open winter which has prevailed in this territory. No contracts were reported and only business of the immediate shipment order is being reported. Quotations f. o. b. Nashville, in 96-lb. bags are as follows: Best bolted meal, $1.70@1.80; pearl meal and grist, $1.80@1.90.

Oklahoma City, Okla., Feb. 16.

A good demand for chop and meal continues, with prices unchanged from a week ago. Pure corn chop is selling at $1.40@1.55; white bolted meal at 32@36 cents per 17½-pound cotton. These prices mean delivered in either straight or mixed cars. Oklahoma mills are paying 66@68 cents for mixed corn f. o. b. country points.

New York, Feb. 16, 1914.

Prices on corn goods were steadily held during the week, with only a routine demand in evidence.

Current quotations are: Meal, kiln-dried export, $3.55 in barrels; fine yellow, $1.45@1.50; coarse, $1.35@1.45; hominy, $3.70; granulated yellow, $3.65; corn flour, $1.75. Brewers' goods: Meal, $1.72; grits, $1.73; flakes, $2.05.

Fort Worth, Tex., Feb. 16.—Trade in corn products was fine last week, both for meal and chop, with a good demand for corn to be worked into stock feeds. Prices were unchanged. Standard meal, 65c per 35-lb. cotton sack, with 33c for halves. Corn chop, $32 per ton, packed in cotton or jute 100-lb. sacks. Basis Group 1, Texas grouping.

Mexican Corn Tariff Continues.

The Mexican tariff law, which provides for the free admission of corn through various ports and when intended for consumption within the states importing the corn, will continue in force until June 30, 1914.

M. M. Hancock of Selree, Ky., has leased a building in Selree for the purpose of operating a feed mill in the immediate future. It is quite probable that Mr. Hancock will decide, at a somewhat later time, to install machinery for making alfalfa meal and possibly the erection of a planing mill.

Plansifter Milling Co., Oklahoma City, Okla.: "Are operating mill half time. Flour business is fair in local territory. Mill feed is in strong demand."

Texas

Fort Worth, Tex., Feb. 17.

Very good flour trade is the general character of the reports given by millers for the past week, that statement applying to all grades of flour and mill feeds as well. Prices were unchanged.

Soft Wheat Flour—Standard high patent, $5 per bbl.; extra high patent, $5.50; seconds, $4.50 in cotton.

Hard Wheat Flour—High patent, $4.80; extra patent, $5.30.

Mill Feed—Mill run bran, in 100-lb. cotton or jute sacks, $28 per ton. Basis Group 1.

TEXAS NOTES.

It was left for a Hidlothian flour mill to make the first application of the parcel post convenience to flour shipments when the mill sent a sack of flour to a Cleburne customer.

Rank growth of wheat and oats, dreaded as misfortune by many grain growers, was a blessing to Texas. Many farmers sold pasture rights when they had not enough stock to graze it down, and made enough money from the use as pasturage to make the grain crop clear, shatever it may be, the pasture fees paying the entire cost of getting the crop in the ground.

Lutesville Milling Co., Lutesville, Mo.: "Operating mill half time. Flour business is fair, with local demand good. Not doing anything for deferred shipment. Mill feed is scarce and commanding high prices. Growing wheat condition is fair."

Norman Milling and Grain Co., Norman, Okla., rates condition of growing wheat in its immediate vicinity at 110 per cent.

Lillard Milling Co., Decatur, Tex.: "Are running mill 12 hours. Flour business is fair in general Texas territory. To local trade demand is good. Mill feed is in good demand. There is some complaint of green bugs among growing wheat."

Lancaster Milling Co., Lancaster, Tex.: "Are operating mill full time. Flour business is good locally. Most sales are for 30 days' shipmeut. Buyers are not inclined to take anything for more than this delivery. Large percentage of our orders are for prompt shipment. Mill feed is brisk sale. Growing wheat condition is excellent, but plant is very rank."

West Fork Mill Co., West Fork, Ark., will install a fuel oil engine before the 1914 crop is harvested.

THE SELLING PROBLEM.

(Continued from page 7.)

ting a customer over to the enemy. Also, it has become a well recognized fact that the steady plugger beats the hundred yard sprinter in the business Marathon every time.

All of this leads to one big conclusion, namely, that salesmanship is a profession in the fullest possible meaning of the term, just as much as law, medicine, or writing. That is the fact that the young man starting out must understand, clearly and distinctly, and just as clearly and distinctly must the employer or sales manager or whoever has that man in charge realize the same fact.

Men must be known, the product must be known to market auy product to the best advantage. We all know that, all of us admit it. If we would simply consider for a moment what that implies, the falacy of natural salesmanship would be at once apparent, also the real dignity of the selling profession.

Salesmanship, therefore, being a very real profession, the aspirant wishing to be numbered within its ranks, must certainly become a student and, unless he is fitted and eager to be just that, he must not choose or be chosen for that career. The vital importance of exactly this view point is as necessary as it is rare.

FREIGHT RATES ON FLOUR

The following are current rates on flour between the points named, in cents per 100 lbs., for domestic shipment only, basis all rail.

Minimum weights for carloads vary Local agents should be consulted as to requirements for different points before billing cars:

From / To	Kansas City	Omaha	St. Louis	Minneapolis
Albany, N. Y.*	28.20	28.20	19.20	24.50
Allegheny,: Pa.*	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Athens, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Atlanta, Ga.	34.00	35.00	26.00	40.00
Augusta, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Baltimore, Md.	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Binghamton*	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Birmingham, Ala.	32.00	33.00	29.00	38.00
Boston*	30.70	30.70	21.70	27.00
Buffalo*	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Cincinnati	17.00	17.00	8.00	18.00
Chicago*	12.00	12.00	8.00	10.00
Charleston, S. C.	33.00	34.00	25.00	39.00
Cleveland, O.	20.50	20.50	11.50	18.50
Columbus, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Detroit, Mich.*	19.50	19.50	10.50	18.00
Erie, Pa.*	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Ft. Smith, Ark.	14.00	17.00	16.00	28.00
Galveston	36.00	41.50	36.00	50.00
Grand Rapids*	19.50	19.50	10.50	18.00
Indianapolis	16.50	16.50	8.00	16.00
Jackson, Miss.	23.00	24.00	21.00	32.50
Kansas City	.....	7.75	11.75	14.00
Little Rock, Ark.	18.00	21.00	14.00	28.00
Los Angeles, Cal.	65.00	65.00	75.00	75.00
Louisville, Ky.	17.00	17.00	8.00	19.00
Macon, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Memphis, Tenn.	14.00	15.00	11.00	23.50
Meridian, Miss.	23.00	24.00	21.00	35.00
Milwaukee	12.00	12.00	10.50	10.00
Minneapolis	14.00	14.00	14.00	.....
Mobile	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Nashville, Tenn.	20.00	21.00	12.00	26.00
Natchez, Miss.	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
New York*	28.70	28.70	19.70	25.00
New Orleans	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Omaha	7.75	.....	14.00	14.00
Peoria, Ill.	10.50	10.50	6.00	10.00
Philadelphia*	26.70	26.70	17.70	23.00
Pine Bluff, Ark.	18.00	21.00	14.00	28.00
Pittsburgh, Pa.*	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Portland, Me.	30.70	30.70	21.70	27.00
Portland, Ore.	70.00	70.00	75.00	70.00
Richmond, Va.	26.50	25.70	17.50	22.00
Rochester*	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Schenectady*	28.20	28.20	19.20	24.50
Scranton, Pa.*	26.70	26.70	17.70	23.00
San Francisco	65.00	65.00	75.00	75.00
Seattle, Wash.	70.00	70.00	75.00	70.00
Shreveport, La.	24.00	29.50	24.00	38.00
St. Louis	9.00	9.00	.....	14.00
Syracuse*	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Terre Haute, Ind.	15.00	15.00	6.00	16.00
Texarkana, Ark.	20.00	25.50	20.00	34.00
Toledo, Ohio*	19.50	19.50	10.50	18.00
Troy, N. Y.*	28.20	28.20	19.20	24.50
Utica, N. Y.*	26.70	26.70	17.70	23.00
Vicksburg, Miss.	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Washington, D. C.	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Wheeling, W. Va.	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50

Rates from Kansas City and Omaha apply when inbound tonnage is surrendered at these points.

Lake and rail points marked with * take a rate two cents less than above quoted rates during lake and rail season.

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Milling and Grain News

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St. Louis Office: 716 Merchants-Laclede Bld

Volume Twenty-three. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1914. Number Thirteen

Governor E. O. Stanard

A Man Who Went West, Prospered and Became Famous a d Honored as a Miller.

All of us have heard and are hearing, almost every day, that the time for self-made men is over. "Yes," they tell us, "shoestring fortunes could be made 30 or 40 years ago, when the county was young and the 'trust' was as yet unborn. But now, unless you are one in a million, Fortune's favored son, there is only a mediocre financial reward for the man without capital."

Without attempting detailed argument, it may simply be remarked that in every age, in every business period, that particular age and that particular period have been "closed seasons" for the vast majority.

Horace Greely's well-known advice, "Go West, young man," was uttered some 40 years ago because many scions of old families with lean pockets considered the gates of commercial opportunity closed in the East and required the stimulus of a new country to take them out of their mental rut. But when we of today see the fortunes that have come into being in the East, born since the birth of Greely's words, we sigh that our day was not then.

For those who have the goods the gates are never closed. So at least thought Edwin Obed Stanard, or Gov. Stanard, as those who have known him in his later days are wont to call him. Born in Newport, N. H., in 1832, he was brought to a new land by his parents when only 4 years old. They were one of several families who joined together to undertake the great adventure of the West. Finally young Stanard's parents located on a farm in Iowa, and the boy received only what education the country schools of that time and place could afford.

However, he was a natural lover of books, and by his own initiative constantly supplemented the education of the district. Accordingly, we find him teaching school in Madison county, Ill., when only 16, and at the same time, after school hours, attending a commercial college in a neighboring town. This was a very trying period. It was only with difficulty and great self-denial that he made his financial ends meet. But he struggled on, with all work and no play, for two years, until in 1855 he graduated from the commercial college, and soon afterward became bookkeeper for a grain commission house in Alton, Ill. For a year he kept books and for the two succeeding years he was salesman for the same company.

Then he took his plunge. But you will observe that he had his swimming suit on and was not weighted down by a record of previous incompetence or lack of endeavor. He had no money, so he capitalized his character. Seeking out a banker whom he knew and who had come to know him, he borrowed $500, with no security beyond his good name, and started in the grain business for himself.

Shortly afterward St. Louis became the business headquarters and the business grew and prospered. It simply had to, he decided, and to that end he cut down expenses by filling himself all the jobs he humanly could. That was "efficiency" as it was practiced 50 years ago and as it is today, if now we could only know the leaders of tomorrow.

By 1866, at the age of 34, Gov. Stanard's hardest days were over. The lowest rung of the business ladder had been fought for, sought after, reached and finally passed. He had warehoused his earnings in the grain business for the time when the next opportunity should come and funds would be needed. In 1866 his judgment told him that the time was at hand for another venture, if venture it might be called, that was backed by close observation and thorough knowledge of what was likely to lie before him.

And so was founded the E. O. Stanard Milling Co., before the days of the modern roller mill, even before

Gov. Edwin O. Stanard.

La Croix and Smith, by their inventions and patents, revolutionized the milling industry. The first mill, hopelessly antique and merely a landmark now, was located at Alton, Ill. But under Stanard's tireless efforts and close study of conditions it made a financial showing among its fellows of the time that many a modern miller, gazing at his modern equipment, might well contemplate with envy. It was not very long until the advantages of an additional milling point pressed themselves forward, and thereupon another large mill was built at Dallas, Tex.

From all of this it can be seen that the "venture" had gradually become a large and influential business concern, constantly increasing the efficiency of its plants, constantly enlarging and stretching out the size and zone of its markets. They say that the country is a place of far horizons, spiritual and physical. At any rate, this son of a farmer was among the first to get the "world bee," meaning thereby the feasibility of taking American flour to the very door of the European housewife. Deciding that the best way to cure the buzzing was to answer its call, he, among other pioneers, has actually established the world's supremacy of American flour.

In 1868 Mr. Stanard was elected Lieutenant-Governor of Missouri, and in 1872 was elected to Congress. After that his growing private affairs demanded his undivided attention. His abilities and his qualities of citizenship have been publicly and generously recognized and he gave of them to the public service in as generous a measure.

In 1907 the Stanard Milling Co. became the Stanard-Tilton Milling Co., and that date definitely marked Gov. Stanard's retirement from active business life. He was 75 years of age at the time, and the firm that he had founded and nursed in its days of infant weakness had become one of the big industries of the country. He felt that he had done his share, and no one has yet risen to dispute him. In his career we see no Goddess of Fortune presiding, say rather the male gods of Hard Work, Initiative and Character.

The Course of the Rye Market.

All conditions since Jan. 1 have been favorable to the marketing of rye, yet during that period offerings have been less than the even very moderate demand for the grain. This has resulted in terminal elevator stocks of rye being reduced more than 12 per cent. Rye has been in so deep a rut for so long that more than ordinary strength is required to start it on the upgrade. Current values show an average advance of pure rye flour of 10c per barrel and from 10c to 20c on blended rye-wheat flour.

The Blodgett Milling Co., Janesville, Wis., says regarding rye grain: Rye flavor is a property of rye grain itself. To how great or how little an extent depends entirely upon the soil and climate in which it is produced. The choicest rye grain can be ground into an exceedingly poor product by improper milling methods, but no amount of skill or milling equipment can add rye flavor to the product of rye grain originally lacking in this quality.

Hubbard Mill Sues for Recovery.

The suit of the Hubbard Milling Co., Mankato, Minn., against E. J. Grover and the Atwood-Stone Co. of Minneapolis, has been continued on account of the serious illness of one of the defendants.

It is the contention of the Hubbard Milling Co. that two cars of flour were consigned to Metcalf & Larkin, Madison, S. D., and that as the flour was consigned, the defendants had themselves appointed as private trustees of Metcalf & Larkin, who operated a brokerage business. The mill alleges that the defendants sold the flour that had been consigned to pay the expenses of a private trusteeship, and after the expiration of the four months, the firm of Metcalf & Larkin was declared bankrupt. Then the claim of the Hubbard Milling Co. was objected to by Grover, as he asserted that none of the proceeds of the sale of the flour had gone into the possession of the trustees and did not constitute a claim against the estate in bankruptcy. This was allowed and the Hubbard Milling Co. has now commenced suit in replevin to recover the flour or its value.

Sell Sand With Wheat

Percentage of Foreign Matter in Wagon Purchases of Grain Is on the Increase.

Kansas millers are watching their purchases of wagon wheat carefully, for in the last few weeks many mills have found the percentage of foreign matter sold with wheat unusually high. In some sections farmers are reported as having added sand and dirt to wheat in large amounts and the sale of such a wagon load of wheat to a miller has proven costly in a number of instances.

An Ellsworth county, Kan., farmer mixed more than 50 per cent of fine sand with his wheat in order to increase its weight. The Ellsworth Mill & Elevator Co., Ellsworth, Kan., bought the wheat, which, when dumped in the bin and inspected, proved to contain more than 50 per cent sand. An investigation is being made by the grain firm which sold the wheat to the mill, and the Ellsworth Mill & Elevator Co. is also aiding the grain company in pushing the investigation. It is their plan to start prosecution against the farmer for making the addition of the sand.

Reports from other points in the Southwest indicate that additions of sand and dirt to wheat are too frequent. However, mills report few adulterations of sand or dirt to the extent of 50 per cent. Most of the farmers who add dirt to their wheat before disposing of it use small amounts, ranging from 2 to 4 per cent.

Several millers' organizations have adopted resolutions in the last few years favoring a national law providing for a fine for the adulteration of wheat and other grain. In Kentucky and Ohio, where the state organizations have made such resolutions, the percentage of weed seeds and other foreign matter in wagon purchases of wheat was high and resulted in much trouble at the mill. Ohio millers started an active campaign for the introduction of a law providing against the addition of weed seeds, screenings or dirt to wheat and other grain.

It is not unlikely, unless other more important matters and discussions take up too much time, that the Southwestern Millers' League at its annual meeting in Kansas City on March 18 will discuss the adulterations of wheat. Many millers in Kansas have met with this "pest," and although it has not spread to any extent, it is felt that the passage of a law against the adulteration of wheat would make many farmers handle their wheat with more care and the percentage of screenings and other foreign matter in the wheat would decrease.

Discovers Short Weight Sacks.

Chief Inspector Fred P. Lowning of the Wisconsin Weights and Measures Department on a trip through Northern Wisconsin found evidence of short weight in the sale of flour. In a mill having a capacity of 600 barrels, he discovered a short weight of three-fourths to one pound on every sack. The inspector estimated that this mill was able to save $7,500 a year through this method of filling sacks.

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Rate Questions the Miller's Nightmare—A Method of Adjustment, a Miller's Suggestion.

A Southwestern miller who is recognized as an expert in flour rates and transportation matters, and who has demonstrated his foresight and keen analysis of business conditions, has tersely summarized his opinion of flour rate problems which are of such grave concern to millers in all sections.

In a recent letter to Milling and Grain News he writes:

> "However, I am still of the opinion that the final outcome and adjustment of freight differences between sections will be an appeal to Congress, which would ultimately mean a mileage or zone basis."

What else can be the outcome of a condition of affairs which every year is becoming of more significance to the flour-milling industry? The parity of wheat and flour rates are fundamental, both on water and on rail, yet how far are millers from a realization of this very necessary condition? The discrimination against flour in favor of wheat for the long haul or the heavy tonnage on the ocean has been the means of taking from the American mills, the American farmer and the country in general the best and most remunerative export flour trade which American mills have ever enjoyed. The industry has been revolutionized during the last two decades. While many mills in the wheat fields or near the wheat fields have been wiped out by stress of business competition for the local or state trade, the port mills of the United Kingdom have increased enormously in capacity. Their wheat supply has been offered them by American exporters at the expense of American mills because of the discrimination of carriers favoring wheat and penalizing flour.

That is one phase of the transportation question. The solution of this means the rise or fall of flour mills of this country. Another matter which the miller above quoted refers to is the constant changes and so-called "adjustments," the increases of rates or different basing points or some disturbing factor which temporarily puts the industry in a turmoil of uncertainty. Millers may secure an established trade in a state or section. Lo, behold! While peacefully sleeping, with a miller's easy conscience, a Tariff Supplement No. A478 to I. C. C. Blankety Blank Blank, etc., appears from Washington or the general freight department of his road, and his trade, established at much expense and effort, is wiped out over night and some other miller or millers are given a chance to build up a similar trade in the same territory.

We will venture the assertion that fully 75 per cent of the money and time spent by millers for organizations in the last 10 years has been with the railroads or the Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington or elsewhere. Several prominent millers have been in Washington so much during the past few years that they had recently considered making the capital their home, so as to be near their business. The offices of the Interstate Commerce Commission are more familiar to them than their own establishments and the White House looks more like home than their county courthouse. Thousands of dollars of millers' money has been spent to good purpose recently to adjust discriminations or secure redress from unfair rulings which would still further demoralize the business.

The reasons for these difficulties are not such that railroad officials can always be justly criticized. It is the system, or rather the lack of system that has grown up, which is responsible. The question is not so often whether a rate is a fair compensation for services rendered, but whether a proposed increased rate or a decrease will disturb conditions, demoralize an industry or discriminate against one community in favor of another.

Without knowing all that is implied by a "mileage" or "zone basis" of rate-making, and not attempting to forecast the results, what can be the outcome of all these transportation problems unless some radical departure is made from existing conditions? If the railroads and the shippers cannot secure fair adjustments, if the Interstate Commerce Commission fails in its purpose of fair adjudication, what is left except an appeal to Congress for a new order of things?

If this miller is right—and it is evident his thought is timely—why not give the "mileage" or "zone basis" plan more serious consideration? It is the plan under which the parcel post business has been operated by the Postoffice Department for over a year. The parcel post has been a success, except to the express companies. Both shippers and the buying public have been benefited by the new method of handling small shipments. It is based upon the zone or mileage scheme. Why not evolve a system of freight rates along the same lines? It is worthy of serious consideration.

The F. O. M. A. Convention at Buffalo.

Is the Machinery Exposition to become a regular feature of the annual convention of the Fraternity of Operative Millers of America? Indications would point to the answer that machinery exhibits have come to stay. O. M. Friend of the Hannibal Milling Co., Hannibal, Mo., was president of the F. O. M. A. in 1911, and with Secretary Mueller visited Detroit early in the year to formulate plans for the convention. In the Wayne Pavilion Mr. Friend had an inspiration that the hall was a splendid place for a machinery exposition. He suggested a plan and the officers of the F. O. M. A. acted upon the inspiration and it became a reality. The extent and interest and value of the Detroit exposition of milling machinery was a great surprise to the 1,000 visitors and extremely gratifying to the F. O. M. A. and the machinery manufacturers who had the enterprise and courage to participate in the exhibit. Nothing like the Detroit machinery exposition had ever been attempted on so large a scale, and the convention that year marked not only a new departure in millers' meetings, but it set a pace which it has been the ambition of other cities to equal in the successive conventions.

The Louisville convention and machinery exposition had a still larger attendance of visitors and the machinery exhibits were as extensive, and perhaps more numerous than at Detroit. Being held in a different milling section, there were a preponderance of millers present from adjoining states. This was also true of the Kansas City convention last year, and demonstrated the wisdom of attracting attention from different geographical sections each year by locating the convention in the East, the West, the North and the South in rotation. The Kansas City machinery exhibit was very creditable, although perhaps not so varied or so large as at Detroit or Louisville. The attendance was large and increased interest was shown in F. O. M. A. affairs, as well as in the entertainment and machinery features of the week.

This year the convention will be held at Buffalo, where an exposition hall has been secured with floor space of 46,000 square feet. Buffalo is not only a very important milling center, but in the city and its environs, particularly at Silver Creek, N. Y., are manufacturers of milling equipment and supplies. It is a grain center of importance. In the city and at Niagara Falls are many beautiful gardens and parks, and the entertainment features will be well taken care of. Being on the main highway of commerce to New York and Eastern flour markets, many mill owners in the West will doubtless attend the convention while on their customary visit to Eastern market centers previous to the new crop season. It is not improbable that the slogan of 1914, "2,000 millers at Buffalo, 1914," will be realized. That will mean the largest convention of millers and allied interests ever held in the United States.

Another departure from other expositions has been made which will doubtless remove complications and be of great benefit to both machinery exhibitors and visitors. The F. O. M. A. Manufacturers' Auxiliary has been formed, which will have charge of the arrangements and the management of the machinery exposition. It is obvious that the success of the machinery displays depends wholly upon the manufacturers, and anything which will benefit them, in convenience or facilities, will be of value to the convention and to the F. O. M. A. Their knowledge of their own requirements and their experience should remedy all the differences which have interfered with the success of previous conventions and make it possible for the officers of the F. O. M. A. to devote their entire thought to promoting the attendance and arranging an interesting and valuable program of papers and discussion of milling topics.

The F. O. M. A. convention has gradually become the important milling gathering of each year, attended by both mill owners and operative millers, and the indications are that the Buffalo convention will equal, if not surpass, the three previous meetings where machinery expositions have been the important feature.

The Abolition of Quantity Discounts Urged Before National Chamber of Commerce.

What would be the effect upon the milling industry of a law providing "scientific" discounts for quantity sales of all commodities?

Interest in this question was aroused at the annual meeting of the United States Chamber of Commerce in Washington, when a large New York retail merchant, William H. Ingersoll, urged the adoption of such a law to prevent large retail combinations of trusts. This New York City merchant said retail monopolies are increasing in number, and remarked:

> "The permanent unscientific, unfair scale of quantity discounts allowed generally to large buyers is turning the retail business into one not of merchandising, but of financial manipulation to combine outlets so as to gain buying power and be able to underbuy the average merchant. A premium is put upon mere size, permitting wastefulness of management through unearned buying advantage, penalizing the small independent retail dealer, closing the way to the newcomer and making it impossible for the individual retailer to compete, regardless of how capable he may be. Quantity discounts should be reduced to a scientific scale or abolished, as rebates for quantity shipments have been abolished under law."

"Scientific" discounts on quantity sales, if practical, or the abolition of all discounts, would not affect the ultimate consumption of flour favorably or unfavorably. However, if the large baker or the large jobber could not secure discounts for quantity sales, would not the tendency of future flour sales be more and more for current needs?

If the suggested law made it unlawful for millers to offer concessions in making prices on a large contract, competition in the milling industry, keen as it is, would be advanced to a higher pitch. Large bakeries would have only the stimulus of a future high market to make big purchases, and, of course, the need of protection against delays in shipping in inclement weather and other abnormal influences.

Perhaps the elimination of the quantity discount would make the quality in flour count for more in making sales than ever before.

The New York City merchant pointed out to the members of the Chamber of Commerce at the annual meeting that retail monopolies were becoming more numerous. He stated that the trend in the retail business was accounted for by the quantity discount allowed by manufacturers. The new law, of course, which would abolish all quantity discounts would mean the ultimate elimination of some retail monopolies and most, if not all, buying agencies. This would make more competition in buying, and competition is what the miller wants.

The opinion of J. A. McGuire, although not written in regard to the adoption of a law abolishing quantity discounts or reducing them to a "scientific" basis, is interesting in that it expresses the same view of quantity discounts as that of the New York merchant. Mr. McGuire says:

"Now, it is difficult to judge individual cases offhand, but as a general proposition I will say this is the trouble with business in both merchandising and milling—we are all too anxious to do a big business, rather than a smaller but more profitable one. In drawing a big trade from beyond normal limits prices must be cut below normal profits. Now, is this loss of profits charged up to operating expenses as it should be? Thirty or 40 thousand well sold beats four times that badly sold. Not sales, but profits, are what constitutes success."

The Aunt Jemima Mills Co.

The formal reorganization of the Davis Milling Co., St. Joseph, Mo., was completed last week and the new corporation, under the style of the Aunt Jemima Mills Co., has taken over the entire business of the Davis Milling Co. and the Aunt Jemima Pancake Flour Co.

This change had become necessary on account of the increased volume of the business of the mill in both flour and package goods. Robert R. Clark, president of the old as well as the new company, says that the sale of Aunt Jemima pancake flour has become national and this product, as well as others, can be advertised and marketed more advantageously under the new name of the corporation.

There will be no change in the management of the mill or its manner of doing business. Robert R. Clark will continue as active president and manager. Graham G. Lacey is vice-president; J. W. Craver, treasurer and sales manager, and W. M. Clark, a son of the president, secretary and assistant sales manager.

Memphis Rate Hearing

Opposition From Many Organizations to Reduction Asked For by Kansas City Exchange.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 23.

Four days and one night session were consumed on the taking of testimony in the Memphis rate hearing in Kansas City before Commissioner Balthazer H. Meyer, in which the Kansas City Board of Trade seeks a reduction of the present rate on wheat and flour to Memphis from 14c to 9½c, and on coarse grains from 13c to 8½c. Two score of attorneys were in the case and took part in the questioning and cross-examinations. Eight railroads had from one to three representatives at the hearing. The boards of trade and millers of Omaha, St. Louis, Wichita, Cincinnati, Nashville, Memphis and Louisville had one or more representatives. Millers' organizations in the Central States, Southwest and Southeast were also represented. The Kansas City interests were in charge of H. C. Wilson, Transportation Commissioner of the Board of Trade.

It is the contention of the Kansas City Board of Trade that the rates to Memphis territory on wheat, corn and flour are too high in and of themselves, and also discriminatory and unreasonably high in comparison with rates from other competing points at Southeastern stations. For instance, the rate on flour from Kansas City to Memphis is just 1 cent lower than that from Omaha, while the proportional rate from Omaha to Kansas City is 5½c.

It was shown in the testimony that the distance from Kansas City to Memphis by the shortest route is 489 miles and from Kansas City to Omaha 194 miles. With a haul 40 per cent greater from Omaha to Memphis than from Kansas City to the same point, the rate between the two cities, Omaha and Kansas City, to Memphis, is but 1 cent greater.

Kansas City dealers claim that the effect of this rate has been almost to ruin their business in the Southeast. Most of the business done in the Southeast by Kansas City millers and grain dealers has been on grain shipped from Omaha. It is contended that since the present rate was put into effect in 1902, business of Kansas City with the Southeast has dwindled.

John I. Glover, long a member of the Kansas City Board of Trade, testified that previous to 1902, when the rates were put into effect, he shipped from 3,000 to 3,500 cars of grain, while last year the total shipments of his firm were only 59 cars. More than a score of other Kansas City grain dealers testified to the same effect. All showed that their business had decreased seriously since the 13 and 14-cent rate had been put into effect.

Theodore Ismert, of the Ismert-Hincke Milling Co., Kansas City, was the only local miller to be placed on the stand. Mr. Ismert testified that the present rates were unreasonable in and of themselves and prevented the Kansas City miller from doing very much business in the Southeastern territory. Mr. Ismert said that during the past year only about 3 per cent of his company's business was transacted with Southwestern territory, and he accounted for this small amount by the present unreasonable rates. He stated that the 3 per cent of his total business done in the Southeast was only possible on wheat originating from Omaha, so that the billing could be used to the Southeast. On cross-examination by W. O. Bartholomew, representing the Southern Illinois Millers' Association, Mr. Ismert stated that he objected to the present rates because they were too high and that he did not see any reason why Southern Illinois millers could not also secure a reduction if their rates were also unreasonable and discriminatory.

H. C. Cole, of the H. C. Cole Milling Co., Chester, Ill., testified that should the rates from Kansas City to Memphis by a direct route be reduced, and the indirect rate not reduced proportionately, he would not be able to compete for Memphis and Southeastern trade. He stated that all Southern Illinois millers were in the same position and should Kansas City secure the desired reduction, it would constitute an unbearable discrimination against the Southern Illinois miller.

L. A. Valier, representing the interests of the St. Louis millers and of the Valier & Spies Milling Co., operating mills in St. Louis and two in Southern Illinois, also opposed the reduction. C. R. Rippin, traffic commissioner of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, questioned Mr. Valier regarding the effects of the proposed reduction. "The reduction in the grain rate from Kansas City to Memphis," said Mr. Valier, "without proportionately reducing the rates between Kansas City and St. Louis, practically will put the millers in our section out of business for Southeastern trade."

Most of the opposition to the reduction asked for by Kansas City maintains that the present balance of rates should be continued in effect in the event Kansas City secure the lower rates. The Wichita Business Men's Association was represented by Martin E. Castro, former traffic manager of the Southwestern Millers' League, who told a representative of Milling and Grain News that his only interest was that Wichita, which now has a rate 3½c lower than Kansas City, should continue to have the same difference if new rates are put into effect. The Southwestern Missouri Millers' Club, represented by W. H. Marshall, secretary; W. B. Dunwoody of the Brand-Dunwoody Milling Co., Joplin, and Murray Van Meter of the Larabee Flour Mills Co., Clinton, Mo., are also interveners in the petition of Kansas City. It is their desire that the present balance of rates be maintained so far as Southwestern Missouri is concerned. Mr. Van Meter testified that if the rates from Kansas City are reduced, he desired that it be proportionately decreased from Clinton and other Southwestern Missouri points.

H. G. Wilson, who also testified for Kansas City, stated that the Frisco Railroad, which is maintaining the 14c rate on flour to Memphis, is operating its passenger department at an annual loss of $3,290,000, and declared that this burden was put upon the freight department. Mr. Wilson showed that the cubic foot revenue obtained by the railroads on flour, wheat and corn shipments from Kansas City to Memphis is more than 10 times that obtained on the cubic foot values of high-class merchandise, and proved this assertion with figures. Mr. Wilson testified in detail pertaining to expense in operating the railroad and comparative rates. Kansas City's claims for a reduced rate were set forth from every angle by Mr. Wilson.

Commissioner Meyer stated that he would give the Kansas City Board of Trade 20 days in which to file a brief with the commission at Washington. The carriers will then be given 15 days in which to answer and 10 days additional will be allowed for a reply by the Kansas City Board of Trade. This will bring full arguments in the case before the commission in Washington early in April.

The farmers' mill now being erected at Aurora received their machinery the past week and the plant will now be hurried to completion. It is understood that Mr. Frank Johnson, now with the Falls City Mills, will be the head miller. The mill will have a capacity of 75 barrels.

No Advance to Arizona

Rates on Flour Not to Be Advanced to Arizona Points.

In the Arizona flour rate cases the Interstate Commerce Commission has rendered a decision which is a complete victory for the Southwestern millers in their efforts to prevent an increase of both the grain and flour rates to Arizona territory.

One of these cases was filed by the Arizona Corporation Commission for the purpose of opposing an increase in flour rates from Kansas points to Arizona. The Southwestern Millers' League and the Kansas Public Utilities Commission intervened in both these cases, and the credit of winning them is due to the officers of the league and Judge A. E. Helm, counsel of the Kansas Public Utilities Commission.

The Interstate Commerce Commission held that the proposed advances in grain rates to Arizona were unreasonable and they issued an order that the tariffs carrying the proposed advances should be canceled by the railroads which proposed to increase the rates.

The Arizona & New Mexico Railroad Co., in the first case, asked that the rates on flour be advanced gradually toward the terminal rates to the Pacific Coast. The terminal rates are made with San Francisco as the basing point, on which all rates are figured. The commission in their opinion could find no reason why this adjustment should not be required, but they could find no justification for higher rates on flour and other grain products for the territory in question, because the rates are higher to intermediate points in Arizona than to the California terminals. An instance of this is the rate from Hutchinson to San Francisco as 65c, while the rate from Hutchinson to Phoenix is $1.12.

Another case is an advance in the rate on wheat to intermediate points on the direct line to the California terminals. The Commerce Commission makes the same disposition of this case as in the other on flour and grain products.

Advances in rates are proposed for flour to California and the commission has issued no order in these cases, although it is expected they will now act favorably since a precedent has been established not to advance rates to Pacific terminals.

EXPORT FLOUR RATES FROM ST. LOUIS.

The following rates are quoted on flour, per 100 pounds, carloads, from East St. Louis and Alton to points below, for February shipment:

Port.	Cents.
Aberdeen	35.00
Amsterdam	28.00
Amsterdam (Gans Line)	28.00
Antwerp	35.00
Bremen	32.00
Bristol	32.00
Baltic Basing	32.00
Baltic Basing (Norway)	32.00
Baltic Basing (Russian)	40.00
Christiania, Copenhagen, Bergen-Stavanger and Christiansand	34.00
Aalesund, Drontheim and Christiansund	37.00
Stettin	33.00
Dundee	35.00
Genoa-Naples	35.69
Glasgow	32.00
Hamburg	28.00
Hull	32.00
Leith	32.00
Liverpool	29.00
London	30.00
Manchester	29.00
Newcastle	35.00
Rotterdam	27.00
Rotterdam (Gans Line)	27.00
St. Johns, N. F., per barrel	79.40
Southampton	34.00

Kansas City and the Southwest

209 Postal Bldg. Kansas City, David Sosland, Representative

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 23.

A strengthening tone was apparent in the flour prices of Kansas City and Southwestern mills during the past week. Lower prices of mill feeds and the slight upward tendency in wheat prices had a stimulating effect on flour quotations. Established trade prices were raised from 5 to 10c in some instances, although quite a few mills did most of their business at unchanged values. Volume of flour trade was practically the same as a week ago. For this season of the year mills consider present business fairly satisfactory.

Output of Kansas City mills decreased more than 1,000 barrels, total production of both soft and hard wheat being 33,800 barrels, compared with 34,200 barrels in the preceding week, 35,500 barrels two weeks ago and 39,900 barrels a year ago.

Established trade in mixed cars of flour and feed constitutes most of the new business of local mills. Interior plants report local trade good and note a fair to brisk single carlot demand from Missouri, Oklahoma, Kansas, Iowa and Illinois. Some mills are transacting a fairly good trade in the Southeast, but this business is entirely from established buyers.

Sales in Eastern markets are made at $4.25 for 95 per cent flour. A majority of the mills are holding above this figure, while the views of New York City and other Eastern jobbers are generally from 10 to 20c below this price. Pennsylvania continues to be a fair outlet for 95 per cent flour, but Eastern states North are taking only for their pressing wants. Stocks of hard winter wheat flour in the East are not heavy, but spring wheat flour is in more than normal supply and is being offered under prices of local mills.

Clears are unsalable, except the fancy grades, which are finding a good demand in foreign markets. One Kansas City mill reported the sale of several thousand barrels of clear to the United Kingdom last week, which netted them $3.05 bulk, f. o. b. mill. Other bids were somewhat below this figure. Foreigners are generally cabling $3, net in bulk to mill at Kansas City for a fancy 35 per cent clear. There is some demand abroad for second clear and low grade flour, but foreigners are bidding very low and mills are working most of this grade regardless of cost.

In domestic markets, clear is not wanted. Most bakers have a fair supply on hand and do not care to take on any more stocks.

Directions on old orders are secured in fair shape. Both local and interior mills report buyers ordering in contract time, and few are having any trouble in securing instructions.

Output of soft wheat flour in Kansas City last week was 11,750 barrels, or an increase of more than 6,250 barrels over the preceding week. Business showed some improvement, especially to Southeastern territory. Stocks in warehouses of local mills did not show any increase, because of the bigger output. Directions were freer and this accounts partly for the increased production. Sales to the South were in better volume.

The following quotations are derived from sales made last week by interior Kansas and Nebraska mills, as reported by Kansas City buyers and commission men, and are basis jute, net f. o. b. Missouri River in round lots or single carloads, 95 per cent straight for February-March shipment, $3.60@3.80 per barrel; high patents 20@25c higher than 95 per cent; first clear, $2.90@3.25 per barrel, according to quality and grades; second clear, $2.65@2.90.

Mill Feed Is Weaker.

Lower prices on all mill feeds were quoted to Kansas City jobbers and brokers during the past week. Mills also reduced quotations. Outlet for feeds was not good, especially shorts and middlings. Bran was fair sale, but demand could not take care of the supply and sellers were compelled to make reductions. Shorts and middlings are in very slow demand, and the lower temperatures are not having any improving effect on trade.

Bran prices were steady to 4 cents lower. Sales were made at the same figure as a week ago, but a majority were made at $1.12, or 4 cents under the bottom price of a week ago. Jobbers report the highest price for bran in straight cars f. o. b. Missouri River points was $1.18. This was secured early in the week.

A sale of brown shorts last week was made at $1.19. Quotations on this grade ranged up to $1.21. Gray shorts were quoted at $1.22 to $1.27, while white shorts were held up to $1.30. Demand is exceedingly slow, and only accounted for by the lessening hog-feeding operations in the interior. Fancy white middlings were also lower during the week, mills offering in straight cars at $1.33. Red dog was held at fairly steady prices.

Interior mills report only a fair local trade for bran and other mill feeds. Most of the output is being sold in mixed cars. Kansas and Nebraska mills are offering to sell bran to Kansas City jobbers under $1.12 delivered. Some are offering freely at this figure.

In Northern and Eastern territory, Northwestern mills are quoting below the prices of hard winter wheat mill feeds. In Southern markets soft winter wheat mills in the St. Louis territory are selling bran 5c under the delivered price which Kansas City mills could make.

The following prices were paid by brokers and commission men at close of last week for mill feed from interior Missouri River mills, basis 100-lb. burlap net f. o. b. Missouri River: Bran, $1.12@1.18 per 100 lbs.; shorts, $1.19@1.28; fancy white middlings, $1.30@1.35; red dog, $1.35@1.36.

Cottonseed and Linseed Meal.

Weather was favorable to an improved trade in cottonseed and linseed meal. Best demand was for cottonseed meal, prices of which were maintained throughout the week. Kansas feed dealers took well in single cars. Local brokers report an improved request from Missouri and Iowa. Linseed meal is in fair inquiry at steady prices. Sales are principally in mixed cars with cottonseed meal. Cottonseed meal is held at $32 per ton; linseed meal, $29.50 to $30.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Quotations by Missouri River mills for prompt shipment to Eastern or Middle states in carlots f. o. b. Kansas City, are as follows:

Flour—Hard winter wheat patents, 98s cotton or jute, $4.10@4.30 per bbl.; hard winter wheat straights, 98s cotton or jute, $3.90@4.10; first clears, $3.20@3.50; soft wheat patent, 98-lb. cotton or jute, $4.60@5 per bbl.; straight, $4.40@4.70; first clears, jute, $3.30@3.50; ordinary shorts, $1.25; white shorts, $1.30; corn meal, 35c per 17½-lb. sack.

Cereal Goods—Rye flour in small sacks, $1.65@1.75 per 100; in 98s and 140s, $1.60@1.75; rye graham (pumpernickle) in small cotton sacks, $1.55@1.65 per 100; in 98s and 140s, $1.50@1.60; graham flour in small sacks, $2@2.10 per 100; whole wheat flour, in small sacks, $2.10@2.20 per 100; 98s and 140s, $2.05@2.15; rolled oats, in wood, 180 lbs., $5.20 per bbl.

Mill Feed—Bran, in 100-lb. sacks, in carlots, $1.12@1.20; red dog, in 100-lb. sacks, carlots, $1.45; white shorts, $1.32.

Linseed Meal—Carlots, per ton, $29.50.

Cottonseed Meal—Carlots, per ton, $31.50; ton lots, $32.

Southwestern Market Prices.

Following are prices of flour and other mill products quoted by Southwestern mills for straight or mixed cars, basis f. o. b. buyer's station. Flour in 24-lb. sacks 5c per cwt. higher.

Kansas—Hard winter patent, $4.40@4.60 per bbl.; hard winter, straight, $4.20@4.40; bran, $1.12@1.25 per 100; mill run, $1.30; brown shorts, $1.35; white shorts, $1.45; corn meal, 38c per 17½-lb. sack.

Oklahoma—Soft winter patent, $4.70@5 per bbl.; hard wheat patent, $4.40@4.60; bran, $1.25; mill run bran, $1.30; corn meal, 33@38c per 17½-lb. sack.

Arkansas—Soft wheat, high patent, $4.70@5.10 per bbl.; hard wheat patent, $4.50@4.70; corn meal, 17-lb. sacks, 40c; bran, $1.25@1.35 per 100, basis L. R. rate points.

Texas—Soft wheat flour, extra patent, $4.90@5.10 per bbl.; hard wheat flour, high patent, $4.60@4.90 per bbl.; straight, $4.40@4.70; bran, $1.30 per 100; shorts, $1.55; corn meal, 70c per 35-lb. sack.

A. W. Witt on the Mill Feed Situation.

"The unusually small premium now being asked for shorts over bran in the Southwest is accounted for by the extremely small hog-feeding operations in this territory," declared A. W. Witt of the Domestic Flour Milling Co., Kansas City. "Most of the farmers in Kansas and other Southwestern states have been liquidating their holdings of hogs and other live stock, as can be noticed in the light live stock receipts at Kansas City, and this is having a very marked effect on the prices of heavy feeds such as shorts and middlings. For several weeks past bran has been held at fairly steady prices, while shorts have declined from 5 to 10c. I do not look for a better market for heavy feeds until after the spring pig farrowing season, when hog-feeding will be on the increase. This will occur around the first of April. Concurrently, bran should improve in demand, but up to the first of April I believe that the present dull market will show little improvement."

SOUTHWESTERN NOTES.

The Arkansas City Milling Co., Arkansas City, Kan., is overhauling its elevator at Hackney, Kan.

The Yukon Mill and Grain Co., Yukon, Okla., contemplates adding another addition to its 800-barrel mill.

E. D. Yost of the Yost Milling Co., Wilson, Kan., was a visitor on the Kansas City Board of Trade on Friday of last week.

The Gage Roller Mills, Gage, Okla., with capital of $65,000, was granted a permit to do business in Texas, headquarters to be in Higgins.

E. C. Allen has resigned as engineer of the Hays City Mill and Elevator Co. plant, Hays City, Kan. His successor has not been chosen.

Harry Wettleg has accepted a position with the Inter-Ocean Mills, Topeka, Kan., and will go on the road as a flour salesman after March 1.

F. Ackarman has purchased the Sedan Mill, Sedan, Kan., and will make several minor repairs in the plant before beginning operations.

W. B. Dunwoody of the Brand-Dunwoody Milling Co., Joplin, Mo., was in Kansas City several days last week, attending the Memphis rate hearing.

The Fay, Okla., elevator of the Thomas Milling Co., Thomas, Okla., was completely destroyed by fire. Loss is only partly covered by insurance.

Oscar Stewart has purchased the mill at Shady Bend, Kan., of Everett G. Clark. Mr. Stewart, who comes from Lincoln, Kan., will operate the mill as heretofore.

The new elevator of the Clyde Milling Co., Clyde, Kan., is rapidly nearing completion. Otto J. Lehrack, the builder, says that the new plant will be ready within a month.

The William Kelly Milling Co., Hutchinson, Kan., has awarded contracts for the erection of a one-story flour warehouse, with a capacity of several thousand barrels. Construction work on the addition will be started at once.

New tempering bins are being added to the mill of the Purity Milling Co., Manhattan, Kan., and other repairs are being made in the plant. Manager A. M. Floersch says that the capacity of the ice department of the mill will be increased.

A. W. Blakeslee is the new city salesman of the Solomon Valley Milling Co. of Osborne, Kan., in Kansas City. Mr. Blakeslee has been selling flour for some time and previous to this had been in the employ of the Missouri & Kansas Telephone Co.

The Lincoln Roller Mills, Lincoln, Kan., ships all of its surplus flour for export. More than 280,000 pounds were exported last month, or approximately 2,000 sacks. All shipments are made through arrangement with a Canadian company by way of the gulf.

C. L. Roos, sales manager of the Wellington Mill and Elevator Co., Wellington, Kan., was a visitor on the Kansas City Board of Trade the past week. Mr. Roos says that flour trade is rather quiet at present. He reports condition of growing wheat as excellent.

Al. Redmond, who for about 10 years has been head bookkeeper of the Kimpler Milling Co., Ellinwood, Kan., will hereafter travel in New Mexico and Arizona for the Monarch Milling Co., Hutchinson, Kan. Mr. Redmond will make his headquarters in Albuquerque, N. M., where he has moved his family.

D. P. and E. G. Rulon and E. P. Barrett have purchased the plant of the Lancaster Milling Co., Lancaster, Mo., and will operate it in the future under the style of the Rulon Milling Co. The mill is being overhauled at present and some new machinery is being installed. Contract for new machines was secured by M. H. Stolzfus of the Kansas City office of the Wolf Co. The mill will have a capacity of 100 barrels when completed, and will be ready for operation within 60 days. E. P. Barrett will be head miller.

The opposition of the Kansas Feed Control to uneven-weight feed packages is receiving the support of most millers in the state. Millers are against the packing of feed in less than 100-pound packages gross, for it resolves itself into unfair competition. It is believed that most of the feed packages complained of by the Kansas Feed Control contain other than mill feeds. Most of the mills in the state use 100-pound packages in conformity with the national uniform basis.

FOR USE IN EVENT OF WAR.

Ten Million Pounds of Flour to Be Stored in Paris.

At the French War Office it was announced that 10,000,000 pounds of flour would be placed in a warehouse in Paris to be used in feeding the population of the French capital in the event of ordinary railroad traffic being interrupted at any time by the mobilization of the French army.

St. Louis and the Southeast

203 Merchants Exchange, St. Louis
W. B. Burns Edward S. Little

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 24.

The flour market was steady last week, with sentiment slightly more optimistic. There was a better feeling in both hard and soft flours, occasioned somewhat by recent advances in spring flours, but also by an improved trade spirit. New bookings continue light, but much of the lack of demand is occasioned by the ideal winter wheat outlook, which influences future business unfavorably. Several dealers, however, express the opinion that the crop outlook shortly will be less of a restraining influence on buying, as present conditions over the winter wheat belt are so perfect that any ultimate change would naturally seem to have to be for the worse. Some buyers also have withheld business owing to the recent advance in futures, which they fear will not prove permanent, as considerable buying in the speculative market was in the belief that a winter-killing scare would develop and with the passing of February the chances of damage on this account will be remote.

Mills are still slightly out of line with Eastern buyers, but the difference of purchasers' views and mill quotations is decreasing and it is thought that more flour will be placed in Eastern markets. Trade of some mills with the South is increasing slightly, but others have been working industriously to make satisfactory bookings in that section. One mill with a large Southern trade, that a month ago had a stock of 7,000 barrels of flour on hand, has reduced its stock to 3,000 barrels, but was forced, until last week, to make price reductions to induce purchases.

The export market reflected a better tone, although sales were light. There were a few more inquiries from foreign buyers and prices were slightly more in line. While export dealers are not enthusiastic over the outlook, they express the opinion that indications point to an increasing demand from Europe, as supplies of good milling wheat in the Argentine for foreign shipment will be very small this year, as compared with last year. Export sales reported during the week were 1,500 sacks of soft patent to the United Kingdom on patent and 500 sacks hard clear, on basis of $3.20 jute, and one lot of extra fancy to the West Indies. Domestic sales were 350 sacks soft low grade at $3.10 jute, soft fancy at $3.25@3.50 jute, patent at $4.00 bulk, and 400 barrels hard, 95 per cent (direct order) at $3.80 bulk.

St. Louis mills still are on short time, probably slightly over half capacity. The principal mills, that sell through this market, turned out 54,700 barrels last week, compared with 59,000 barrels the preceeding week and 59,700 barrels two weeks ago. The following figures were reported: G. P. Plant Milling Co. (city), 7,000; Standard-Tilton Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Dallas, Texas), 12,000; Kehlor Flour Mills Co. (East St. Louis), 8,000; Sparks Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Terre Haute, Ind.), 8,300; Saxony Milling Co. (city), 3,600; John F. Meyer & Sons (Springfield, Mo.), 3,600; Camp Spring Milling Co. (Nashville, Ill.), 1,200; Hezel Milling Co. East St. Louis), 2,000; Bernet, Craft & Kauffman Milling Co. (Mount Carmel, Ill.), 8,000; Annan, Burg & Co. (city), 1,000.

Mill Feed.

The better tone in mill feed noted at the close of the preceding week, caused by the cold weather and heavy snow storm in St. Louis territory, failed to extend over into the past week and quotations were nominally unchanged to a shade lower on different grades. Mills still are inclined to hold feed above bids, and offers are light, but buyers are indifferent, except at concessions. The east reported a slightly better feeling, but no transactions were recorded, although a bid of $1.20 for 100-pound hard wheat bran was reported. Interior mills are offering bran only moderately and supplies are about average. The demand for bran is better as compared with the inquiry for shorts, but in the late week there was a slightly weakening tendency shown in all quotations established. The market closed flat.

St. Louis Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (in jutes)—Quote patent at $4.00@4.20; straight, $3.75@3.90; extra fancy, $3.50@3.60; fancy, $3.10@3.25; low grades, $2.80@3.00.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (in jutes)—Quote patent at $3.90@4.10; straight, $3.65@3.85; first clear, $3.05@3.20; second clear, $2.85@3.00; low grades, $2.70@2.80.

Spring Wheat Flour (in jutes)—Quote patent at $4.30@4.50 n; clear, $3.60@3.75.

Rye Flour—Quote pure in jobbing way at $3.70 in jute and $4.00 in wood.

Mill Feed (East St. Louis basis in 100-lb. sacks)—Quote hard wheat bran at $1.20; soft, $1.21@1.22; mixed, $1.24@1.25; middlings, $1.25@1.30; white hominy feed, $25.00@25.25 per ton; oat feed, $12.50@13.00 per ton; brown alfalfa, meal $17.00@18.00, and green, $19.50@20.50 per ton. At mills to city trade—Quote 100-lb. bran at $1.24@1.25 and middlings, $1.30@1.40.

St. Louis Cash Grain Market.

Cash wheat developed an improved tone last week, despite continued favorable winter wheat crop reports. The market opened firm for small red winter offerings, with choice lots selling readily to millers. Prices hardened further in the late week and the buying broadened, with a fair business in No. 2 soft. At the week-end session, however, the market was easier. Hard wheat was rather slow early, but developed firmness and an improving demand on light offers, almost none of Turkey or dark sorts, and gained steadily on soft grain. Offers were well taken to go to store, but prices shaded a fraction on final quotations. The milling demand showed a better tone than the preceding week and prices were stimulated by a slight increase in export inquiries. Rather bullish weekly statistics also helped cash wheat sentiment.

Cash corn was weak and 1 to 2½ cents lower on the week. There was a fair demand early from local industries, but later offers increased and the buying dried up, except at sharp price concessions. Receipts continue to run under last year, but the trade expected even a lighter movement at this season, following the excessive damage to the crop by drouth last summer. Prices finished at practically the low point of the week, with some grain carried over. Cash oats were steady in the early week, but later declined about ½ to 1 cent, largely in sympathy with corn. There was a good shipping and elevator demand at the decline and offers were fairly well cleaned up.

St. Louis Notes.

John B. Watkins of Essmueller Mill Furnishing Co. of St. Louis has returned from an extensive business trip in eastern states.

Quite a number of Southern Illinois millers were in St. Louis on Friday, among them being: William E. Meek of Marissa, B. C. Cole of Chester, A. B. Hammel of Trenton, George Sauer of Evansville, Edawrd Vilm of Murphysboro and G. W. Tiedermann of O'Fallon.

W. S. Brashear, special sales agent of Barnard & Leas Mfg. Co., with headquarters at Springfield, Mo., was a St. Louis visitor last week.

Joseph Dunlop of the Dunlop Milling Co., Clarksville, Tenn., was among the Southeastern millers who visited the Merchants' Exchange during the past week.

H. D. Reuter of the Reuter Milling Co., Flat River, Mo., and Henry W. Giessing of the Giessing Milling Co., Farmington, Mo., were visitors on Merchants' Exchange on Tuesday.

T. F. Petri of Thomas Akin Commission Co., of St. Louis, has returned from Panama after a three weeks' trip. Mr. Petri says he found the water in the canal unusually wet.

Fred B. Godfrey, representing Simonds-Shields Grain Co. of Kansas City, was in St. Louis last Thursday on his way to Nashville, Tenn. He will visit Southeastern markets before his return.

Receipts of flour in the St. Louis market last week were 59,560 barrels, against 60,920 barrels the preceding week. Shipments were 78,560 barrels, against 75,290 the week before. Receipts since Jan. 1 total 468,790 against 428,180 a year ago. Shipments, 563,200 barrels, against 495,750 barrels last year.

Bert H. Lang, the active member of the St. Louis commission firm which bears his name, had an exciting week. He was badly shaken up in an automobile accident, bought a piece of property at 517-19 North Second street, and watched William T. Hill, of the J. H. Teasdale Commission Co., sell Hubbard & Moffitt Co. 500,000 bushels of May wheat on one trade at 93⅜@93½c last Saturday.

Receipts of wheat in St. Louis last week totaled 339,600 bushels, against 328,300 bushels the preceding week. Shipments were 286,340 bushels against 433,070 bushels. Wheat stocks in St. Louis elevators last Saturday were 1,408,899 bushels, compared with 1,441,814 bushels a week ago. Of the present stock 57,837 bushels are No. 1 red wheat, 534,897 bushels No. 2 red wheat, 39,624 bushels No. 1 hard winter and 579,363 bushels No. 2 hard winter.

Members of the St. Louis Grain Club are planning a new elevator for St. Louis, and at a meeting last Tuesday, committees were appointed to ask several of the railroads entering the city to become interested in the enterprise. The plans provide for the formation of a stock company of $250,000 or $300,000 and that the new elevator be of concrete construction. The club also decided to circularize a zone of 100 miles around St. Louis in the interest of improved seed grain for the farmers. According to the Crop Improvement Committee of the Council of Grain Exchanges, seed grains have become badly mixed by the farmers, and efforts are being made to select and standardize more completely seeds to be used in various sections, under different climatic conditions.

Marshall Hall, president of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, asserts that no stone will be left unturned to provide pneumantic mail tube service for the exchange, regardless of the ruling made by the Postal Commission at Washington last week, declaring that an installation of the service at this time is unnecessary. "You can quote me as saying," said Mr. Hall, "that the Merchants' Exchange is vastly in need of this service, and we will continue to make the campaign waged a year ago, by the former administration of the exchange, to have the tubes installed. It is almost impossible to realize that the Merchants' should have to make such unusual efforts to provide this service for its patrons, as in the saving of time and labor it would be of distinct advantage to all mail in the Merchants' Exchange district, and especially so to the milling and grain interests, whose business composes a large part of the day's correspondence. In a saving of time on afternoon trains it is not a matter of minutes, but of hours, and on arrivals it means at least one hour; so it is readily seen what an advantage is to be derived from the service. At present the tubes run from the Eads Bridge Station to the Federal Building, thence to Union State and the new Post Office. The proposed extension would carry the system not only to the Merchants' Exchange, but to the Progress and Cupples Stations. It would mean an additional tubage of only two miles, but its advantages to the district it would serve would be invaluable. The Million Population Club and other civic organizations will continue to aid the Merchants' Exchange in its efforts for tube service.

PROMINENT GRAIN HOUSE SUES RAILROADS.

Large Claim Suits Filed, Based on Missouri Rate Law of 1909.

Langenberg Bros., a well-known grain house of St. Louis, have filed a $10,000.00 suit against five railroads, the Wabash, C. B. & Q., M. P., C. R. I. & P., and the M. K. & T.

This is the first individual attempt to recover under the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court which upheld the validity of the maximum freight-rate law passed in 1909 by the Missouri Legislature.

There are 479 counts in the case, and inasmuch as the Missouri law allows treble the amount of all excess charges, Langenberg Bros. expect to receive $30,000.00 instead of $10,000.00. The allegations and specifications covered 1,000 typewritten pages.

NO ARGENTINE BRAN TO GULF.

Dealers at Southern Ports Will Not Import Mill Feed.

New Orleans jobbers are not likely to make any heavy importations of bran, at least in the next three months. Offerings of domestic mills in Southern states have been large and supplies have been more than enough to take care of the demand. An importation of bran several months ago by a New Orleans jobber proved unprofitable, for the importer was compelled to pay the then existing duty.

Importations of Argentine corn by New Orleans and Galveston grain dealers and millers were disposed of at a loss in some instances and it is said that this will keep importers from taking any Argentine bran.

In New York City, importations of Argentine bran have almost shut out the domestic product. The Argentine mill feed was offered at a discount of $2 to $3 under spring wheat bran in Eastern markets, and early last week prices of domestic mills were forced down to a parity with quotations on importations. However, the American offal is still selling at a premium of $1 to $2 over the Argentine product.

Argentine mills are still offering bran for future delivery at $3 to $4 under the quotations of American mills. All prices quoted New York brokers are delivered and represent the lowest possible ocean freight rate cost. Present rates on mill feed from Argentine are on an unusually low basis and steamship companies say that reductions are not probable, but it is likely that advances will be made.

William O. Carlson, employed in the Neligh Mills, Neligh, Neb., was married recently.

New York

New York, Feb. 23, 1914.

There was absolutely nothing doing in flour during the past week in this market, as all mills advanced prices to some extent. Buyers refused to follow the advance, as they felt that it would be poor business on their part to make purchases at present levels, as in their opinion the market is altogether too high. They feel that the present bulge is temporary. It is pointed out that the wheat bulls have used every expedient at their command to bring about a radical advance and that their resources in this direction are about exhausted.

Spring patents were held at $4.35@$4.60 in jute, and what little business was done was put through at the $4.35 price. A few of the buyers were willing to offer $4.35 jute on particular brands, which in some instances mills accepted, but asked $4.40 and $4.50 jute for 60 days shipment and 10 cents more for 90 days shipment. The majority of the buyers have set their views at $4.25 jute for 60 or 90 days shipment, and are holding off for a break which would enable them to get aboard at this figure.

There is some spot stuff here which has been accumulating charges and which holders are consequently anxious to dispose of, and they are therefore willing to make concessions. Buyers are in many instances picking up this spot stuff to meet any immediate requirements they might have, and indications are that if the market does not break so as to enable the mills to meet buyers' views the trade will find it possible to hold off for some time to come by picking up this spot stuff at reduced prices.

Kansas mills, in quite a few instances, appeared rather anxious to do business the past week, and were willing to figure on some pretty low bids. It is reported that a line of 95 per cent straights was sold at $4 jute for 60 days shipment, and also some spot stuff was disposed of at the same price. Mills, as a general rule, held at $4.15 to $4.35 in jutes for 60 days shipment on 95 per cent straight.

Spring wheat clears were without any special feature during the week, and there was only a fair demand for an odd car or two here and there. Offerings were not very free, but some mills apparently had quite a little of this grade to offer. Fancy brands were held at $3.85 to $4 in sacks. Kansas clears were in no demand whatsoever, and offerings from mills continued rather free and there was also quite a little spot stuff pressing on the market. Prices were held at $3.55 to $3.75 in sacks.

There was little business done in soft winter wheat straights where the trade found it necessary to purchase an odd car or two to replenish stocks, but there was no evidence of active trading whatsoever. Prices were held at $4.25 to $4.35 in wood.

Mill feed prices were more or less steadily held during the entire week with a very quiet demand. City bran in bulk was held at $25 at the mill.

New York Market Prices.

All prices quoted are the prices at which the trade could purchase in sacks and include brokers' commissions, or receivers' profits and charges:

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $4.60@4.85 in bbls.; straights, $4.45@4.50 in bbls.; clears, $4.15@4.30 in bbls.; low grades, $3@3.30.

Winter Wheat Flour—Patents, $4.80@4.90 in bbls.; straights, $4.25@4.35 in bbls.; clears, $3.85@3.95 in bbls.; low grades, $3.15@3.50.

Kansas Flour—Patents, $4.35@4.65; straights, $4.15@4.35; clears, $3.35@3.75; low grades or low clears, $3.25@3.40.

Mill Feed—Bran, coarse Western spring, in 100-lb. sacks, to arrive, $26; standard middlings, $25.50; flour middlings, $28; red dog, to arrive, $29; oil meal, $31@31.50; city feed, bulk bran, $25; 100-lb. sacks, $27; middlings, $25@30; red dog flour, $3.15.

New York Notes.

M. P. Fuller of Everett-Augenbaugh & Co., Waseca, Minn., was a visitor on 'Change during the past week.

J. A. Walter of the J. A. Walter Milling Co., Buffalo, N. Y., was here several days during the past week.

To Investigate Exchanges

Congressman Manahan Claims Manipulation Is Reason for High Cost of Living.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 23.

A congressional inquiry into the organization and operation of the Chicago, Duluth and Minneapolis grain exchanges to determine their influences over wheat and flour prices in the country was proposed in a resolution introduced in the House of Representatives last week by Representative Manahan of Minnesota. The resolution was referred to the Rules Committee, where it will probably die. However, Representative Manahan announced his intention of pressing action on the resolution at an early date.

In the preamble to the resolution it is declared that the high cost of living has not responded to the general reduction in tariff rates, and it does not yield to the steadily falling prices received by farmers for their products. The world's demand for wheat and the consumption so closely balance the production from year to year that there is not legitimate occasion for violent fluctuations in the price of that necessity.

Representative Manahan declares that the constant changing price to the farmer and the continued high price to the consumer are due to the manipulations in the purchase and sale of wheat in the three organizations which he asks to be investigated. He charges that each of these three is a monopoly controlling wheat prices.

It is declared in the resolution that the Chicago Board of Trade and its operations are controlled by memberships which are owned by a few large companies. Mr. Manahan names several.

Letters From Mills.

The Eagle Milling Co., Bentonville, Ark., says flour business is quiet, with all sales going to local territory for immediate shipment. Mill feed is in good demand. Growing wheat looks fine.

Ironton Manufacturing Co., Ironton, Mo.: "Are running mill three days in week. Flour business is slow in general territory, with local demand fair. Mill feed is selling rapidly at high prices. Growing wheat is in good condition."

Phillips Milling Co., Belton, Tex., will probably add some new machinery to its present plant. The mill will be overhauled and if crop prospects continue bright the capacity of the mill will be increased. At present the plant is running eight hours daily. Flour business is slow locally. Feed is selling fast.

D. Underhill, Mountain Home, Ark.: "Are running mill on one-third time. Flour is quiet to local and outside trade. Feed is in brisk demand. Growing wheat looks fine. We will make some improvements in our plant in the near future. A new boiler will be installed in our power room and a bran packer and other machinery in the mill proper."

Illinois

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 20, 1914.

The past seven days have developed nothing startling in the Chicago flour market. There is a general lack of interest in demand and values are unchanged. Local mills are operating only half to three-quarters time, and even at this rate, coupled with the fact that shipping directions on flour already booked are being received in better volume, still millers are unable to take care of their output from day to day. The flour going to Eastern markets during the week was approximately 15,000 barrels less than the previous week's shipments.

There is a tendency toward slightly lower quotations on soft wheat flour, due to the fact that there is a large stock of this grade in storage at Chicago at the present time, but mills, with a few exceptions, are unwilling to quote for either prompt or deferred shipment at the basis offerings are being made by soft wheat handlers.

In the past few days a few scattering sales were made on export account, but most of the bids cabled were too far out of line to receive any consideration. Well-known exporters venture the opinion that the near future will see an awakening in the demand for flour in foreign markets.

While the volume passing and values on all grades of flour are unsatisfactory from the standpoint of millers, brokers and jobbers, the market on rye flour is the most disappointing and demoralized. The demand is very slow and quotations unsteady, buyers being almost able to name their own prices. The general quotation on patent white rye is $2.60 jute delivered and $2.30 for the dark.

The weather conditions continue favorable and the mill feed market is strong, with an increased demand which enables mills to dispose of the greater portion of their offal. Bran is sold in greater volume than middlings or the heavier grades of feed.

Chicago Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Special brands (basis wood), $5.30 per bbl.; standard patents (basis jute), $4@4.15; straight, $3.70@3.85; first clears, $3.30@3.60; second clears, $2.60@2.80.

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $4@4.20; straight, $3.80@4; fancy clears, $3.50@3.70; standard clears, $3@3.25.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $4.10@4.20; straight, $3.90@4; fancy clears, $3.30@3.50; low grade, $3.15@3.35; Michigan, 10c higher; patent, $4.20@4.35; straight, $4.05@4.15.

Mill Feed (100-lb. sacks)—Spring wheat bran, $21; standard middlings, $23.75; red dog, $27.50.

Rye Flour (in jute)—White, $2.80@3.00; dark, $2.30@2.60.

Coast Flour—Patent, $4.55@4.70; straight, $4.30@4.50.

Chicago Notes.

Robert McDougall of the grain exporting firm of Knight & McDougall is taking a much-needed vacation in Florida.

W. B. Armitage, Harry L. Gale and E. B. Garner were recently admitted to membership on the Chicago Board of Trade.

Andrew McLaughlin, treasurer of the New Century Co. of Chicago spent several days in Pittsburg the early part of the week.

The Chicago Flour Men's Club held their regular monthly meeting and dinner at the Great Northern Hotel on Wednesday evening, Feb. 18.

The Quaker Oats Co. has recently declared its regular quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent on common and 1½ per cent on its preferred stock.

Among recent Chicago visitors were H. S. Kennedy of the Huhn Elevator Co., Minneapolis; F. E. Goodrich, secretary and treasurer of the Shawnee Milling Co., Topeka, Kan., and H. H. Hanneman, connected with George C. Christian & Co., Minneapolis, who stopped en route home from Eastern markets.

Flour Inspector John T. Canvin advises that, while the flour receipts in Chicago at the present time are not large, the grade is very good—in fact, better than for some time past.

F. W. Heller, Indianapolis, Ind., state representative in Central States territory for the New Century Co. of Chicago, spent several days in Chicago during the week.

William E. McHenry, ex-vice-president of the Chicago Board of Trade, and formerly one of the most active brokers in the grain world, died on Tuesday, Feb. 17. Mr. McHenry was a member of the board from 1875 to 1902, and was vice-president of that organization in 1881 and 1882. Large orders were executed by "Billy," as he was familiarly called, for the stars of the grain pits, such as B. P. Hutchinson, Edward Pardridge and John W. Kauffman, the St. Louis plunger. On account of failing health, he disposed of his membership on 'change and for a time held positions in the employ of the government.

Indiana

Indianapolis, Feb. 23, 1914.

Trade in flour has been quiet during the week, with orders comparatively few and none in large amounts. Prices remained the same. Small lots for immediate delivery have been the rule, and this condition promises to continue for several weeks.

Country wheat has been moving more freely of late and many farmers are evidently counting on a disposal of all of their supply soon. The growing wheat had a good start before the snow came, but had not advanced to the point where there was danger of freezing.

The production of flour last week was 11,668 barrels, compared with 13,565 the previous week, and reflects the lighter demand. This is a very large increase over the amount registered by the Board of Trade a year ago, however, when it was only 5,882 barrels. In 1912 it was 5,666 barrels.

The greatest activity of the week has been in mill feed. The cold snap continued with little interruption and the call for feed increased sharply. The result has been a jump in prices, mill feed now being quoted at from $24.50 to $25.50. A week ago it was from $24 to $25.

Indianapolis Market Prices.

Prices quoted by Indiana mills, flour in wood and feed in bulk, all f. o. b., are:

Indiana Flour—Soft winter wheat, patents, $4.55@4.65; straights, $4.25@4.35; clears, $3.90@4.05.

Northwestern Spring Wheat—Patents, $4.30@4.40.

Mill Feed—$.24.50@25.50.

Indiana Notes.

James M. Monn, who for 22 years conducted a flour and feed store in North West street, Indianapolis, and who retired several years ago, is dead.

The Cleveland Grain Co. of Illinois has sold out to the Cleveland Grain Co. of Ohio, which announces that $25,000 of its stock will be represented in Indiana.

The president of the Chicago Board of Trade, C. H. Canby, in an interview ridiculed the charges made in the resolution introduced in Congress by Representative Manahan. Mr. Canby stated that it was almost unbelievable that anyone could make such a series of absurd and untrue allegations as are contained in the resolution of Mr. Manahan.

Ohio

Cincinnati, Feb. 23, 1914.

There is a good shipping demand for flour of all descriptions, and light offerings brought about a firmer tone to the market. Winter wheat flour is in meager supply and strongly sustained.

With winter wheat in this section passing the dollar mark, it brought about an advance of 5 cents in prices of winter wheat brands of flour. Large bakers declare that their supplies are running short, and they now seem anxious to get in on the market before future advances are recorded. They were bidding for flour in 1,000-barrel lots. There were a number of sales made for flour in 2,000-barrel lots during the week, which was owing to the firm market.

While the dealings in spring wheat flour have not increased to any striking extent, there is more animation. Buyers are numerous and interest is manifested, many buyers being willing to make bids. Many of the bids were too low to permit activity. Patent flour seems to be desired.

No radical changes are noted in the market for Kansas brands, although there has been a slightly firmer and more hopeful feeling. At least, mill agents here are displaying more confidence, and some of them are inclined to look for more activity. A number of the large buyers have been running short, and it is only a question of a short time that they will again be in the market.

The firm cash rye market has stimulated the rye flour market to a great extent during the week. Rye flour millers here bought freely of rye, as there has been a scarcity of rye for some time. City pure brands of flour moved up 5 cents during the week.

Heavy snowfall, together with real cold weather in this section, has strengthened mill feed. Bran and mixed feed moved up $1. There is a good inquiry for bran coming from country points, and the feed supplies are very light. The output of the mills here is limited, and the trade looks to another advance during the coming week.

Cincinnati Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $4.35@4.50; straight, $4.05@4.20; fancy, $3.80@4.

Hard Wheat Flour—Patent, $4.50@4.65; straight, $4.30@4.35; clear, $3.90@4.10.

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $4.65@4.85; straight, $4.15@4.30; clear, $3.85@4.05.

Rye Flour—Northwestern blended rye flour, $3.75@3.90; city pure, $4.10@4.20; city blended, $3.80@4.10.

Mill Feed—Bran, $26@26.50; mixed feed, $26.50@27; middlings, coarse, $27.50@28; middlings, fine, $28@28.50.

Ohio Notes.

The Canton Feed and Milling Co. of Canton has increased its capital stock from $175,000 to $225,000.

The Lindsey Grain Co. of Lindsey filed incorporation papers at Columbus this week to do a grain business.

Guy M. Freer, traffic manager of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, left for Kansas City, where he will attend a hearing on the subject of reducing rates on grain from that city to points in the Southeastern territory.

The Cincinnati Grain and Hay Exchange of the Chamber of Commerce elected its officers this week. They were as follows: William R. McQuillan, president; H. Edward Richter, vice-president; Paul Van Leunen, secretary and treasurer.

Receipts of flour at Cincinnati this week were 21,762 barrels, compared with 20,872 barrels last week and 19,878 barrels a year ago. The shipments this week were 18,896 barrels, compared with 17,010 barrels a week ago and 17,654 barrels a year ago.

Redmond Fitzgerald, secretary and treasurer of the Fitzgerald Bros. Co. of Cincinnati, was presented with a handsome piece of silverware on 'Change by W. C. Culkins, executive secretary of the Chamber of Commerce. The occasion was his recent marriage.

New Orleans

New Orleans, Feb. 2, 1914.

Better feeling was the rule in the flour market last week. Trade was not brisk, owing to the approach of the Mardi Gras, when all trade slumps, but the demand was steady and inquiry active. The bulk of the business was from the city in sales to bakers, cracker men and macaroni factories. County trade was at a low ebb, except in the truck and fruit districts, where hard times seem not to have hit the rural folk. The business passing was controlled by the Kansas and Nebraska mills, although Illinois and Missouri millers came in for a fair share. Quotations were up fully 5 cents a bbl. on all grades, but manufacturers' agents were willing to make cuts to figures of the week previous to get business.

Kansas quotations were: High patents, $4.20@4.45 per bbl. in cottons; straights, $4.00@4.20; clears, $3.60@3.70. Sales were restricted to single car lots, but the aggregate was good. Straight sold more freely than patents and the demand for clears was better than ordinary. No round lots were sold. Oklahoma flours were still out of line, but sales for export were made.

Spring wheat flours did better than the week previous, but nothing to brag of. Prices were maintained more stiffly and brokers were more independent in their attitude. Some country sales were made, the ruling quotations being: High patents, $4.35@4.50; straights, 15 cents less, and no quotations on clears.

Missouri and Illinois mills seemed to control the soft wheat demand. There was a lively competition for the little business offering and some price-cutting was done. Sales effected were for small lots, though some good country business is predicted in the strawberry belt. Values were: 98 per cent patents, $4.55@4.70; straights, $4.45@4.65; extra fancy, $4.00@4.15; clears, $3.75@3.85.

Millfeed prices varied little from last issue and the movement was slow. Kansas bran was selling in small lots at $1.35@1.37, with soft wheat brans 1 to 2 cents lower per 100 lbs. Shorts made few sales at $1.47@1.49.

FOOT SNOW IN SOUTHWEST.

Wheat Belt Is Visited by Heaviest Fall of Year.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 23.

The worst blizzard of the year visited the Southwestern winter wheat belt early this week. Temperatures on Sunday went down sharply, but a covering of sleet protected the wheat plants. Snows are still falling throughout Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma and other winter wheat states. The covering in some sections is more than a foot deep. Farmers report the snow drifting at scattered points, but this condition is only local, as the strong winds have abated.

The snows will afford a welcome blanket for the wheat plants. Reports from mills in the interior indicate that farmers are jubilant over the heavy fall, as it will put plenty of moisture in the ground later. Crop prospects were boosted considerably by the snows.

G. C. Linzy, millwright, is now employed on the plant at Milford, Neb.

Minnesota

Minneapolis, Feb. 21, 1914.

There has been a strong undertone to the wheat market all week, and it closed fully a cent higher than last Saturday. There is a good, strong cash demand and offerings are readily absorbed at steadily advancing premiums as compared with the options. No. 1 hard wheat sells readily at 3½ cents over the May. North Dakota No. 1 northern will bring 2½ cents over May, and Minnesota No. 1 November 2 cents over, velvet chaff 1½ cents over.

The general impression is that receipts will steadily decrease from now on, as the farmers in the Dakotas have sold practically everything except what they are keeping for seed.

The mills, as a rule, have noticed a little better demand for flour, and sales the past week show some improvement. The larger bakers and jobbers are not buying much, but the smaller trade is getting pretty well cleaned up and is forced to buy to keep itself supplied.

A little export business was done on the low grades, but nothing on patents, which are about a shilling too high for foreign markets. Mill feed, especially bran, is in good, strong demand at advanced prices, $22.75 f. o. b. Minneapolis in 100s being obtained in some cases. Standard middlings meet a slow sale, and good heavy flour middlings are in fairly good demand. The Eastern markets are not as strong as the West and Central states. Perhaps this is due to the sentimental effect of the importation of feed from Argentine.

The mills, as a rule, are not running on full schedule. Three-quarter time would probably represent the average. A little more hopeful feeling prevails as a general thing among the millers at the close of the week.

Minneapolis Market Prices.

Minnesota Spring Wheat Flour—First patent, $4.35@4.85; second patent, $4.05@4.35; first clear, $3@3.80; second clear, $2.70@3.

Corn Products—Corn meal, granulated white, $3.60@3.80; corn meal, graulated yellow, $3.60@3.80; coarse corn meal and cracked corn, $21.50@21.75; ground feeds, corn and oats mixed, $21.75@22.50.

Millstuffs—Bran, in 100-lb. sacks, $21.50@22.50; standard middlings, in 100-lb. sacks, $21@21.50; red dog, in 140-lb. sacks, $24@25.

Minnesota Notes.

Minneapolis grain men profess to welcome a federal inquiry into the methods of the grain trade, provided that the inquiry will be a fair one, and predict that it will be even a greater farce than the investigation last winter by the Minnesota Legislature, which failed to reveal anything discreditable.

The first school for millers in the United States will be founded in Minneapolis as the result of the beneficent bequest of William Hood Dunwoody, late vice-president of the Washburn-Crosby Co., who in his will set aside about $2,000,000 for this purpose. The bequest provides for the establishment of an industrial institution for boys, but, as all the directors of the foundation, with one or two exceptions, are connected with the milling and grain trades, and Mr. Dunwoody's wishes, though not expressed in the will, are well known, it is known that the theoretical and technical side of flour milling will receive much attention.

Arrivals of wheat in Kansas City showed a slight loss. Receipts totaled 317 cars last week, compared with 387 a week ago, 305 a year ago and 330 two years ago. Elevator stocks increased 32,856 bushels in face of the lighter receipts. Holdings in public and private elevators total 7,192,140 bushels.

Philadelphia

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 21, 1914.

Have had a week of very poor business as far as selling flour and feed for shipment from the West is concerned. The trade do not take much stock in the advance in wheat and they will only buy feed as their wants materialize. Have had a cold, stormy week with plenty of snow to protect the growing wheat.

The mills advanced their limits on flour 15 to 30 cents a bbl. and are trying to confine their sales to within 90 days' shipment, although some of the larger mills are booking as far ahead as the trade will buy.

Philadelphia Market Prices.

Prices f. o. b. Philadelphia in full or mixed cars:

Flour—Spring patent (basis wood), $4.60@4.90; straight, $4.35@4.65; clear, $4.10@4.30; low grade, in jute, $3.10@3.20.

Winter patent (basis wood), $4.50@4.90; straight, $4.20@4.35; clear, $3.90@4.00; extra, $3.65@3.75.

Kansas patent (basis 98-lb. cotton or 140-lb. jute), $4.40@4.65; straight, $4.20@4.50; clear, $3.65@3.90.

Western rye in sacks, $3.40@3.50; Pennsylvania rye in wood, $3.50@3.60.

Feed—Spring, in 100-lb. sacks, red dog, $29@30; flour middlings, $29@29.50; standard middlings, $26@26.50; bran, $27@27.50; Kansas middlings, 100-lb. sacks, $31.50@32.00; bran, $28@29; winter middlings, bulk, $27; bran, $27.50.

Pennsylvania Notes.

H. Albert Thissell, a well-known flour salesman and broker, died at the age of 54 years. Mr. Thissell has been identified with the flour business for a great many years, selling from the West and for local mills.

Watson S. Moore of Duluth, C. Bernet of St. Louis, and Chas. B. Spaulding of Chicago were visitors to the 'change lately.

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Corn Products Department

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 23, 1914.

Reflecting the bearishness in corn, prices of corn goods were weak, but no material change in quotations was recorded. Mills anticipating the heavy snows early this week will have a tendency to advance quotations. A good increase in business is expected. The lower temperatures will have the effect of causing stocks in hands of retailers to move into consuming channels in better shape, and this will lead to an improvement in new sales and freer shipping instructions.

Chop declined about 2c last week, and a good increase in the volume of sales was noted. Missouri was a good buyer of chop last week in straight cars on a basis of $1.24 per 100 pounds. Arkansas was also a fair outlet. Pastures in the Southwest are covered with snow and the consumption of chop is much heavier. Cash handlers of corn expect the snow to result in a much better feeding demand, and this is also the view of the local chop millers.

Most of the meal moving out of Kansas City to the South went on old contracts. A weak tendency prevailed in prices, and some new sales were made at declines of 5c per 100 pounds. Iowa and Illinois mills continue to underquote Southwestern mills in many sections of the South, but in Oklahoma and Texas and part of Louisiana local mills are on a parity with those in the Northern corn belt and are able to do some business. Most sales of meal last week were made on a basis of $1.55 to $1.60 for cream corn meal in small paper sacks, kiln-dried and degerminated.

Brewers are not in the market at present. Their stocks are not heavy, but present prices are, in their estimation, too high. Brewers' grits are held at a range of $1.55 to $1.60 per 100 pounds. There was some ordering out by brewers on old orders, but even directions are slow.

The poor feeding demand for cash corn in Kansas City during the past week caused a small decline in prices. Some car lots sold at a loss of 3 cents under quotations of the preceding week. Futures had a slight upturn during the week on the possibility that the statement of the Department of Agriculture on March farm reserves would show holdings of only 800,000,000 bushels, compared with 1,300,000,000 a year ago.

Following quotations for corn products, basis f. o. b. Kansas City, for shipment within 30 days, either in straight or mixed cars, were reported by Missouri River corn millers last week: Cream corn meal, in small cotton or paper sacks, kiln-dried and degerminated, $1.55@1.60 per 100; coarse hominy grits, in 100-lb. bags, $1.60@1.65 per 100; brewers' grits in 100-lb. bags, $1.55@1.65 per 100; corn chop in 100-lb. burlap bags, natural, $1.24@1.27 per 100; corn bran in 100-lb. bags, 95c per 100.

New York, Feb. 21, 1914.

Business in corn goods was extremely light during the week, with prices nominally unchanged.

Current quotations are: Meal, kiln-dried export, $3.35 in barrels; fine yellow, $1.45@1.50; coarse, $1.40@1.45; hominy, $3.70; granulated yellow, $3.65; corn flour, $1.65. Brewers' goods: Meal, $1.72; grits, $1.73; flakes, $2.05.

Oklahoma City, Feb. 23, 1914.

Cash corn advanced about 2 cents per bushel last week. Consequently chops and meal are slightly higher. Corn chops in new sacks is quoted at $1.45@1.55 per cwt. and meal at 34@37 cents per 17½-lb. sack. The demand continues good and most of the corn mills are going to capacity. Corn is costing the mills 68@70 cents per bushel f. o. b. country points.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Feb. 23, 1914.

Heavier consignments of better grades of corn brought about a reduction in the corn products market this week. The bulk of the arrivals of corn is grading No. 2 and No. 3 grade, and the corn mills have been taking hold freely. The cash corn market broke 2 cents during the week, and corn products were lowered 3 cents in sympathy with this reduction. The total receipts of corn this week aggregated 234 cars, and fully three-fourths of this stock was taken by the millers. The elevator interests seem to be well stocked with corn, and at the auction the majority of the bidding was done by the local corn millers. Quotations are: Corn meal, $1.40@1.45; corn chop, $1.30@1.35.

Ft. Worth, Tex., Feb. 24, 1914.

Trade in corn products was fairly good all of the past week, the corn mill men report. No change was made in prices.

Standard meal, 65c per 35-lb. cotton sack, with 33c for halves. Corn chop, $32 per ton, packed in cotton or jute 100-lb. sacks. Basis Group 1, Texas grouping.

Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 23, 1914.

Corn products are in moderate demand, and no features are noted. The cold weather has caused more activity in the movement of corn. No. 2, white milling corn is quoted at 77½ cents, while other grades are 2 to 6 cents lower. Bolted cornmeal is $1.70 per 96-lb. bag; pearl meal and grits, $1.80@1.90 per 96-lb. bag.

New Orleans, La., Feb. 21, 1914.

Corn goods made a slight advance last week on this market, due to slight flurries of cold weather and the advances in western corn prices. Prices were up from 5 to 10 cents a bbl. and the demand was more healthy than for several weeks. Inquiry gave encouragement for March and April business, when jobbers hope for still better prices. A lively export demand was created by the orders cabled from the Mexican oil fields.

Ruling prices for corn goods Saturday were as follows, basis carloads f. o. b. New Orleans, in cotton sacks: Grits, $3.65@3.80; cream meal, $3.55@3.65; standard meal, $3.40@3.50; corn flour, $3.35@3.45. Wood basis was 20c a bbl. over cotton. Chops and unbolted meals were selling well at the quotations of the week previous.

Ocean Bookings Are Heavier.

Ocean rates have a weak tone. Kansas City agents report an increase in the amount of flour booked to go to foreign countries. This is an indication of heavier business with foreign countries. A large percentage of the ocean freight is for March.

	Atlantic All Rail.	Through Gulf.
Amsterdam	37	36.50
Aberdeen	44	44.50
Antwerp	44	36.00
Belfast	42	42.50
Bristol	41	.....
Bremen	37	38.50
Dublin	43	.....
Dundee	44	46.00
Glasgow	41	41.50
Hamburg	36	36.50
Hull	43	.....
Leith	41	....
Liverpool	38	37.00
London	39	38.50
Manchester	38	37.50
Newcastle	44	.....
Rotterdam	35	35.00

The Nebraska mill now being erect- Lawrence Neb., has been incorporated with a capital stock of $12,000. Incorporators are Henry J. Pohlmeier and others. An elevator will be constructed. Work will start this week.

Nebraska

Omaha, Neb., Feb. 23, 1914.

To write anything about flour conditions in this state is somewhat monotonous. From week's end to week's end reports come into this office: "No change." That the market is firmer is sure, and, while a few millers here and there, with well-established trade, have advanced 20 cents a bbl., general quotations are on a $4.60 basis for best patents in cotton.

There are still a few millers offering at $4.40, but they are few. In Omaha quotations have advanced 20c per bbl., making quotations to the grocery trade here $4.40. Bakers, however, claim to be obtaining their supplies on a $4 basis.

Iowa shipments still continue in goodly quantity at about $4.40 delivered. Eastern and export trade is little mentioned. Mill feed is in better demand, but there has been no advance in quotations. Jobbers advise that bran is wanted, and are prepared to pay about $22.50. Shorts are in less demand and are quoted at $24.

Interior mills report no change, and general quotations can be said to be $23 to $24; shorts $25 to $26.

The weather during the past week has been mild, and most of the snow has disappeared. Colder weather is advised, and unless it is accompanied by snow dealers fear damage.

Nebraska Millers Favor Rate Action.

At a district meeting of Nebraska millers in Norfolk on Feb. 12, the freight rate equalization question to Eastern points was given considerable discussion. All of the millers at the hearing favored started some action towards reducing the Eastern freight rates on flour. Positive action was deferred until after the annual meeting of the Southwestern Millers' League to be held in Kansas City on March 18.

The flour bleaching question was touched upon, and it was the consensus of opinion at the meeting that a favorable decision would be rendered. Most of the millers were optimistic.

It was the decision of the millers present that the millions of bushels of Argentine corn, which is being imported by this country, is not good enough for corn meal. They declare the imported corn too flinty and that the imported cereal cannot compete with the domestic product. It was their opinion that Argentine importations could not have much more effect on corn prices.

Among the out of town millers present were the following: J. W. Spirk, Neligh; A. T. Galloway, Oakdale; A. F. Diels, Scribner; John Witt, Leigh; W. C. Blackburn, St. Edward; J. B. Burgner, secretary, Grand Island; Mr. Bush, Howells; Chauncy Abbott, Schuyler, and Mr. Pierce, Madison.

NEBRASKA NOTES.

The Twidale Grain Co. and the Koehler Grain Co., Minden, Neb., have been consolidated and will be operated under the style of the Koehler-Twidale Elevator Co. The two concerns operate a number of elevators throughout Nebraska. E. H. Partridge will continue as manager at Minden.

George A. Brooks has been in the milling business near Creighton since 1874, or about 40 years. Mr. Brooks started as a merchant miller in a 12 by 24 room 36 years ago, Feb. 15, with a capital of just $14.85. At least in Nebraska, Mr. Brooks lays claim to being the original mill owner in length of service.

The Chadron Flouring Mill, Chadron, Neb., is planning to make a large purchase of Marquis spring wheat for seeding purposes. The mill will sell the seed wheat to the farmers at cost with the object of improving the quality of the seed wheat in its immediate territory. The farmers favor the new Marquis wheat.

A. H. Fricke, proprietor of the Papillion Roller Mills, Papillion, Neb., is closing a deal for the trade of his flour mill for some land. Messrs. Hayhow & McEvoy, who recently leased the mill, will not be affected by the change of ownership. They will continue in possession and operate the mill as heretofore.

Winter wheat in Nebraska is covered with snow, and although part of the snow blanket has been melted by the warm temperature last week, the wheat is well protected and is not likely to suffer any damage from cold weather. Condition of wheat throughout the state is reported as excellent and mills note that little or no damage has been effected so far. Millers are enthusiastic regarding the good condition in which the wheat has thus far passed through the winter.

The Snyder Roller Mill & Elevator Co. property at Snyder, Neb., has been taken over by the Snyder Farmers' Union, who will operate the mill and elevator hereafter. The farmers were organized with the express purpose of buying the mill and elevator, which was formerly owned and operated by Conrad Schneider, one of the pioneer millers of Nebraska. Mr. Schneider recently retired from business. The new company will take charge of the mill on March 1. Arthus Schulz was elected president of the Farmers' Union; Charles C. Haase, vice-president, and Anton Goebel, secretary-treasurer. The officers with Charles J. Lennemann and Frank Myers constitute the board of directors. The farmers have not as yet decided whether any improvements will be made in the plant before beginning operations.

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R. W. LIGHTBURNE, Jr., Agent

Board of Trade, Kansas City, Mo.

Wichita

Wichita, Kan., Feb. 23, 1914.

The flour market continues about the same as last week, with a steady demand but not enough to keep mills running on full time. Reports indicate mills running about three-fourths time. Some business has been worked for export, but most of the sales the past week have been worked to the Eastern States. Good patents are bringing from $4.35 to $4.50.

The cash wheat market continues about the same, with some advance, but, as mills are buying only enough to keep them running, there is not much demand. Cash wheat sold in Wichita from 89½ to 90½ cents, basis Kansas City, and $1.01, Group 1, Texas. The mills all seem to have about 30 days' stock ahead of them, and they are just picking up a car or two at a time, or whenever they see a bargain or need some particular billing.

Feed has fallen off the past week, and the demand is not quite so good. Not much feed being worked to Texas. Some bran and shorts from Argentine is being worked in Southern Texas, bran at about $24 per ton, delivered Galveston. Hence our feed is too high to work into that portion of Texas.

Kansas Notes.

Jas. A. McSwigan, manager of the Crescent Mill and Elevator Co., Denver, Colo., is visiting the trade in the Southeast.

L. R. Hurd of the Red Star Mill and Elevator Co., Wichita, has returned home from Kansas City. While there Mr. Hurd took in the auto show and bought one of the finest cars in the show.

D. McKinstry of Oklahoma City, president of the Perry Mill Co., Perry, Okla., was a visitor in Wichita the first of the week. Mr. McKinstry says the growing wheat is looking fine and everything points to a bumper crop.

A. J. Hunt of the New Era Milling Co., Arkansas City, and C. M. Wallace of the Alexander Milling Co., Winfield, Kan., stopped off in Wichita on their way to Kansas City to attend the Memphis proportional rate case being tried by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

E. F. Oleson, export sales agent of the Red Star Mill and Elevator Co., Wichita, returned from a trip abroad Wednesday, where he has spent the last three months meeting the trade and looking over conditions generally. Mr. Roger Hurd, son of L. R. Hurd, manager of the Red Star Mill and Elevator Co., accompanied Mr. Oleson.

C. V. Topping, secretary of the Southwestern Millers' League; J. H. Sherman, secretary of the Wichita Board of Trade, and Martin E. Casto, traffic manager of the Wichita Transportation Bureau, attended the hearing in Kansas City regarding the Kansas City Board of Trade against the Frisco on the Memphis proportional rate.

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Designers and Builders of Fireproof Grain Elevators and Mills.

FROM THE SOUTHEAST.

Review of Conditions by a Well-Known Flour Salesman.

Jackson, Miss., Feb. 18, 1914.

It is really surprising that the continued spell of dull flour business holds out as it does. It is generally conceded the last few months have been the dullest this country has ever experienced on flour. There has been no snap or life to the market. Buying has been only to supply immediate wants. We believe that flour in stock and contracted ahead for by jobbers is fully 50 per cent smaller than is usually the case. These conditions have been brought about by various reasons, among others the trade having been somewhat bearish and some mills whose products are given preference are refusing to book flour beyond 60-day shipment, in fact, it is very pleasing to note there is most decidedly a noticeable inclination among a great many mills to refuse long-time booking as heretofore. This will unquestionably bring about a great improvement in flour conditions.

If the mills whose products are unknown in this territory and who are making such ridiculous prices and absurd terms would only realize this weakens instead of strengthens their case, flour business would be made more profitable. It is impossible to accurately quote prevailing prices. There is very little hard wheat sold in this market. No Colorado flour sold here to speak of. Quotations are soft winter wheat flour, delivered in wood, 196 pounds special patent, $5.40 to $5.80; standard patent, $4.60 to $4.90; extra fancies, $4.15 $4.35.

Demand for corn meal has been quite limited and bookings are much less than is usual at this season of the year. There is quite a tendency among corn meal mills to refuse bookings for over 60 to 90 days ahead. Standard meal in 190-pound wood is offered here from $3.20 to $3.40 for February shipment; 4c per barrel higher for March and April. Some few Nebraska mills have been quoting here in 38-pound sacks as ow as $3.10 per barrel, but they have booked very little meal. No. 2 white corn is quoted here at 83c to 84c per bushel bulk. The movement of corn is light. No. 2 white oats quoted at 49c per bushel bulk. Specifications on contract are moderate. Few new sales are reported. In mixed feeds there is only a moderate demand, but specifications on old contracts are moving fairly well. Best grades are quoted $33.50 to $34.50. On mill feeds there have been very few sales made recently.

Preparations for the 1914 cotton crop are well under way throughout this territory, and there has been considerable more plowing done now than is usual on March 1. The outlook for this year is very pleasing indeed. The soil in this section was never in better condition than at the present. Warm weather was followed by temperature of 18 degrees above zero, thus killing our insects.

Notes.

T. M. King of Jackson, Miss., who travels Louisiana for Valier & Spies Milling Co. of St. Louis, was a recent visitor here.

Cole-Baker Grocery Co. is the style of a new wholesale grocery firm that will open for business at Durant, Miss., on March 1.

H. L. Pearlstone, of the Kansas Flour Mills Co., was calling on the trade here this week. He quotes flour business as only fair.

L. E. Barr, manager of the Barrett Grocery Co. of Lexington and Tchula, Miss., was a recent visitor to Jackson and reports the outlook as very satisfactory in that territory.

LUTHER ELLIS.

Oklahoma

Oklahoma City, Feb. 23, 1914.

Flour business continues good, and reports indicate that most of the Oklahoma mills are on capacity runs. Hard wheat patent is bringing $4.50 per bbl. delivered Oklahoma points.

Mill feed is in excellent demand, and prices are practically unchanged from a week ago. Mills are offering only for immediate and prompt shipment, though dealers and brokers are asking for quotations to cover 30 and 60 days shipment.

Oklahoma Market Prices.

Flour—Hard wheat patent, $4.50@4.70; hard wheat straight, $4.30; soft wheat patent, $4.60@4.80; soft wheat extra fancy patent, $5.20@5.60.

Mill Feed—Wheat mixed feed (formerly mill-run bran), $1.30@1.35; standard shorts. $1.45; white shorts, $1.55; straight bran, $1.25.

Oklahoma Notes.

The Acme Milling Co., Oklahoma City, has recently installed several wheat scourers. These machines were furnished by the S. Howes Co., and are of the latest ball-bearing type.

The showers last week are considered to be a great help to growing wheat. According to reports, the entire state enjoyed a rain.

The feed mill of C. Y. Semple, Oklahoma City, is undergoing vast improvements. New machinery is being installed and the output of the plant will be considerably increased.

Texas

Ft. Worth, Tex., Feb. 21, 1914.

Last week was rather quiet in the flour trade, so millers report, but no special cause being offered in explanation—"just one of the vagaries of the trade," as one of the millers put it. Prices were unchanged.

Soft Wheat Flour—Standard high patent, $5 per bbl.; extra high patent, $5.50; seconds, $4.50 in cotton.

Hard Wheat Flour—High patent, $4.80; extra patent, $5.30.

Millfeed—Mill-run bran, in 100-lb. cotton or jute sacks, $28 per ton. Basis Group 1.

Texas Notes.

Work was begun last week on the additional reinforced concrete grain storage tanks of the Burrus Mill and Elevator Co., Ft. Worth, increasing the capacity 150,000 bu. and giving that plant the largest elevator capacity of any mill in Texas, it is claimed.

By the crumbling of the concrete foundations, three steel grain tanks, parts of the elevator of the Morten Milling Co. of Dallas, collapsed on Feb. 17 and spilled 25,000 bu. of wheat, much of which was lost, or recovered in a damaged condition, as rain followed Wednesday before all of the grain was recovered. Salvage on the tanks, it is estimated, will reduce the total loss to not more than $5,000.

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CAMBRIDGE MASS.

The Southwestern Grain Situation

The snow covering was partly melted throughout the hard winter wheat belt during the past week. Mild temperatures prevailed and reports from Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Missouri indicate that the plant has not been damaged to any appreciable extent thus far this winter. Farmers in Kansas say that they would much rather have a long spell of cold weather than the present irregular temperatures. The mild weather of the past week will not in any way injure the plant and reports indicate that the temperatures were not high enough to cause the sap to rise in the plants. Sleet late in the week was welcomed by wheat producers.

George B. Flack, representing the Sperry Flour Mills Co., San Francisco, in Southwestern territory, says that the growing wheat has not been damaged at all by the freezing and thawing temperatures of the past few months. Mr. Flack says that the wheat around Salina and throughout Kansas is in the best possible condition and prospects are now better than they have been at this time of the season for a number of years. Mr. Flack says that his company is buying very little wheat for shipment to California, on account of the rather slack flour trade on the Pacific coast.

It is reported that surface cracking of the wheat land soils in some sections of Nebraska threatens injury to the crops through the loss of soil moisture. However, this surface cracking is limited to a small territory. The Nebraska College of Agriculture is advising farmers that wherever possible the surface of the fine sandy loam soils should be rolled, as this will prevent cracking.

The snows of the past few weeks in the Southwest assure an abundance of moisture for the growing wheat in the spring. Although snows have not been as heavy as in previous years, most of the moisture has melted slowly and soaked in the ground. Mills in Kansas and Oklahoma report that farmers are enthusiastic regarding the amount of moisture in the ground and anticipate little danger from drouth early in the growing season, as they claim the supply in the wheat fields is sufficient to last for more than 45 days.

Some "bulls" are rather exaggerating the effects of the recent cold spell. One member of the Kansas City Board of Trade had a message from interior Nebraska which came off the wires in all seriousness, stating that the winter wheat had turned white. The cause is unknown, and partly ascribed to winter-killing. However, the crop expert later acknowledged that he might have been looking at the snow covering and not at the wheat.

Army Flour Wanted in Kansas City.

The Kansas City office of the Depot Quartermaster of the U. S. Army, 308 Gumbel Building, in charge of William R. Groves, will receive sealed bids on the following lots of flour. Delivery must be made before March 5. Bids must be in the local office by Tuesday, Feb. 24. Bidders are requested to state whether prices are basis delivered destination or f. o. b. mill:

76,048 pounds of Kansas hard wheat "issue" flour for delivery at Galveston and Texas City, Tex.

34,300 pounds of "issue" flour for delivery at Fort Sill, Okla.

36,260 pounds of "issue" flour for Fort McIntosh, Tex.

222,068 pounds of "issue" flour for Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

40,082 pounds of "issue" flour for Fort Riley, Kan.

40,082 pounds of hard spring wheat "issue" flour for Fort Riley, Kan.

Alfalfa Department

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 23.

Mixed alfalfa feeds were in good demand the past week, the weather being fairly favorable. Prices were on the same basis as a week ago. However, alfalfa meal was slow sale throughout the week and local dealers report a decidedly light volume of business. Prices are irregular with most orders secured at reduced quotations.

Local dealers do not know how to account for the small volume of business in alfalfa meal. Alfalfa mixed feeds are moving into consuming channels in good shape and stocks of meal in hands of mixers are light. Local dealers say that mixers are holding from the market as much as possible and anticipate better trade in the near future. Present prices are low and local handlers of meal do not look for any lower values.

Sales of mixed alfalfa feeds continue of a single carlot character. Most new business of mills is in nearby territory. Immediate Southwestern states are good purchasers of grain mixed alfalfa feeds. Arkansas is taking fairly well, states South and Southeast are not in the market at present. Missouri is an unusually good outlet now and mixers report that more than 50 per cent of their business is to this state.

Warehouse stocks of alfalfa meal in Kansas City are fairly heavy. Receipts are light, but local supplies are more than sufficient to take care of the trade now passing. Shipping instructions are not being received as anticipated by principal handlers, but all believe that this is not due to any large amount of stocks in hands of mixers. Colorado is not sending much to this market at present. Nebraska receipts are of poor quality and are finding slow sale. Most of the Colorado arrivals grade No. 1. No choice meal is to be had.

No. 2 meal sold as low as $17.50 in Kansas City, representing a decline of $1 to $1.50 per ton. No. 1 meal was fairly steady and sold principally at $18.50 to $19.50.

Quotations on alfalfa molasses feeds were steady. No. 1 alfalfa molasses feed sold at $20.50. Lower grades sold down to $19. Grain mixed feeds were in best demand. Prices ranged up to $27 for the grain dry mixed feed, while grain molasses feed sold at $24.50 to $25.75.

Alfalfa hay receipts in Kansas City were the heaviest since February, 1913, making up considerably more than half of the total hay supply. The lower temperatures helped the market and opened up enough new outlets to absorb the increased offerings. A fairly good clearance was effected at the close. Concessions were refused buyers and most hay sales were made at unchanged quotations. Low grade hay was moved in better shape than usual. Shippers took a fair number of the offerings, although they reported the shipping demand as little improved, notwithstanding the storms and cold weather. Total receipts of alfalfa hay were 328 cars.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Range of prices of sales on the Kansas City market during the past week were as follows:

Alfalfa Meal—Choice, nominally $21.50@22.50; No. 1, $18.50@19.50; No. 2, $17.50@18.

Alfalfa Molasses Feed—No. 1, $20.50@21.50; No. 2, $20.50; Standard, $19.50.

Alfalfa Grain Molasses Feeds—$24.50@25.75; alfalfa grain, dry mixed, $25.25@27.

Alfalfa Hay—Fancy, $17@17.50; choice, $16@16.50; No. 1, $15@15.50; No. 2, $10.50@13; No. 3, $8.50@10; Standard, $13.50@14.50

ALFALFA LEAVES.

The Bell Fourche Alfalfa Mill, Belle Fourche, S. D., is now being operated full time. The mill is grinding away steadily and is finding a good outlet for its meal and mixed feed in nearby territory.

The Omaha Alfalfa Milling Co., Omaha, Neb., is being sued for $3,000 damages by Anton Turomsa, who asserts that while employed at the company's mill on Feb. 6, engaged in pushing bales of alfalfa on an elevator, one bale fell back upon him, because of the faulty construction of the elevator, and a wire on the bale cut his hand, causing blood poisoning.

S. F. Gilman, proprietor of the Neligh Mills, Neligh, Neb., is contemplating the construction of an alfalfa meal mill in conjunction with his flour mill. Mr. Gilman stated last week that only during the past few days had he given the matter much thought, but upon submitting the proposition to the influential business men of Neligh, he had received much encouragement and from all indications the new enterprise will be boosted. The new plant will be located on a site owned by Mr. Gilman in the eastern part of the town, and power will be furnished by the Neligh Mills light plant, which is operated by Mr. Gilman.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 24, 1914.

There was a slight improvement in alfalfa products last week, due largely to the recent cold weather and snow. Mixers expect an improved demand in the next fortnight, as the rough weather put an end to pasturing and the increased demand for feeds should have a sentimental influence in alfalfa and the mixed feed market. Mills held prices steady on the week, with brown alfalfa meal quoted at $17@18, and green at $19.50@20.50 per ton. Sales of meal are going mostly to the South and the Ohio district, but the inquiry is scattered. Stocks of mixed feed are steadily moving to consumers, and mixers expect dealers in several states to shortly be in the market to replenish supplies. Good descriptions of alfalfa hay were lightly offered and met a fair to good demand, but supplies were mostly of common sorts, which were quietly inquired for. Alfalfa No. 3 sold at $12; No. 2 ranged from $13@15.50; No. 1 choice, $16@17 to $18.50 to $18.50 and $19.

New Orleans, La., Feb. 21, 1914.

Dealers in alfalfa products are sanguine of a greatly increased trade in the near future, owing to the number of planters who are planning to engage in the cattle and hog feeding business in the sugar district. Practically every planter in South Louisiana is investing in hogs and making preparations to do some stock feeding. The word has gone forth that hogs can be raised here at 2½ to 3 cents a pound and sold for from 9¾ to 11 cents per hundred on the hoof. Sugar planters are glad to catch at this prospect and many say they will stock up on stock feed to try the experiment. When this is done, feed men say they will begin to get increased sales from mixed feeds as well as cottonseed meal and hay, and the feeling here is one of encouragement. Demand for alfalfa meal picked up some last week on account of sales to chicken raisers.

The dairy demand was not large, but showed an increase. Quotations for meal were practically unchanged from last issue and jobbers in the intermountain states were still eager to make offerings at comparatively low figures. Stocks are low, but dealers say they will not replenish until they know for certain the sugar district farmers mean to turn their attention to stock feeding. Choice meal was selling fairly well at $23@24.50 a ton, with mixed feeds ranging from $27@29 a ton.

Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 23, 1914.

No important features have developed in alfalfa trade the past week. The demand for products is moderate. Western alfalfa of high grade is scarce and steady at $22@23 per ton. Alfalfa molasses and dry feed are quoted at $28@31 per ton.

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 24, 1914.

Dealers in alfalfa products report inquiries, sales and quotations unchanged. Cool weather and snow prevail, and the week on these commodities closed featureless. Choice pea-green alfalfa hay is quoted at $20 per ton in car lots f. o. b. Chicago. Hay of inferior quality is offered from $3 to $5 per ton less. Alfalfa feed, composed of alfalfa meal, molasses, corn and oats, is quoted at $24 per ton in 100-lb. sacks, in carloads, delivered. Alfalfa molasses feed is offered at $21 per ton.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Feb. 23, 1914.

The cold weather which has settled throughout this section has brought about a firmer tone in the alfalfa products market this week. There was a good demand noted for grain-mixed alfalfa feed both locally as well as to the Southern points, and prices advanced from 50 to 75 cents. Supplies are limited, and the dealers here have been rushed with orders both for small and large lots. Quotations are: Grain-mixed alfalfa feed, $27@27.50; mixed feed, $26.50@27; molasses feed, $26@26.50.

Investigate Switching Rates

Interstate Commerce Commission Will Look Into Absorption of Charges Over Country.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 23.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has set a hearing on Feb. 27 for the purpose of investigating the car switching business of railroads over the entire country. The investigation will inquire into the actual costs encountered by carriers in switching cars to industries and the charges and compensation for such service.

In connection with this, the National Traffic League will hold a meeting at Chicago Feb. 24, and members will go on to Washington to attend the hearing on the following Friday.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 21.

H. G. Wilson, transportation commissioner of the Kansas City Board of Trade and president of the National Industrial Traffic League, will attend the hearing in Washington. Mr. Wilson says that the investigation is a matter of vital interest to Kansas City shippers and he intends to represent their interests in Washington. He, Wilson, says that Kansas City has made little complaint regarding local switching charges, but the charges are higher than in any other city of the country, with the possible exception of Pittsburgh. The recent action of the railroads on competitive lines in making their intention known that they will refuse to absorb switching charges after a certain date has affected the millers in Kansas City largely, and this matter will be brought to the attention of the commission at the hearing.

The Norman Milling and Grain Co. of Norman, Okla., are considering plans for the installation of a 200 K. V. A. generator and 225-horsepower Diesel oil engine.

Southeast

Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 23, 1914.

Flour has ruled very firm in the Nashville market on account of the strength shown by wheat. Cash wheat advanced about 1 cent, placing quotations in local market around $1.02@1.03. While flour prices were not advanced, the tendency is to a higher level, and some of the millers are of the opinion that the era is at hand when higher flour will prevail. The local stocks of flour on Feb. 20 were 42,000 bbls., a decrease of 6,500 bbls., compared with the end of the preceding week. This shows a good tone in the matter of deliveries, as mills are operating at about the usual capacity. Southern jobbers are conservative in buying, though orders are reported for lots of 500 to 1,000 bbls. Some small export business has been handled. Some improvement is mentioned in the demand for millfeed, with prices steady and output being absorbed.

Nashville Market Prices.

The following prices are f. o. b. Nashville in car lots:

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (basis wood)—Best standard patent, $4.85 per bbl.; high patent, $4.45; half patent, $4.25; choice, $3.85; in cotton bags, 15c per bbl. lower.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (basis jute)—Best patent, $4.15@4.20.

Mill Feed—Bran, $26@27 per ton; middlings and shorts, $27@28; hominy feed, $25.50@26.50.

Southeastern Notes.

The report of the Nashville Grain Exchange, Feb. 20, shows stocks of grain at Nashville as follows: Wheat, 323,000 bus.; corn, 519,500 bus.; oats, 804,000 bus.

The Dunlap Milling Co.'s plant at Dunlap, Tenn., was burned, causing a loss of $17,500, with $3,000 insurance. The mills had a capacity of 100 bbls. of flour and 200 bus. meal daily.

The Universal Flouring Mills at Lebanon, Tenn., have been sold to a stock company composed of J. J. Askew, Thomas Askew, Robert Askew and S. P. Burton. E. S. Lawrence will be secretary. The company announces that extensive improvements will be made.

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Flour when matured shows a mellowed gluten of increased expansibility, loses its yellow vegetable coloring matter and attains its highest baking efficiency. **Matured Flour** produces a loaf of greater volume, finer texture and better color. It is a natural product, in a condition to render its fullest bread value to the consumer.

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We Invite Inquiries and Correspondence from Interested Millers

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Cash Grain Review.

By R. O. Johnson.

Wheat prices were firm last week, but traders asked this question: Can the Chicago bulls, who have that market in control and sentimentally influence all domestic markets, hold futures at the top of the recent slow 6-cent advance, in the face of a perfect winter wheat outlook over a record-breaking acreage, and when the market's past upturn was based partially on chances of a winter-killing scare, which daily is becoming less likely? Last year, under winter wheat crop conditions slightly less favorable than now, on a smaller acreage, prices rose much the same as recently, only to turn completely, once the chances for a winter-killing scare passed, and the May option went out under severe liquidation. Statistics now are slightly more bullish than then. The domestic wheat visible last week was 59,198,000 bushels, compared with 64,584,000 bushels last year, and between Feb. 1 and May 31 a year ago the visible decreased 26,644,000 bushels. World's wheat shipments last week totaled 12,816,000 bushels, against 14,000,000 the preceding week and 12,944,000 last year. Wheat on passage increased 3,256,000 bushels, against 4,112,000 bushels last year, which made the total 40,848,000 bushels, against 46,800,000 bushels last year. The European wheat visible supply increased 1,228,000 bushels, compared with a decrease of 3,400,000 bushels the week before, an increase of 600,000 bushels last year, which made the total 79,748,000 bushels, against 80,200,000 bushels last year. The Canadian wheat visible totaled 23,817,000 bushels, against 24,742,000 bushels the preceding week and 24,188,000 a year ago. Chicago wheat stocks increased 336,000 bushels last week, but total only 6,121,000 bushels, against 7,402,000 bushels last year. The Argentine shipped 2,376,000 bushels of wheat last week, against 1,920,000 the week before and 5,096,000 bushels last year, and since Jan. 1 has shipped only 9,656,000 bushels, against 25,184,000 bushels last year. These figures suggest that recent estimates of a 48,000,000-bushel surplus for export from Argentine may be authentic, which should turn foreign buyers to America for supplies, as a year ago the Southern country had 108,000,000 bushels surplus to supply European demands in the late crop season. Primary receipts of wheat continue light, and last week totaled 4,160,000 bushels, or 708,000 bushels under last year. Shipments were 1,885,000 bushels, against 2,339,000 bushels a year ago. Receipts since July 1 total 255,000,000 bushels, or 55,000,000 bushels under last year. Chicago had the largest wheat receipts last week for the same period in over four years—845,000 bushels—or 165,000 bushels over last year. Shipments were 389,000 bushels, against 293,000 bushels last year.

The smal primary receipts suggest that the Government estimate on reserves in farmers' hands as of Feb. 1, which will be issued on March 7, may show less than the trade expects. Semi-official estimates place the amount at 275,000,000 bushels, or 50,000,000 bushels more than a year ago, but supplies in second hands at 13,000,000 bushels less than last year, with an amount for carry-over July 1 and export of 142,000,000 bushels, against 112,000,000 bushels last year. Last year exports from Feb. 1 to July 1 were 44,000,000 bushels. On the same basis this year, by July 1 there would be a carry-over of 98,000,000 bushels, or only 8,000,000 bushels more than last year.

The trade remembers, however, that last fall the spring wheat farmer marketed his crop rapidly, on fear of competition with Canada following the removal of the duty on American wheat, while tight money at harvest time caused some forced selling of winter wheat, so that farm reserves may be much less than estimates. Export demands for wheat and flour continue fair, the total from America last week footing 3,100,000 bushels, against 4,000,000 bushels the previous week and 3,000,000 bushels last year. Since July 1 exports have totaled 183,186,000 bushels, compared with 161,908,000 bushels last year.

Official exports from the United States in January, however, were only 9,622,000 bushels, compared with 13,432,000 bushels last year, but since July 1 total 101,572,000 bushels, against 93,781,000 bushels last year.

Foreign wheat markets were steady last week, but were influenced mostly by continued firmness in American prices. The foreign crop outlook continues favorable, although there were unfavorable reports from Hungary, which were not borne out by rising prices at Budapest. The International Institute at Rome placed the Australian wheat crop at 111,000,000 bushels, against 80,000,000 bushels last year. Cash wheat markets generally were firmer, but the demand was not brisk enough to suggest any permanent improvement. The favorable crop outlook checks aggressive buying. The flour trade continues dull.

Montana Rates Unreasonable.

Rates on practically all kinds of grain moving East and West from Montana are attacked in a complaint by the Board of Railroad Commissioners of Montana against the Great Northern, Northern Pacific and other railroads. The petition asking for reductions in these rates was just filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission.

It is claimed by the State Commissioners that interstate rates from Montana points to St. Paul, Minneapolis, Minnesota Transfer, Duluth, Superior, Seattle, Tacoma and Portland on wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, flaxseed and millet seeds in carload lots are unjust and unreasonable. The new rates would give Northwestern millers a better opportunity to draw on Montana for winter wheat and result in a smaller demand for Southwestern winter wheat. A hearing has not yet been set.

H. W. Danforth of Washington, Ill., was elected president of the Illinois Farmers' Grain Dealers' Association at a meeting held on the 19th of this month. Bloomington was chosen for the next convention.

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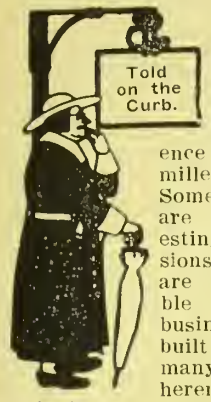
Hi-Grade Grain, Milling Wheat, Kiln Dried Milling Corn.



The editor of the "Told on the Cub" department has recently come into possession of some early correspondence of a prominent miller of the Southwest. Some of these letters are particularly interesting and the impressions contained therein are evidently responsible for the successful business which he has built up and maintained many years by strict adherence to true business principles. In deference to his wishes, however, we are not divulging more than his given name, but from time to time will give publicity to some of these letters so that others may gain similar knowledge which may be of benefit to them.

* * *

Springhill, Kan., June 1, 18—.

My Dear Henry: Having nothing els to do I will rite you a few lines to let you kno bow I am getting along and hoping you are well and hapy. As you kno I am at my unkles who has a large flour mill here wich is run by watter and makes a lot of fine flour. It is a fine place for a boy to be and I wish you were here with me. I am going to be a miller wen I grow up as my unkle ses thair is lots of monnie in the millin busvness and as he ses he has never got eny out of it thair must be lots in it. Thair are a lot of large bins hear wich are full of weat and wich they will soon grind up into flour. Say Henry you kno that wort on the back of my neck just under my left ear, well I fell into weat bin just up to it the other day and my unkle and the hed miller pult me outen it. Tbey was orful mad and told me to keap away from thair or I wood fall in and be ground into flour. Gee I bet I wood make a funny looking flour. So I guess I will have to keep away from thair now. Rite me soon and let me kno how you are getting a long from your old friend

GEORGE ———.

* * *

Springhill, Kan.. June 11, 18—.

My Dear Henry Your larst letter was a fine one only you didnt tell me who got likked in the fite with Ted Williams and Jim Dawson. I hope Ted did as he has it comin to bim. My unkle has put me to work as he ses tbat is tbe only way he can keep his i on me so I am doing odd jobs such as oppening the male and soarting out tbe letters for the stenografer to file. It is a fine job and will teech me the business so my unkle ses. my unkle is a fine feller and is orful good to other men. The other day a man came in who sed he cuddent pay for his flour now as he had to by an autymobeel for his dorter and my unkle told him to taik the flour and pay him wen he cud. He pays out monnie to the farmers who bring in the weat and they orl like him fine. The other day anuther man came in and sed he cud get his flour cheaper from sum other mill and my unkle ses I will sell you at the saim prise or go bust. I think it is mean of the other mills to sell cheaper and maik my unkle loose his monnie like that. We have a pease in the papper here each weke about our flour and it looks just fine. Well I must stop now as my unkle wants me to do some chores for him and I must go from your friend. GEORGE ———.

* * *

Springhill, Kan., July 15, 18—.

My Dear Henry: You don't rite as long letters as I do, but I am glad to get them just the saim. Rite me agane soon and I will anser. We are doin a fine busyness and are as busy as can be and are selling a hole lot of flour. The saim man came hear the other day and bort sum more flour the one that cuddent pay for it and my unkle told him to taik it home and it wud be orlrite to pay him wen he cud get the monnie. A lot of men ware hear today and my unkle took them around and showed them everything. From your friend,

GEORGE ———.

* * *

Springhill, Kan., Aug. 1, 18—.

My Dear Henry: Doant rite me anny more hear as my unkle ses I will have to go hoam tomorrer as some other man is comin to taik the mill. A feller wot wares a star like a pleeseman came along so I guess he will have to go. Thair is a big sine up on the door but it is to hi for me to read it. Annyway I have had a grate time and will be glad to get home again. Well so long will see you wen I get hoam. Your friend,

GEORGE ———.

Iowa

Des Moines, Ia., Feb. 23, 1914.

New sales of flour were effected last week in unchanged volume, but mills in the state report business fairly satisfactory, especially to local trade. Traveling salesmen for the hard winter wheat mills of the Southwest report orders about the same as a week ago, and note that business is slightly better than last year. Northwestern mill agents are transacting a moderate business in straight and mixed cars and are about on a parity with the Southwest on quotations.

No material price changes were made last week. There was a tendency on the part of Northwestern mills to advance quotations 10c per barrel and in a few instances Southwestern mills were asking 10c higher prices for established brands. As a general rule, hard winter wheat flour was selling on the same basis as a week ago, with local mills quoting spring wheat patents at 10c up.

Kansas mills held patents from $4.50 to $4.90. Most sales were made at $4.60 to $4.70. Des Moines dealers bought rather freely at $4.50, with interior trade paying the $4.60 and $4.70 price. In the Northwestern part of the state quotations to established trade in mixed cars ranged up to $4.90 for high patents. Nebraska sales were practically on the same basis as Kansas. There were a few orders made at $4.40, but general quotations wree above tbis figure.

Iowa mills are operating an average of 75 per cent of full time. Of course, the local trade continues the best outlet for flour. There is no Eastern demand, with the exception of Illinois and adjacent Eastern states. Some flour is being shipped to the Northwest, but not in large volume.

Spring wheat flour sales are mostly routine in character. Extreme short patents are quoted up to $5.10, especially the advertised brands.

Mill feed continues strong and is good sale. Bran is held at a range of $25 to $26 per ton in mixed or straight cars. Heavy feeds are still rather weak, with the result that the premium of standard middlings over bran is small. Standard middlings are worth about $1 per ton more than bran, with flour middlings quoted up to $20 to $30. Southwestern mills are still on a parity with the Northwest, but are not selling much feed in the state, except in mixed cars. Northwestern mills are not offering freely and are selling fair amounts of feed.

Iowa Wheat and Corn Movement.

Corn was marketed in increased volume throughout Iowa the past week. At some points in the state farmers were still holding to their farm reserves anticipating higher prices, but the general marketing in the state was heavier. Elevator operators are also disposed to sell their corn at ruling values. Many figure that price changes in the corn market in the next few months will be narrow.

Condition of winter wheat in the state is excellent. A heavy covering of snow protects the plant in most sections and farmers report to mills that little winter-killing has been effected so far. The wheat movement is light.

Alfalfa Meal--Haywood Alfalfa Warehouse Co.
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

The 1913 Alfalfa Crop Is Eleven Per Cent Short of last year's crop, and 3 per cent shorter even than two years ago when alfalfa reached the highest price ever known in Kansas City.

So Place Your Alfalfa Meal Orders Now

We'll take care of you. We have the hay and the mill to turn out "the meal that's all food." Write us for quotations.

The Otto Weiss Alfalfa Stock Food Co.,
Wichita, Kansas
Largest, oldest and best Alfalfa Plant in the United States.

ALFALFA-MOLASSES FEED
Best Quality Materials---Highest Feeding Value

We have an Attractive Proposition to Feed Dealers and Jobbers in Southwestern States. Write us Today for Details.

For Work Stock, Dairies and Cattle Fattening
Either Straight Alfalfa-Molasses Feed
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Made and Marketed to the Trade by the

We Use Cane Molasses Only

U. S. Stock Food Co.
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International Feeds
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DAN PATCH SPECIAL HORSE FEED—a World's Champion Horse Feed formulated and endorsed by Mr. M. W. Savage, owner of the World's Champion Pacing Horse, Dan Patch 1:55.

INTERNATIONAL SPECIAL DAIRY FEED—a complete ready ration for dairy use. Costs less than ordinary mill feed. You can pay more money, but you cannot buy a better producing ration than International Special Dairy Feed.

INTERNATIONAL CLIMAX FEED costs less money than Special Dairy Feed and is giving splendid satisfaction wherever sold.

INTERNATIONAL SUGARED HOG FEED—a concentrated feed for mixing with grains. Fattens hogs rapidly, makes pigs grow, keeps them healthy.

INTERNATIONAL SUGARED CATTLE FEED—a concentrated feed for mixing with grains. Fattens cattle quickly and gives a fine finish.

INTERNATIONAL POULTRY FEED—a scientific blending of wheat, corn, oats, barley, kaffir corn, sun flower seed. Largely increases egg production and keeps fowls in healthy condition.

INTERNATIONAL GROFAST CALF MEAL—a complete and cheap substitute for milk. Grows calves at a low cost without milk.

Our Prices on Above Feeds Are Always in Line With tbe Market.

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International dealers are live ones. Are you on our list of customers? If yon are not on our list. drop us a line and we will put you right for the balance of the season.

International Sugar Feed Company
Minneapolis, Minn.
Mills at Minneapolis and Memphis.

Climax Scoop Truck is a "Dandy"

Send Two More as Soon as Possible

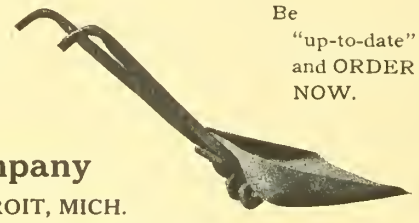
Toledo, O., Sept. 10th, 1913.

Detroit Scoop-Truck Co.

The Scoop-Truck you shipped us on trial is a dandy for unloading car corn from cars. Find our check inclosed to pay for this one and send us *two* more as soon as possible.

Toledo Grain & Milling Co

Price $10.00
At Factory.

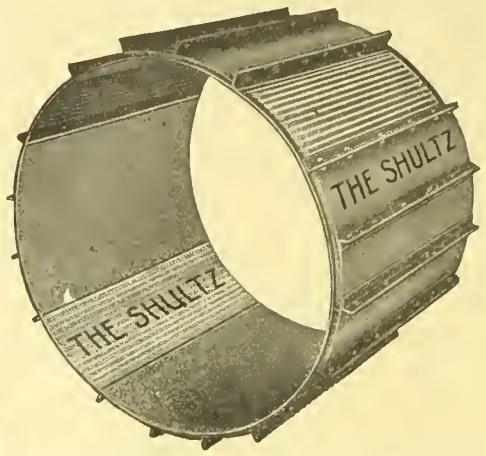


Be "up-to-date" and ORDER NOW.

Detroit Scoop Truck Company

2227 W. Jefferson Ave. DETROIT, MICH.

THE SCHULTZ PATENT COMPOSITION SCOURING CASE



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Made to fit any scourer.

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the miller, the packer, the jobber, the grocer, the housewife—clear down the line to the "consumer," they spread satisfaction, create demand and fetch trade. Milwaukee Bags, coupled with the "Milwaukee Method" of printing—bright—clean—clear—puts your flour on the market in attractive packages. There is a reason for the demand of Milwaukee Bags—let's get acquainted.

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CHAS. R. DECKER. R. M. SPIVEY,
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Standard, X, XX and XXX Quality
Grit-Gauze and XXX Grit-Gauze

EACH UNEXCELLED IN ITS CLASS

Supplied by the principal mill builders and mill furnishers throughout the country

H. & L. CHASE BAG CO.

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A trial order will prove all we claim.

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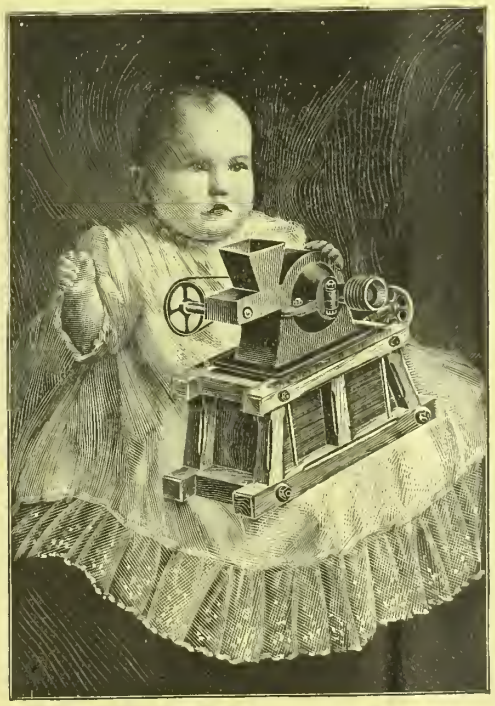

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Williams Patent Crusher & Pulverizer Company
St. Louis, U. S. A.

Want Ads.

CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT.

Cost of Advertising Under This Heading Is 50 Cents Per Insertion for One Inch or Fraction Thereof.

POSITION WANTED.

WANTED—Position as flour packer or miller's helper, or would accept position in elevator. Address Box 616, Horton, Kan.

WANTED—By July 1, or sooner, position as mill manager or assistant. Am 28 years old, with 10 years of experience. Thoroughly familiar with the milling business, and with all mill office work and accounts; now in office of 500-barrel mill. Can furnish references. State salary paid and give all pertinent information in first letter. Address Milling and Grain News, Box 217, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Position as head miller in mill of 100 barrels and up. Have had charge of mills from 150 to 2,000 barrels. Can furnish very best of references. Can keep mill in good repair, have my own tools. Married. Can come at once. Wish a situation where there are good schools. Address Milling and Grain News, Box 203, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Position as head miller or superintendent in mill of 100 to 1,000 barrels' capacity. Spring or winter wheat or corn goods. Middle age, ample experience. Reference exchanged. Would consider small investment in good going business. Write me today for particulars. Address Lock Box 474, Lockport, N. Y.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A competent manager for a flour milling, grain and coal business established with $50,000 investment. Applicant must invest $20,000 in the business and be able to hold down job. Address Milling and Grain News, Box 219, St. Louis, Mo.

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140-Barrel Flour Mill, 100-Ton Feed Mill, and 30-Ton Arctic Ice Plant, 500-Ton Coal Yard, good local Flour, Feed, Coal and Ice Trade; have own water, ground and spur track, incorporated and under one management, located in eastern Kansas, in good growing town of ten thousand, three Railroads, one Electric Interurban and Street Railway, business established, machinery in good working order, and in operation, or will sell one-half interest with management. Address Milling and Grain News, Box 216, St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE—A 70-barrel flour mill in good grain section and good town. Time given on part purchase price if desired. Address Milling and Grain News, Box 218, St. Louis, Mo.

BAGS FOR SALE.

5,000 second-hand grain bags for sale, any quantity. For prices write FOELL & CO., 123 Market St., St. Louis, Mo.

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ELEVATOR FOR SALE—At a bargain; 25,000-bu. cap. Flour and coal business. Good grain locality. First-class opportunity for right man. Hillrose Milling & Merc. Co., E. H. Link, Sec'y, Hillrose, Colo.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CASH BUYERS WAITING FOR GOOD BARGAINS AND GOOD BARGAINS FOR SALE—If you want to buy, sell or trade any kind of property, write me. I bring buyers and sellers together. Established 1881. Terms free. Frank P. Cleveland, 1558 Adams Express Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Improver Case Is Won

English Millers Are Given Decision in Controversy on Chemical Additions to Flour.

The decision in the trial to prevent millers in the United Kingdom from adding improvers to flour was rendered last week in favor of the millers. The millers were summoned in court for selling flour containing 6.3 parts per 100,000 of potassium persulphate, which, it was contended, was to the prejudice of the purchaser.

The judge held: (1) That the potassium persulphate was introduced in the course of the preparation of the flour as an article of commerce in a state fit for consumption. (2) That the addition did not prejudice the purchaser, seeing that it actually improved the flour, was not put in to conceal inferior quality, and was introduced in such small quantity as to be wholly innocuous in its effects.

The case of the improvers was considered by English millers as highly important as the bleaching controversy in this country. The point in controversy was whether the undisclosed addition of the small quantity of potassium persulphate was to the prejudice of the purchaser, that is, whether or not the flour delivered is or is not of the nature, substance and quality of the article demanded.

Some important points in the judge's decision follow, as they bear a close resemblance to the questions to be decided in the bleaching controversy and are of interest to millers in this country:

"To understand the position—and the importance which the case has assumed—it is necessary to remember that great rivalry exists between the country millers—a largely diminished and still diminishing class—and port millers—a flourishing and increasing class. As the English wheat makes a weak flour, the country millers were compelled to add the improvers, while the port millers can use all foreign strong wheat.

"Potassium persulphate, which is used to strengthen the flour, is obtained by passing an electric current through a cold and strong solution of acid potassium sulphate. It was claimed for it, and, in my opinion, with good reason, that when mixed with flour in a very minute quantity it tends to strengthen the gluten of a weaker wheat and cause it, for loaf-making purposes, to behave as if it were a strong wheat. It was also proved to my satisfaction that bread made from a weaker wheat stimulated by this minute addition made better flavored bread than if it had been made from a stronger flour without such addition, because it enabled a larger proportion of English wheat to be used, and it was demonstrated by baking experiments not only that the addition made a bolder and better risen loaf than without it, but that it had a distinct bleaching effect.

"Neither was I impressed by much of the evidence given by the prosecution's bakers. With them I could see it was to some extent, at least, a question of bakers vs. millers—their grievance was not so much that an improver had been added, but the miller had done it. Perhaps they would have preferred the opportunity of doing it themselves. Nor did I think anything of the arguments they put forward that the baker would not know how to fire his loaves if he was not told about the improver. It was stated in evidence that flours vary much in this way. An untreated strong flour might cause a baker for the first time the same trouble after he had used an untreated weak flour. The amount of additional water which it will take up would not, in my view, be enough to prejudice the purchaser."

IOWA NOTES.

Much Marquis seed wheat is finding its way to farmers through members of the Iowa Millers' Club.

William Smiley of the Plymouth Milling Co. has returned from a business trip in Southern markets. Mr. Smiley, accompanied by his wife, visited in Florida. He returned to Le Mars last week.

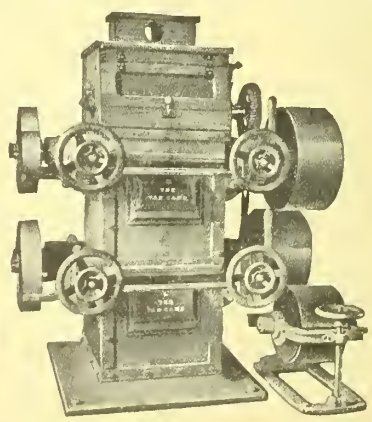
The elevator of the Neola Elevator Co., Highland Center, Ia., was completely destroyed by fire. The elevator had a capacity of more than 20,000 bushels, but it was nearly empty at the time of the fire.

The Iowa Farmers' Grain Dealers' Association elected Dr. Ira D. McVicar of Eagle Grove president at its annual meeting in Waterloo, Feb. 10, 11 and 12. Other officers chosen were: B. Hathaway of Kingsley, vice-president; W. J. Ray of Colo, secretary, and D. S. Conghlan of Fort Dodge, treasurer. Resolutions were adopted in favor of making farm homes and farm life more attractive. The "back-to-the-farm" movement was supported.

New Wisconsin Mill.

The Wisconsin Light, Power & Milling Co. was incorporated in Fond du Lac, Wis., recently. Capital stock is $10,000, and the incorporators are Oscar A. Huelman, Arthur H. Gennrich and Lawson E. Lurvey. Although the members of the new corporation are not ready as yet to announce their future plans, it is reported that they plan to erect a new mill or purchase some old plant and operate it.

ROLLER FEED MILLS



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Grinding is a very profitable side line for elevators.

Our mills are in a class by themselves.

Our price will get the business.

Write us today.

Decatur Foundry Furnace & Mach. Co., Decatur, Ind.

FREIGHT RATES ON FLOUR

The following are current rates on flour between the points named, in cents per 100 lbs., for domestic shipment only, basis all rail.

Minimum weights for carloads vary Local agents should be consulted as to requirements for different points before billing cars:

From / To	Kansas City	Omaha	St. Louis	Minneapolis
Albany, N. Y.*	28.20	28.20	19.20	24.50
Allegheny,: Pa.*	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Athens, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Atlanta, Ga.	34.00	35.00	26.00	40.00
Augusta, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Baltimore, Md.	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Binghamton*	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Birmingham, Ala.	32.00	33.00	29.00	38.00
Boston*	30.70	30.70	21.70	27.00
Buffalo*	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Cincinnati	17.00	17.00	8.00	18.00
Chicago*	12.00	12.00	8.00	10.00
Charleston, S. C.	33.00	34.00	25.00	39.00
Cleveland, O.	20.50	20.50	11.50	18.50
Columbus, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Detroit, Mich.*	19.50	19.50	10.50	18.00
Erie, Pa.*	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Ft. Smith, Ark.	14.00	17.00	16.00	28.00
Galveston	36.00	41.50	36.00	50.00
Grand Rapids*	19.50	19.50	10.50	18.00
Indianapolis	16.50	16.50	8.00	16.00
Jackson, Miss.	23.00	24.00	21.00	32.50
Kansas City	.....	7.75	11.75	14.00
Little Rock, Ark.	18.00	21.00	14.00	28.00
Los Angeles, Cal.	65.00	65.00	75.00	75.00
Louisville, Ky.	17.00	17.00	8.00	19.00
Macon, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Memphis, Tenn.	14.00	15.00	11.00	23.50
Meridian, Miss.	23.00	24.00	21.00	35.00
Milwaukee	12.00	12.00	10.50	10.00
Minneapolis	14.00	14.00	14.00	.....
Mobile	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Nashville, Tenn.	20.00	21.00	12.00	26.00
Natchez, Miss.	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
New York*	28.70	28.70	19.70	25.00
New Orleans	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Omaha	7.75	.....	14.00	14.00
Peoria, Ill.	10.50	10.50	6.00	10.00
Philadelphia*	26.70	26.70	17.70	23.00
Pine Bluff, Ark.	18.00	21.00	14.00	28.00
Pittsburgh, Pa.*	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Portland, Me.	30.70	30.70	21.70	27.00
Portland, Ore.	70.00	70.00	75.00	70.00
Richmond, Va.	26.50	25.70	17.50	22.00
Rochester*	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Schenectady*	28.20	28.20	19.20	24.50
Scranton, Pa.*	26.70	26.70	17.70	23.00
San Francisco	65.00	65.00	75.00	75.00
Seattle, Wash.	70.00	70.00	75.00	70.00
Shreveport, La.	24.00	29.50	24.00	38.00
St. Louis	9.00	9.00	.....	14.00
Syracuse*	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Terre Haute, Ind.	15.00	15.00	6.00	16.00
Texarkana, Ark.	20.00	25.50	20.00	34.00
Toledo, Ohio*	19.50	19.50	10.50	18.00
Troy, N. Y.*	28.20	28.20	19.20	24.50
Utica, N. Y.*	26.70	26.70	17.70	23.00
Vicksburg, Miss.	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Washington, D. C.	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Wheeling, W. Va.	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50

Rates from Kansas City and Omaha apply when inbound tonnage is surrendered at these points.

Lake and rail points marked with * take a rate two cents less than above quoted rates during lake and rail season.

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Milling and Grain News

Entered as Second Class Matter, February 17, 1914, at St. Louis Post Office.

St. Louis Office: 716 Merchants-Laclede Bld

Volume Twenty-three. TUESDAY, MARCH 3, 1914. Number Fourteen

Bleached Flour Wins

Supreme Court Makes Final Decision and Sustains Lower Court on the Appeal.

In a decision announced on Feb. 24, the Supreme Court of the United States sustained the United States Court of Appeals in the Bleached Flour Case. The millers contending that bleached flour was a wholesome food product won a signal victory. The case is that of the government seizure of a car of flour from the Lexington Mill & Elevator Co. of Lexington, Neb., shipped to Castle, Mo., in 1910. It was claimed to be adulterated and misbranding was also alleged in the libel. Both adulteration and misbranding was found by the jury trying the case in the District Court at Kansas City, after six weeks were consumed in hearing the testimony of both government and millers. Judge Smith McPherson presided at this trial and his leaning toward the government side was considered so pronounced that an immediate appeal was taken to the Circuit Court of Appeal, which reversed his ruling and remanded the case back to a new trial in 1913. But the government chose to go to the Supreme Court on law technicalities and the Supreme Court has now sustained the Circuit Court of Appeals and remanded the case back to the District Court for another trial.

Decisions of the Supreme Court are not given out in full until printed and proof is approved, so the full decision cannot be published at this time. Justice Day, however, in rendering the decision, said that the government only claimed 1.8 parts of nitrites to 1,000,000 parts of flour, and that it was held that every word of the pure food law prohibiting in interstate a food if it contained "any added poisonous or other added deleterious ingredient which may render such article injurious to health, must be given its true meaning.

"If it cannot by any possibility, when the facts are reasonably considered, injure the health of any consumer," the justice said, "such flour, though having a small addition of poisonous or deleterious ingredient, may not be condemned by the act."

No Statemtnt From the Department.

Department of Agriculture officials were not prepared to say what action they would take as a result of the court's decision. When a copy of the complete decision is in their hands, which will be the latter part of the week, there will be a consultation between Secretary Houston, Francis G. Caffey, solicitor of the department, and Dr. Carl Alsberg, chief chemist, in charge of the pure food law administration, to discuss the matter.

Wiley Talks, as Usual.

Dr. Harvey Wiley gave out the following statement of his views:

In these two decisions the Supreme Court has killed the food and drugs law. Under the present decision a man may add traces of arsenic to food with impunity. Strichnine and other drugs of a poisonous character can also be thus added. The fault, according to the Supreme Court decision, consists in the phrase "which may prove harmful to health." The people should call on Congress immediately to strike out that phrase.

"The Supreme Court is the highest judicial body in the land. No appeal except to Congress itself can be taken from its decisions. If Congress will repeal the above phrase ('which may prove harmful to health'), the food law will be immensely stronger than ever before.

"Happily, the ethical spirit of manufacturers will prevent this decision from being a general threat. It is true that every adulterer will hail this decision with extravagant expressions of delight.

"Ninety-five per cent of the millers of this country will refuse to avail themselves of this decision, and will continue to do as they do at present —to regard flour as a product of the milling of wheat, and not as a synthetic product of the laboratory."

Decision Welcomed in St. Louis.

The officers of the Alsop Process Co. of St. Louis were naturally much elated at the news received from Washington and as evidence of the feeling of millers, John E. Mitchell referred to the orders being received by telegraph for the installation of the Alsop electrical process for aging flour. Mr. Mitchell believed the final settlement of the utility of artificial aging of flour had been reached in this country. Bruce Elliott, the attorney for the Alsop Process Co., was very much gratified at the newspaper reports of his victory, and said that the decision undoubtedly had settled the controversy with the government. He reserved further comment until the full text of the decision could be obtained.

St. Louis millers were pleased with the decision and believed it final. There had been considerable uncertainty of the outcome of the case and the flour business was continually more or less disturbed by this uncertainty. Millers were against the multiplicity of different laws and regulations in different states. One prominent St. Louis miller was emphatic in stating that bleaching was the last finishing touch in milling perfect flour and that all millers in all sections would probably be using the process again soon.

Some of the flour merchants, who have opposed bleaching because they believed it aided in deceiving the buyers of flour, were not willing to state that they would not handle bleached flour hereafter They merely indicated that they would prefer it unbleached, but admitted there were advantages to the miller and the baker at the beginning of the new crop season.

The Southwest Is Jubilant.

Kansas City, aMrch 3, 1914.

With few exceptions, all millers here believe that the United States Department of Agriculture will drop the prosecution of the bleached flour case. Millers say that the overwhelming testimony at Kansas City, both by the government and millers' experts, that nitrites caused by bleaching were not found in bleached flour in sufficient quantities to be deleterious to the health of the consumers, will most likely result in the government dropping its case. For this reason millers are displaying a great deal of assurance that the end of the bleached flour prosecution has come.

One prominent Kansas City miller, who took a leading part in the bleached flour case, made this statement: "Southwestern millers have spent large sums in upholding their position that bleaching does not result in the addition of substances injurious to health. And, I believe that the decision of the Supreme Court last week settled the case and that the government will not push its prosecution, for the simple reason that it cannot obtain a favorable decision. Our defense committee proved with expert witnesses that bleached flour will not under any circumstances injure health. The Department of Agriculture realizes that this is true, and that they cannot secure a decision which would prevent the bleaching of flour. Although it is impossible to say whether or not the Bureau of Food and Drugs Inspection will make use of the opportunity for a new trial, I am of the opinion that the case of the millers was so strong that the government officials will let the matter drop quietly. I look for the Department of Agriculture to rescind Wilson ruling No. 100, in which the interstate transportation of flour is prohibited."

A. W. Estabrook, of Estabrook & Weaver, Chemists, Kansas City, is of the opinion that the decision of the Supreme Court is final. Mr. Estabrook made the following statement for believing that the government would not push the prosecution of the bleached flour case: "When flour is bleached it is found to contain nitrites to the amount of two or three parts in 1,000,000 parts of flour. Bread baked from this flour in an electric oven in a room free from nitries will not contain any nitrites. Since bread is the product we eat, nitrites in bleached flour cannot possibly injure health, for they disappear in the baking process. However, if unbleached flour is baked in a gas oven, the bread absorbs more nitrites from the burning gas than is found in the raw flour of a bleached sample. Other articles of food contain much more nitrites than bleached flour, and next the Department of Agriculture does not prohibit their transportation in interstate commerce These products, unlike bleached flour, are eaten by the consumer with the nitrous contents. This is true of smoked meats, which, when placed on the table, contain as much as 25 parts nitrites per 1,000,000 parts meat. The government would have to promulgate a ruling against the transportation of smoked meats and other national foods in interstate commerce, if an order is issued against bleached flor. This is not likely; therefore, I believe that the bleaching of flour will be looked upon by the government as the smoking of meats."

At the law offices of Judge E. L. Scarritt, who conducted the millers' defense, it was stated that the bleached flour discussion was concluded with the decision of the Supreme Court last week. Overwhelming evidence, not recognized by Judge McPherson, because of prejudice, would prevent the government securing a favorable decision in the event of a new trial. This is known to the government officials, and will result in the matter being dropped, according to the statement made at the offices of Judge Scarritt.

Fairfax Mill Reorganized.

The Fairfax Milling Co., Fairfax, S. D., has been reorganized. New directors have ordered an engine for the power plant and are making arrangements to have the mill put in operation within a short while. Directors include Charles Mashek, Fred Bentz, C. A. Davis, Fred Hertz and C. A. Johnson.

Cure for "Repudicitis"

Supreme Court Renders Verdict in Favor of Sleepy Eye Flour Mills Co.

The Sleepy Eye Flour Mills Co., Minneapolis, Minn., has been given a favorable decision in the case of a Springfield baker refusing to accept contract flour. The Supreme Court of Illinois has just handed down a decision denying the petition for writ of certiorari on the part of Conrad Hartman & Sons. This practically concludes the case and the milling company will receive in full of amount the damages it incurred in disposing of the flour which was refused by the Springfield baker.

The Sleepy Eye Flour Mills Co. in 1910 sold Conrad Hartman & Sons, bakers at Springfield, Ill., 2,000 bbls. of flour. About the same time the new spring wheat crop came on the market and there was a big slump in flour values; then Conrad Hartman & Sons made the discovery, it is alleged, that the Sleepy Eye Flour Mills Co. was not shipping them flour up to its usual standard, and they repudiated the balance of the contract.

The mill, howwever, on the last day of the contract period shipped the entire lot, consisting of seven cars, which Hartman & Sons refused to accept. The flour was resold for their account and suit was entered in the Circuit Court of Sangamon County, Ill., for recovery of the difference between the contract price and the amount realized by the mill. The case was tried in 1912 and a verdict in favor of the mill was rendered. The case was appealed to the Appellate Court by Hartman & Sons, who claimed that on account of the mill not having complied with the Illinois laws in the matter of foreign corporations doing business in the state, they were, therefore, not entitled to bring action in the Illinois courts. They also claimed that the trial Court erred in excluding certain evidence which they desired to introduce.

The case was argued before the Appelate Court, which sustained the trial Court. The defendants then petitioned the Supreme Court for a writ of certiorari, alleging error on the part of the Appellate Court. The Supreme Court upheld the rulings of the Appellate Court and confirmed the judgment of the plaintiffs.

A matter of much general importance to millers in the case is that those mills selling flour in Illinois through traveling salesmen and maintaining no office in the state are not compelled to comply with the Illinois laws in reference to filing articles of incorporation with the secretary of state.

New Dickinson Seed Plant.

The Albert Dickinson Co. will operate the largest seed house in the world when its new plant in Chicago is completed. Construction work on the seven buildings is being pushed. The new plant will have an unloading capacity of more than 80 cars. Sixty acres of land have been bought by the company, upon which the seven buildings are being erected. The entire plant will be ready for occupancy about July 1, 1914. Special buildings, each six stories high, are being erected to house timothy and clover seeds. A poultry feed warehouse is also being erected.

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The Final Bleachig Decision—A Signal Victory for Millers' Case.

What a decisive victory and vindication have the millers of the United States received from the greatest tribunal of this country or any other country! The bleached flour case, which has been in the Federal courts since April 9, 1909, has passed through the routine and delay of court procedure and white flour, the symbol of purity and quality, has triumphed.

In commenting upon this decision, Milling and Grain News rejoices with the millers with whom it has stood in the contest of right, equity and justice against what proved to be oppression, prejudice and misinformation. It has been a long contest, and one which the Southwest continued in self-protection and in defense of a righteous cause. It has been an expensive contest—expensive in the thousands of dollars it has cost for counsel and court expenses and extremely costly in time and energy and purpose to win on the part of a few men who have borne the brunt of the battle. They have been the leaders. On the whole, they have been fortified with funds which other millers contributed to the common cause in which all millers were interested.

Milling and Grain News has always contended that the bleaching of flour by the introduction of a gas, while the flour was in a state of agitation, was not detrimental either to the flour or the bread. It has consistently maintained the position that both flour and bread were wholesome, although bleached, and that artificial aging was a benefit to the flour and added instantaneously a ripening effect which otherwise could not be attained except by storing indefinitely in a dry atmosphere. Bleaching, as it is commonly known, was adopted by millers in 1902 and 1903, as the latest development in the art of producing the highest quality of flour. It was demanded by the milling fraternity because color was the test of quality in flour, and, as the buying public asked for quality in flour and bread, it was the business of millers to give them what they required.

We consider the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States as final. The trade will accept it as final, and, as millers and flour buyers have been dealing in bleached flour for a series of years, with a slight interruption in 1909 and 1910, there will be little, if any, readjustment in the regular course of business. There will be more millers using bleachers in a few months than ever have before, and many equipped with the process will immediately resume its use. Briefly, bleached flour has come to stay and it will be the exceptional miller or the isolated flour dealer or baker who will insist on naturally aged flour.

Unless the government starts another case, the Wilson Ruling No. 100, prohibiting bleached flour from interstate commerce, should be rescinded without unnecessary delay. Since bleached flour cannot be shown to be unwholesome, it is a technical injustice to have the ruling in force, although it has been practically null and void during most of the period since promulgated in 1909. To be consistent, some of the officials in various states will find it necessary to withdraw their rulings against bleached flour which either prohibit its sale or its manufacture within the state.

As to the labeling of bleached flour, the government and the trade are back to the exact point where they started 10 years ago, when the food faddists of the country, led by the Chief Chemist of the Department of Agriculture, commenced the hue and cry against adulteration of the miller's chief product. A wide circle has been traveled, but it has led nowhere. It has become a matter of indifference to millers whether flour is or is not labeled "bleached," for they have found by experience that the label sells not, neither does it denote anything except that the miller has a bleacher. But if not unwholesome and not adulterated, why require any label except that required of any food product? And why should millers and flour merchants be required to label in one state and be exempt from this provision in the adjoining state?

It is gratifying to consider that the highest courts of the world have now placed their stamp of approval upon bleaching as an advance in the art of milling. The highest courts of France and England have made the most thorough judicial inspection and investigation, and in each country it has been found to be a beneficial and not a deleterious process. These opinions arose from the attacks made upon foreign patents, in which was involved the questions of utility and healthfulness of the process. This phase of the subject has been often referred to in these columns and now is reiterated because the Supreme Court of the United States has sustained the opinion of the high courts of justice in both Great Britain and France.

What the Decision Means—Considered Final, but Will Affect Interpretation of Pure Food Law.

"Therefore, the court charges you that the government need not prove that this flour or foodstuffs made by the use of it would injure the health of any consumer. It is the **character**, not the **quantity**, of the added substance, if any, which is to determine this case."

The above extract from the instructions of Judge Smith McPherson in the bleached flour case at Kansas City in 1910 is probably the determining factor of the controversy which has been pending all these years. In the specifications of errors, the attorneys for the millers cited 41 specific errors on the part of the trial judge, either in admitting or not admitting certain testimony or in his instructions to the jury. But the important, the fundamental principle involved in the case was the instructions comprehended in the quotation made above.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals reversed the opinion and the instructions of Judge McPherson. On the appeal taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, the highest authority of the government, the officials of the government based what little expectation they had upon the interpretation of this phase of the food and drugs act of June 30, 1906. With the present Department of Justice and the Department of Agriculture that was about all the bleached flour case meant. They inherited the controversy from the Wilson-Wiley administration during the Taft regime. It was merely a question of sustaining the law, and upholding a general policy of the administration. There were no opinions or newspaper proclamations to carry out, no personal grievances or any revenge for the severe criticism the previous administration had resented, although much of it was deserved.

What will be the next step or procedure in the bleached four case? It will be easy to start another case or series of cases, as the Wilson Ruling No. 100, issued in December, 1908, is still in effect a law. But how futile would be any more action on the part of either government or state officials? A mass of evidence, which was not admitted by Judge McPherson at the Kansas City case, could readily be produced to refute any contention which might be made. After many seizures of bleached flour had been made the government elected to try the one which they believed the most desirable to try from their standpoint. After many delays, a trial was secured. The judge issued his instructions. The jury followed orders. But when the Circuit Court of Appeals and later the United States Supreme Court reviewed the evidence and compared the law and the instructions of the trial court the **quantity** of the added ingredients, if any, did become the issue which determined the case, and not their **character** alone.

It is true that this decision is far-reaching and will doubtless have a very important part in interpreting the food and drugs act and determining what may or may not be considered as a technical violation of the pure food law. But the Department of Agriculture, charged with enforcing the law, or the Department of Justice, charged with prosecuting the violations, will not be willing to try another case involving the commercial bleaching of flour. In the final court the millers won a signal and overwhelming victory and the present administration at Washington has more important matters on hand than continuing the prosecution of cases like that involving bleached flour, which was founded on misinformation and prejudice and prosecuted more with a spirit of revenge than a desire to secure exact justice and a true interpretation of a mooted point of law.

Millers Can Win Their
Trade Battles if They
"GET TOGETHER"
with their money, their energy and intelligence.

Two important victories this week are the proof. Other trade battles are coming. Why not "Get Together?"

No Advance to Coast

California Flour Rates Not to Be Advanced Precedent Regardng Parity of Wheat and Flour.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 28, 1914.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has decided the California flour rate case in favor of the Southwestern Millers' League, which intervened in the attempt of carriers to increase the rate on flour from Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma points to California terminals from 55 to 75 cents per 100 pounds. The rate on wheat of 58 cents was left undisturbed, which would make a discrimination of 17 cents against flour in favor of the wheat used by California millers. After consideration of the testimony and ruling in the Howard Mills case, the commission found the proposed advance not to be justified and ordered the suspended tariffs to be cancelled.

By this decision, the commission has established another important precedent that flour rates shall not be increased more than rates on wheat moving in the same direction. The case is so important as bearing upon the question of a parity of flour and wheat that the following extracts are made from the report by Commissioner Clements:

The carriers propose to increase the rate on flour in carloads from Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma to California terminals, including San Francisco and Los Angeles, from 65 to 75 cents. The present rate on wheat of 58 cents from this group to the terminals it is proposed to leave as at present. By this increase on flour the difference between the rate on wheat and flour will be widened from 7 to 17 cents.

The milling interests of California terminal points have intervened in favor of the increase, and were heard in testimony and argument.

Prior to 1904 the rate on wheat from Kansas to California terminals was 50 cents and on flour 75 cents. In that year the wheat rate was increased to 55 cents and the flour rate reduced to 65 cents. In 1907 the wheat rate was further increased to 58 cents, the flour rate remaining unchanged. The spread between these commodities has therefore been steadily reduced since 1900 from 25 cents to 7 cents. The latter difference is that prescribed as a maximum spread between the rate on wheat and flour by the commission in the case of Howard Mills Co. vs. M. P. Ry. Co., 12 I. C. C., 258, decided in 1907, the increase in the wheat rate from 55 to 58 cents in that year, referred to, having been made by the carriers in conformity with the requirements of that decision. The protestants herein therefore rely largely on the finding in that case. The respondent carriers contend, however, that that case is not determinative of the issues involved in the present proceeding, as the question of milling in transit, which is available and of substantial benefit to the Kansas millers, although mentioned in the report, was not considered as a factor upon which the decision in that case rests, whereas in the present record the milling in transit feature of this traffic is fully developed and is shown in itself largely to warrant the increase in the spread between the rates on wheat and flour.

The Transit Rates.

Under the milling-in-transit rates and practices now applicable under the respondent carriers' tariffs to this traffic wheat may be shipped from any point in this group to the Kansas mill, there ground into flour, and the product forwarded to California terminals at the rate applicable on flour from the point of origin of the wbeat, namely, 65 cents, which, as stated, is blanketed over the entire group. In connection, too, with such a shipment as that just described the inbound rate from the point of origin of the wheat to the Kansas mill is refunded to the Kansas miller in the final settlement between him and the carriers to the amount as high in some cases as 14 cents per 100 pounds. In addition, further, the Kansas miller is given the benefit of a reconsignment or diversion privilege upon his shipment of flour upon its arrival at the California terminal without extra charge. For example, on a carload of wheat shipped from a given point in this group to Hutchison, there ground into flour, and the product forwarded to San Francisco, thence diverted to San Diego, the total charge would be this blanket rate of 65 cents.

On wheat drawn from this Kansas group and shipped to California terminals, the milling-in-transit privilege is not applicable at the terminal, which requires the California miller to pay the local rate of 58 cents on his grain plus the outbound local rate on the flour, usually of 10 cents to points in California, where most of the California-ground product is distributed. The California miller does, however, have the benefit of the diversion and milling privilege at points intermediate to California and this group, within the grain-producing area, the same as does the Kansas miller, and may either mill the grain or elevate it at the Kansas point; but, as pointed out in the record, the privilege is of no practical benefit to the California miller, inasmuch as his grain is usually moved direct to the terminal point.

The carriers further contend that the present rate on flour is too low in and of itself, without regard to the rate on wheat, having been originally established to meet the rail-and-water rates of carriers principally from the Dakotas and Minnesota of 65 cents to San Francisco, 70 cents to Los Angeles, and 75 cents to other points in California. They now state that this competition has been overestimated by them, and that it is their belief that an increase in the rate on flour from Kansas will not result in any material reduction in the volume of that traffic that has heretofore been tendered to them from that state. They point also to the fact that the rate on flour from Minnesota and the Dakotas is 75 cents, all rail; that flour moves from these states in substantial volume under this rate; and that they see no reason why the same commodity should not move in normal volume as well from Kansas at the same rate.

Wheat Production in California.

It was shown that the production of wheat in California has fallen off very considerably in recent years, and is not nearly equal to the demand of the California millers. The output of flour in California has likewise materially decreased. The production of both wheat and flour in Kansas has materially increased during the same period. Such wheat as is grown in California must be blended with hard wheat, which must as a practical matter be drawn from Kansas. Other transportation characteristics, such as "red ball" expedited service, damage claims, etc., all said to impose greater service or risk on the flour traffic over wheat, are also referred to in varying detail by the carriers and interveners.

Additional testimony has been presented on the transit phase of the question before us, as stated in by the respondents and interveners, with the result already referred to, that the Kansas miller does have a substantial advantage over the California miller upon the whole transaction of getting the wheat from the growing points, through the mill, to the ultimate consuming point, in the form of flour. This seems, however, to be largely, if not wholly, but the result of a natural advantage, due to the better location of the Kansas miller with respect to the origin of the wheat. It can hardly be held that the California miller should have this natural disadvantage under which he operates by reason of being located at a terminal rather than at an intermediate point removed by an increase in the terminal rate on flour. As we stated in the Howard Mills case, supra, we ought not "to attempt to equalize this advantage (to the Kansas miller) by giving to the California miller an additional advantage in the differential."

Even under the proposed increased rate on flour to the terminals the California millers would, it seems, still labor under some disadvantage in comparison with the Kansas miller. This is not an unlikely result under the circumstances here appearing. Naturally, under the very theory of transit, to benefit by it or to break even with one's competitors, one must be located somewhere between the point of origin of the wheat and final destination of the product. When the terminal distributing point under the transit rate is reached transit benefits to the miller located there cease also.

Considering the whole record, not only with respect to the milling-in-transit situation as more fully developed, but also in all its other aspects, we conclude that the carriers have not sustained the burden of proof placed upon them by the statute with respect to the proposed rates, and they will therefore be required to cancel the tariffs under suspension.

Moorhead Mill Burns.

Minneapolis, Minn., March 3, 1914.
Special to Milling and Grain News.

The 500-bbl. flour mill of Dwight Baldwin, Jr., of Minneapolis, burned at Moorhead, Minn., on Monday. The loss is $75,000 on mill and stock. Orders will be filled by Mr. Baldwin's mill at Graceville, Minn.

New Colorado Mill.

The Montrose Flour Milling Co., Montrose, Colo., awarded contract to H. S. Malsness, Kansas City manager of Nordyke & Marmon Co., for a complete 150-bbl. mill. This plant will replace the one burned a year ago and which was operated by Clark & Hottell, who have since gone out of business. The building for the mill is rapidly nearing completion and the machinery will be installed in time for the new crop. Water power will be used exclusively to operate the mill.

Transit Still Good in Missouri.

W. H. Marshall, secretary of the Southwestern Missouri Millers' Club, writes that the newspaper reports are not correct regarding the curtailment of transit privileges for Missouri local business. The Public Service Commission of Missouri recently denied the petition in which the Missouri Millers' Club were seeking to enlarge the transit privilege so that it would include the new rate which went into effect when the Supreme Court approved the Missouri maximum rate law. The transit privilege has not been disturbed as applied to the use of the old rates which have been in effect for some years.

Oppose 5 Per Cent Advance.

Members of ten state public utilities commissions met in Kansas City last week to devise means for opposing the proposed 5 per cent advance of Eastern railroads. Utilities commissions in the Southwest and in Central States were represented at the meeting and opposition to the advance was general. A protest will be forwarded to the commission and it is likely that a personal representation will be sent to Washington to argue against the advance before the commission.

Spring Wheat Situation

Imports From Canada Are Not Likely —Will Draw Heavily on Southwest.

Interior Northwestern mills are beginning to feel the shortage in spring wheat. The Hubbard Milling Co., Mankato, Minn., has just made a purchase of 750,000 bushels of No. 1 hard and No. 1 Northern wheat from Minneapolis elevator companies. Deliveries of wheat in the interior of Minnesota are light and interior mills are beginning to draw upon Minneapolis stocks for their grinding supplies.

Chicago and Omaha reported, during the last week, large purchases of hard winter wheat for delivery in Minneapolis within the next 30 days. Stocks of wheat in Minneapolis and other Northwestern points are decreasing steadily. Interior mills are drawing upon supplies rather heavily. Receipts of spring wheat in Minneapolis and Duluth are light and inadequate to take care of current needs of the mills.

Traders in Chicago anticipate heavy purchases of hard winter wheat by Minneapolis. Several Omaha elevator companies have already sold several hundred thousand bushels of wheat for delivery in March. The premium for spring wheat in Minneapolis has not as yet advanced to the point where Minneapolis mills will find it necessary to go down to the Southwest for their supplies. With the steady decrease in Minneapolis stocks and a bigger premium demanded for the various grades of spring wheat, Minneapolis traders are looking forward to the time when they will start drawing upon the heavy stocks at Kansas City.

Elevator operators at Kansas City have thus far this crop sold little or no wheat to Minneapolis or other Northwestern points. However, most of the cash handlers who have wheat stored say that the record-breaking stocks in Kansas City will find an outlet later in the season in the Northwestern States. The renewed dullness in export trade, making it almost impossible for Kansas City to make any new sales to foreign countries, is causing operators to wonder whether the Northwest will prove to be the only outlet for the large supplies, excepting, of course, the Southwestern milling demand, which will likely increase in the next 60 days.

As far as wheat supplies are concerned, the Northwestern millers have not sufficient quantities of the grain on hand to run them until the new crop. The report of the Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., showing that Minneapolis mills will have to buy much outside wheat proves this. It is extremely doubtful whether the Northwest premium will be high enough to allow of imports from Canada with the 10c per bushel duty. However, the Southwest with its large supplies will be able to furnish wheat to Minneapolis cheaper than Canada.

THE SOUTHWESTERN GRAIN SITUATION.

Winter wheat conditions in Kansas, which are true of the entire Southwest, should not occasion any worry about possible damage to the plant, according to a statement issued by F. D. Coburn, secretary of the Kansas Department of Agriculture. Mr. Coburn said that with a blanket of snow over winter wheat fields and moderating weatber melting the snow, there was little danger of damage. The Government, in its last crop report, placed the condition of winter wheat in the state at 100 per cent. "Unless something definitely occurs," said Mr. Coburn, "I believe that a good figure to stay with."

Kansas City and the Southwest

209 Postal Bldg. Kansas City, David Sosland, Representative

Kansas City, Mo., March 2, 1904.

A general improvement, both from a price and demand standpoint, is noted in the flour trade of Kansas City and Southwestern mills. Higher wheat prices resulted in slight advances in quotations. Eastern inquiries were frequent and a good increase in volume of sales to that section was noted. Foreign buying was more active, and prices at which sales are made to the United Kingdom and Holland are more remunerative to mills. Clears, which have been exceedingly dull for the last few weeks, showed some improvement, especially the better grades. Prices to established trade were 10c higher for the week, although quite a few mills were selling at unchanged values. Wheat prices were 1c up, while futures were steady, with a bullish tone pervading the market.

Cotton sack business of mills continued of good volume. The advances in prices had little effect, except to hasten new purchases. In the Central states, buyers were replenishing stocks more rapidly than usual. Kansas City mills report a satisfactory trade to established buyers in mixed cars of flour and feel. Single car orders predominated.

Shipping instructions were freer during the week. The slight advance in prices had the effect of inducing holders of old contracts to turn in directions. This was especially true of Eastern states. Instructions were received in better shape last week than for any week in January.

The spring wheat mills are not such a factor in Eastern markets. The shortage of spring wheat in the three Northwestern states is causing mills in that section to be a little more prudent. Connections of Southwestern mills in the East report Southwestern prices as only about 10c out of line. Interior mills made sales of several thousand barrel lots during the past week and report offers as only about 10c too low, where a month ago the dealers were from 30c to 50c under ruling prices of Southwestern mills. New York City is taking some straight flour at $4.25 in jutes, but generally mills are asking 10c to 15c above.

Export markets showed a decided turn for the better during the week. One Kansas City mill made sales of fancy clear in one to three thousand barrel lots at prices which netted them $3 to $3.10 bulk at the mill. Little trade was done to the United Kingdom or Holland in patents. There is no demand abroad for the better grades of flour, especially at domestic prices. Mills are making concessions to get foreign business. Foreigners are advancing their bids.

Several Missouri river mills are more than two months sold ahead on fancy clear flour, as a result of the business done last week. Foreign buyers took large lots, but local jobbers and outside bakers were also in the market. One Kansas City jobber who had an order for 1,000 barrels of fancy clear entered the market after several good export sales were made and was compelled to pay the top market price for a 30 per cent clear. Purchase was was made at $3.10 in bulk.

The following quotations are derived from sales made last week by interior Kansas and Nebraska mills, as reported by Kansas City buyers and commission men, and are basis jute, net f. o. b. Missouri River in round lots or single carloads, 95 per cent straight for March-April shipment, $3.60@3.80 per barrel; high patents 20@25c higher than 95 per cent; first clear, $3@3.40 per barrel, according to quality and grades; second clear, $2.65@2.90.

Better Tone in Bran.

Shorts continue in poor demand and tendency of prices is still downward. Jobbers made several sales of brown shorts in Kansas City last week at $1.14. Gray shorts were sold at a top of $1.19, while white shorts were not commanding anything above $1.23. Middlings were in exceedingly poor demand throughout the week and a reduction in prices was recorded by local mills and jobbers. Fancy white middlings sold at $1.30, although mixed cars were paying up to $1.35.

Bran sold at $1.10 in limited quantities, but the demand improved during the week, which was a sustaining factor in prices. Most offerings were held at unchanged value. Mills are quoting up to $1.18 in mixed cars, while straight carlots are held at $1.15. Several local mills are refusing to sell bran under $1.15, and are staring the product awaiting a higher market.

Interior mills are offering shorts rather freely, but their surplus of bran is small and they have not much to sell to jobbers. Interior mills are asking $1.15 of their established trade for bran, but local jobbers report that they are able to get all of the supplies they need at $1.12 and lower.

Outlet for mill feed is still in limited territory. Missouri is one of the best purchasers at present. Nothing is being shipped East, where Northwestern mills have a small price advantage.. In the South, offerings of soft winter wheat mills are supplying the trade and there is no room for hard wheat bran.

Mixed car demand is taking a fair percentage of the total output of feed. Mills report that a larger percentage of flour is being taken in mixed cars than usual. This reflects the decreased consumption of feed.

The following prices were paid by brokers and commission men at close of last week for mill feed from interior Missouri River mills, basis 100-lb. burlap net f. o. b. Missouri River: Bran, $1.10@1.16 per 100 lbs.; shorts, $1.14@1.23; fancy white middlings, $1.30@1.33; red dog, $1.35@1.36.

Cottonseed and Linseed Meal.

Increased sales were made last week in the cottonseed and linseed meal markets, as a result of the snows and low temperatures. However, the demand returned to the same proportions as a week ago, when the weather became warmer. No change in prices is reported. Supplies of cottonseed meal in hands of dealers in the interior are considered light. Cottonseed meal is held at $32 per ton; linseed meal, $29.50 to $30.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Quotations by Missouri River mills for prompt shipment to Eastern or Middle states in carlots f. o. b. Kansas City, are as follows:

Flour—Hard winter what patents, 98s cotton or jute, $4.10@4.30 per bbl.; hard winter wheat straights, 98s cotton or jute, $3.90@4.10; first clears, $3.20@3.50; soft wheat patent, 98-lb. cotton or jute, $4.60@5 per bbl.; straight, $4.40@4.70; first clears, jute, $3.30@3.50; ordinary shorts, $1.25; white shorts, $1.30; corn meal, 35c per 17½-lb. sack.

Cereal Goods—Rye flour in small sacks, $1.65@1.75 per 100; in 98s and 140s, $1.60@1.75; rye graham (pumpernickle) in small cotton sacks, $1.55@1.65 per 100; in 98s and 140s, $1.50@1.60; graham flour in small sacks, $2@2.10 per 100; whole wheat flour, in small sacks, $2.10@2.20 per 100; 98s and 140s, $2.05@2.15; rolled oats, in wood, 180 lbs., $5.20 per bbl.

Mill Feed—Bran, in 100-lb. sacks, in carlots, $1.12@1.20; red dog, in 100-lb. sacks, carlots, $1..45; white shorts, $1.32

Linseed Meal—Carlots, per ton., $29.50.

Cottonseed Meal—Carlots, per ton, $31.50; ton lots, $32.

Southwestern Market Prices.

Following are prices of flour and other mill products quoted by Southwestern mills for straight or mixed cars, basis f. o. b. buyer's station. Flour in 24-lb. sacks 5c per cwt. higher:

Kansas—Hard winter patent, $4.40@4.60 per bbls.; hard winter, straight, $4.20@4.40; bran, $1.12@1.25 per 100; mill run, $1.30; brown shorts, $1.35; white shorts, $1.45; corn meal, 38c per 17½-lb. sack.

Oklahoma—Soft winter patent, $4.70@5 per bbl.; hard wheat patent, $4.40@4.60; bran, $1.25; mill run bran, $1.30; corn meal, 33@38c per 17½-lb.

Arkansas—Soft wheat, high patent, $4.70@5.10 per bbl.; hard wheat patent, $4.50@4.70; corn mael, 17-lb. sacks, 40c; bran, $1.25@1.35 per 100, basis L. R. rate points.

Texas—Soft wheat flour, extra patent, $4.90@5.10 per bbl.; hard wheat flour, high patent, $4.60@4.90 per bbl.; straigth, $4.40@4.70; bran, $1.30 per 100; shorts, $1.55; corn meal, 70c per 35-lb. sack.

Kansas City Flour Output.

Output of Kansas City mills during the past week was about the same as in the preceding period. Production totalled 33,600 bbls., compared with 33,800 bbls. in the preceding week, 34,200 bbls. two weeks ago and 40,300 bbls. a years ago. The output for the coming week is expected to show an increase, reflecting better conditions.

Army Flour Awards.

The Southwestern Milling Co., Kansas City, secured the contracts to furnish 76,048 lbs. of Kansas hard wheat issue flour for Galveston and Texas City. This mill was also the successful bidder on furnishing 35,260 lbs. for Fort McIntosh, Texas, and 222,068 lbs. for Fort Leavenworth, Kan. The Lee-Warren Milling Co., Salina, Kan., secured award for furnishing 40,082 lbs. of flour for Fort Riley, Kan. The Kingfisher Mill & Elevator Co., Kingfisher, Okla., was successful in bid on 36,260 lbs. of flour to be delivered at Fort Sill, Okla. Albert Weston & Co., Kansas City, representing a Minneapolis mill, was awarded contract for 40,082 pounds of hard spring wheat flour for delivery at Fort Riley, Kan.

Edward Emmons on Wheat Premium.

"Turkey wheat premiums in Kansas City prior to the new crop this summer are going to be a big surprise to a great many wheat traders," was the statement of Edward Emmons, wheat buyers for the Southwestern Milling Co. "I don't believe that Kansas City elevator operators have a total of 500,000 bushels of good Turkey wheat in store. Altogether, there is not more than 1,000,000 bus. of choice Turkey wheat held in Kansas City elevators, and a large percentage of this is owned by local mills. Most of the 8,000,000 bus. of wheat stored locally is yellow berry. Towards the end of this crop season, local mills will face a shortage of Turkey wheat, and premiums over yellow berry will be as much as 8 cents and probably 10c."

SOUTHWESTERN NOTES.

The plant of the Rulon Milling Co., Lancaster, Mo., will be in operation about April 1. Machinery is now being installed.

Secretary J. B. Burgner of the Nebraska Millers' Protective Association, returned to Grand Island last week after a vacation of a fortnight in Florida.

Members of the South Platte Millers' Club plan to celebrate the bleaching victory with a banquet at Hastings, Neb. Time and place will be announced later.

Fred Burns of the Border Queen Milling Co., Caldwell, Kan., was a visitor on the Kansas City Board of Trade last week. He reports wheat condition as good.

The constantly enlarging business of the newly incorporated Aunt Jemima Mills Co., St. Joseph, Mo., will probably result in several additions being built to the plant.

The Chandler Commission Co., Chandler, Ariz., has opened for business and will handle flour for local distribution. Grain will be made a specialty with the company.

Suit against the Republic Flour Mills Co., Republic, Mo., in which a former employe of the mill asked damages, because of the loss of a hand while at work in the mill, has been dismissed.

A movement is on foot in New Bloomfield, Mo., for the erection of a flour mill. Business men are backing the proposition and it is likely that they will succeed in having a mill of 100 barrels capacity built.

Sherman Durret and J. D. Dule have purchased the Ft. Smith, Ark., business of the Red Star Mill & Elevator Co., Wichita, Kan., and will continue the flour and feed store under the name of the D. & D. Flour & Grain Co.

The Guthrie Mill & Elevator Co., Guthrie, Okla., was the successful bidder on the award for 240,000 lbs. of flour to be delivered to the Oklahoma penitentiary at McAlester. The mill will furnish the flour $1.78 per 100 pounds delivered. About 15,000 pounds of meal were also purchased from the Guthrie mill.

The Monarch Milling Co., Hutchinson, Kan., has practically decided to install an electric generator in its enlarged mill, making three of the Hutchinson mills operated by electric power. Work on doubling the capacity of the mill is going forward rapidly. Installation of the new machinery will begin the first or second week in March. The plant will have an output of 600 bbls. daily when completed.

The bleached flour decision, in which the case is remanded by the Supreme Court for a new trial in the lower court, was received with much pleasure in the Southwest. Millers are jubilant, and comments of daily newspapers are very satisfactory. Most of the news stories carried in the Southwestern dailies take the correct position that bleaching is a necessary detail in the manufacture of flour and entirely harmless.

The Hogan Milling Co., Junction City, Kan., secured the contract last week for furnishing about 6,000 bbls. of patent flour to the various state charitable institutions in Illinois. Shipments will be made within the next three months. The bid was awarded to the Hogan Milling Co. in competition with the offers of a large number of spring wheat mills. The Hogan mill was also awarded a contract by the government for furnishing about five cars of flour to military posts in Ohio and Kentucky.

T. J. Holdridge, of the Kansas Flour Mills Co., and operating mills at Abilene and Wellington, Kan., says flour trade is good with all of his mills. "We have been maintaining full time operations at the Security mill at Abilene and the Aetna mill at Wellington. Quite a little flour has been moved to Eastern markets to our established trade. Most of our sales have been to established trade in nearby and Central states." Mr. Holdridge was a visitor on the Kansas City Board of Trade last week.

Eastern business of hard winter wheat mills has improved largely since the first of the year. Allen Logan of the Logan Bros. Grain Co., Kansas City, quote the following letter from a large Salina, Kan., mill: "Within the last few weeks we have sold several thousand bbls. of flour to the East, the first in several months. The margin was very close, but you can readily see that there has been a change in the situation, as we were 30c to 50c out of line at one time. We also have frequent inquiries for prices, which show that spring wheat mills must have advanced their values to a considerable extent.

St. Louis and the Southeast

716 Merchants Laclede Bldg., St. Louis
W. B. Burns Edward S. Little

St. Louis, Mo., March 3, 1914.

There were signs of reviving interest in the flour trade last week, although actual business was light and bookings of the leading mills mostly on small lots to supply current needs. Continued favorable crop conditions over the winter wheat belt made for conservatism in future bookings, and probably will have similar sentimental effect on quotations for some weeks to come, or until the growing crop is far enough advanced to permit of logical estimates of its ultimate yield. At present crop estimates are entirely problematical, but the increased acreage of winter wheat and the ideal weather conditions that have prevailed for the growing plant have instilled a bearish sentiment among buyers that is unusually hard to dissipate, even in the face of small stocks of flour in first hands and a rather strong statistical position both as regarding the milling industry and the cash grain trade. The slightly better spirit manifested in the market last week resulted largely from a further hardening in values of hard flours, which again were influenced by a rising tendency in quotations on spring flours.

Spring flours have been a sustaining influence in local prices for the past three weeks. Soft patents and straights, however, were, if anything, slightly more freely offered and showed weakness rather than strength. Low grades and clears were rather scarce and firm. Mills continue slightly out of line on Eastern buyers' views, but if anything quotations should work more to a parity and some dealers expect the East to develop more business in the near future.

Trade with the South was varied, small increases in orders being recorded by some mills, while others had lighter bookings. One mill with a large Southern trade further reduced its stock of flour, which recently was excessive, and sales were made at firm quotations.

Foreigners again were nibbling at the market, but the export demand is not what it should be, although several sales were reported during the week. Bids in the country by cash wheat exporters were at full cash market prices for hard wheat, and were a favorable influence in the late flour trade. Exporters continue to wateh the Argentine shipments of wheat to Europe, as they are unusually small as compared with last year, and should they continue so, as seems likely, in the face of authentic reports of a very small exportable surplus of good milling wheat in the Southern country, Europe may very shortly have to turn to America for supplies, much more eagerly than in the recent past. Export sales reported during the week were one lot of hard patent to the United Kingdom at $3.90 jute and also 4,000 sacks of hard patent, price not given. Also some hard patent and extra fancy to the West Indies. Domestic sales during the week were soft low grade at $3 jute; clears at $3.15 bulk, scant to high extra fancy at $3.40@3.60 jute, straight at $3.75 jute, and patent at $3.75@4 bulk—latter on orders by local mills at $4.70@4.80 wood, and by Southern Illinois mills at $4.20 jute and $4.80@5.50 wood; hard clears at $3 jute; straight, $3.85 jute, and high patent, $4 jute. Kansas patent at $3.75 bulk.

St. Louis mills still are operating at about half capacity. The principal local mills and those that sell through the city turned out 61,400 bbls. of flour last week, compared with 54,700 bbls. the preceding week and 59,000 bbls. two weeks ago. The following figures were reported: G. P. Plant Milling Co. (city), 7,000 bbls; Stanard-Tilton Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Dallas, Tex.), 15,000; Kehlor Flour Mills Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 15,000; Sparks Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Terre Haute, Ind.), 6,800 bbls.; Saxony Milling Co. (city), 3,600; John F. Meyer & Sons (Springfield, Mo.), 1,800; Camp Spring Milling Co. (Nashville, Ill.), 1,200; Hezel Milling Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 2,000; Bernet, Craft & Kauffman Milling Co. (Mount Carmel, Ill.), 8,000; Annan, Berg & Co. (city), 1,000.

Millfeed in Better Demand.

Sentiment was slightly improved in the St. Louis millfeed market last week, but the demand centered largely in soft bran, which was in comparatively scarce offering. In the early week the movement of feed was light, but values were firm in tone, and better inquiries were reported from the outside. The week's closing market had the best tone of any and there was better demand, both local and for shipment. Mills also held prices relatively firm, and late quotations to jobbers and brokers showed a steady range. Continned cold weather in St. Louis territory also helped the trade, while better feeding demands for coarse grains, incident to decreasing stocks at primary points, and low temperatures, had a tendency to make buyers more optimistic of the future. There again was some inquiry in the market from Eastern buyers, but mills still show a tendency to hold feed slightly above bid prices and no sales of importance were recorded for that section. Northwestern mills still are quoting under the price of hard winter wheat mill feeds, while in Southern markets mills in St. Louis territory are 3 to 5 cents under prices quoted by Kansas City mills. Middlings were dull and nominally unchanged on the week's trading. Sales at the close of the week were: Five cars 100-lb. hard bran at $1.18, immediate shipment, and car local at $1.22. Mixed feed at $1.24 and one split car 100-lb. soft at $1.23 for bran and $1.33 for middlings. On direct orders, one car 100-lb. hard bran at $1.21.

St. Louis Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $4@4.20; straight, $3.75@3.90; extra fancy, $3.50@3.60; fancy, $3.10@3.25; low grades, $2.80@3.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $3.90@4; straight, $3.65@3.85; first clear, $3.05@3.20; second clear, $2.85@3; low grades, $2.70@2.80.

Spring Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $4.30@4.50; clear, $3.60@3.75.

Rye Flour—In jobbing way at $3.70 in jute and $4 in wood.

Millfeed (East St. Louis basis, in 100-lb. sacks)—Quote hard wheat bran at $1.18@1.20; soft, $1.20@1.22; mixed feed, $1.24@1.25; middlings, $1.23@1.30; white hominy feed, $25, and yellow, $24.50 per ton. At mills to city trade: Quote 100-lb. bran at $1.25@1.28, and middlings, $1.30@1.40.

ST.. LOUIS CASH GRAIN MARKET.

For the first time in many days, St. Louis cash wheat traders shook off the bugaboo of a perfect winter wheat outlook and bought supplies liberally, and last week's market reflected more snap and ginger than bearish operators expected. The trade broadened cut eonsiderably as the week advanced and final quotations showed around the best range of the week. Buyers were in extra good spirits on the first day's business, but activity was prevented largely by a scarcity of descriptions most urgently wanted, and there was a noticeable revival in high-priced dark and Turkey grades, which recently were discriminated against. In the early market millers were in more active competition than in some time, the only exception to the general demand being a rather slow market for brittle grades of red winter. City millers found soft grades unnsually scarce in the late market, but a slight increase in hard wheat offers, with a few cars carried over from Saturday. Farmers' deliveries of soft wheat were small and there were some unfilled orders at the week's close. Prices in Northwestern markets have been slightly more attractive and turned receipts that way. The recent severe snowstorms in the St. Louis territory made the roads impassable and also interfered with the movement to market.

There were no export sales of soft wheat reported during the week, but some hard wheat was worked, and there were several inquiries in the market. Exporters were bidding full cash grain prices in the country in the late week, which made the trade more confident that the demand would not flatten out suddenly, as it has on several occasions recently, after a spurt of activity like last week's has developed. The market closed about ½ to 1c higher on the week, with No. 2 red at 95½c bid; No. 3 red, 94½c; No. 2 hard, 92@94c nominal; No. 3 hard, 91@93c nominal. Cash corn was irregular, despite reports of more liberal feeding demands incident to the cold weather. Receipts were large at the opening of the week and prices sagged off rather sharply over 1c, only to recover quickly when the movement to market slackened in midweek. Prices finished a shade lower, with the tone of trade uncertain. The demand from local industries was fair. The week's final prices were: No. 2 corn, 65c nominal; No. 3 corn, 61@62c; No. 4 corn, 59@60c; No. 2 yellow, 61c; No. 3 yellow, 61½@62c; No. 4 yellow, 59@60c; No. 2 white, 67c; No. 3 white, 63@64½c; No. 4 white, 60@61c. Cash oats were easier early, mostly in sympathy with corn, but prices rallied and closed about steady to a shade lower. Week's final prices were: No. 3 white oats, 39½@40c; No. 3 oats, 39c; No. 2 white, 41@41¼c; standard, 40½@41c; No. 3 white, 39¾@40½c; No. 4 white, 38@39c.

Mr. Bernet Home From Panama.

Christian Bernet of the St. Louis milling firm of Bernet, Craft & Kauffman Co., believes that the development of the Central American countries, following the completion of the Panama Canal, will be a boon for the St. Louis flour trade. Mr. Bernet returned last week from a three weeks' tour of Panama and is enthusiastic over conditions in the canal zone. "Every indication," says Mr. Bernet, "suggests that both American and foreign capital will flow into investment and development in Panama and Central American countries within the next year. The possibilities for business and agricultural pursuits there are simply marvelous once the attention of capital is attrated to them, industrial enterprise will go forward in laaps and bounds. With the increased industrial development the canal country should settle up fast and markets for many products be established. St. Louis mills will be in an enviable position to make flour shipments and I do not doubt that the trade here will be vastly benefited by sales to the Southern countries."

Wheat in Good Condition.

Winter wheat crop reports from St. Louis territory indicate ideal conditiosn for the growing plant. Heavy snows not only protected the wheat during the recent low temperatures, but will mean sufficient early moisture to assure an unnsually vigorons plant growth. Louis Fusz, president of the Regina Flour Mills, who owns a large farm just west of St. Louis county, says he has never seen such ideal crop conditions. His wheat, he says, is fine, and all reports he receives through trade sources indicate practically a perfect outlook.

Secretary W. H. Marshall of the Southwestern Millers' Club, says of the wheat situation in Missouri: "It is true millers in this section have paid a premium for wheat all winter and are so doing still, which is attributable to the fact that the movement is of no moment. Presuming that other sections are doing the same thing, and that a general selling pressure by elevators and farmers will be inaugurated, the general readjustments in the country will be rapid, no doubt. In fact, millers have been showing considerable hesitaney of late, and unless there is substantial relief promised by way of demand for flour, there will be readjustments to lower wheat values in Southwestern Missouri, even should terminal markets continue steady. Opinions have been expressed that wheat will sell at 60c by July 15 in Southwestern Missouri, and these ideas do not seem extreme in view of surrounding circumstances."

Within four months new wheat will be available in Texas and in five months throughout the winter wheat belt, and when we consider new wheat we are thinking of the largest stock the trade has ever attempted to handle, is the opinion of various prominent Southwestern millers.

MISSOURI NOTES.

E. O. Moffett of the Moffett Commission Co., Kansas City, was a visitor on 'Change Monday.

J. Smith, the Fredericktown, Mo., miller, was a visitor on the St. Louis Exchange last Thursday.

Geo. W. Ziebold of the Waterloo Milling Co., Waterloo, Ill., was in St. Louis several days of the past week.

J. C. Adderly of the Millers' Mutual Casualty Insurance Co. of Chicago, called on the millers of St. Louis and vicinity early this week.

W. J. Reichert, of the Reichert Milling Co., at Freeburg, Ill., visited the Exchange while in St. Louis last Thursday on a business trip.

A. J. Meek of the Meek Milling Co., Marissa, Ill., accompanied by Mrs. Meek, has been in New Orleans during the Mardi Gras festivities.

The Dreyer Commission Co., St. Louis, have recently filed articles of incorporation. The incorporators are: Eugene C. Dreyer, Irene Dreyer, Monroe Price and H. V. Lancaster. The capital stock, fully paid, is $10,000.

C. J. Hahn of the Carlyle Milling & Grain Co., Carlyle, Ill.; George W. Ziebold of Waterloo Milling Co., Waterloo, Ill.; Henry F. Bycroft of Gillespie, and H. D. Reuter of Flat River, Mo., were millers on 'Change Monday.

Receipts of flour in St. Louis last week totaled 63,250 bbls., against 59,560 the preceding week. Since Jan. 1 receipts were 527,050 bbls., against 494,240 bbls. last year. Flour shipments for the week were 73,760 bbls., against 78,560 bbls. the preceding week. Shipments since Jan. 1 total 637,050 bbls., against 578,700 bbls. last year.

The St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, through Charles Rippan, commissioner of the Tariff Bureau, has filed a complaint with the Interstate Commerce Commission, relative to the cancellation last week, by the commission, of the privilege of transshipping grain and grain products from St. Louis and East St. Louis to points East, unless the inbound bills of lading show that the grain actually originated west of St. Louis. Mr. Rippan claims that the tariffs do not require more than a declaration of the shipper as to the point of origin, and that it is burdensome and unlawful for the railroads to demand more than that.

W. E. Meek of the Meek Milling Co., Marissa, Ill., said Monday on 'Change that last week's weather conditions could easily be the most severe since wheat was sown, as there was considerable ice on the fields. "Anybody is guessing, however," said Mr. Meek, "who says wheat is damaged; that cannot be told until warm weather starts its growth."

Receipts of wheat in St. Louis last week were 269,703 bus., against 339,600 bs. the preceding week. Shipments were 360,050 bus., against 286,300 bus. the preceding week. Stocks of wheat in St. Louis elevators last Saturday were 1,303,7440 bus., against 2,548,455 bus. last year. Of the present stock 47,891 bus. in No. 1 red wheat; 430,716 bus. No. 2 red; 43,944 bus. No. 1 hard and 546,584 bus. No. 2 hard.

Connor Bros. & Co., for over 43 years members of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, announced their suspension last Saturday. Continued business reverses and inability to collect money from customers was given as the reason of the firm's embarrassment, by Patrick P. Connor, president of the company. The firm did a large cash and future grain business and also had an extensive export trade in Cuba and the West Indies. The possibilities are that the firm will be reorganized. Other members of the company were Michael J. Connor, vice-president, and William M., James A. and William P. Connor.

New York

New York, March 2, 1914.

Another period of almost complete stagnation was experienced in the local flour market. There was less doing during the past week than at any time during the month. With the firm wheat markets which prevailed until the latter end of the week, the mills practically refused to grant concessions, and inasmuch as the trade on their part could see no good reason for paying mills' prices, the volume of business transacted was at the low ebb.

The trade showed no decided eagerness to buy even at their prices and bids which they made, represented odd lots here and there.

There has been some talk during the past week that a number of buyers had almost come to the point where they would have to make purchases, irrespective of prices.

While during January, as far as could be ascertained, sales on the part of the mills were very light, it now appears that certain mills, especially some of those in the Northwest quietly cut prices during that month and booked considerable flour. It is this flour which quite a few of the trade here purchased, which puts them in more or less independent position at the present time. Buyers have no faith in the higher prices at the present time.

It was pointed out several days ago that the wheat bulls advanced the market on the theory of expected export demand, reported export sales and a good demand for cash wheat in this country, all of which have been shown to be what the bull element desired, rather than what actual conditions were. Spring patents were held at $4.35@4.60 in jute for 60 days' shipment and small sales were effected at the $4.35 price.

There was not business worth mentioning on Kansas flour during the week, as mills were firm in their views and the trade refused to meet their prices. Inasmuch as spring patent is now somewhat higher in price than Kansas straight, it would appear as if a good opportunity was presented for the Kansas flour to do an increased business. There is still some spot stuff which can be had at prices somewhat under mill limits and this is naturally taking care of the trade's requirements. Ninety-five per cent straights were held at $4.20 to $4.35 jute.

There was some improvement in the demand for soft winter wheat straight and a fair amount of business was transacted. Straights were held at $4.30 to $4.40 in wood.

There was some scattered sales of spring wheat clear during the week where some of the trade found it necessary to make purchases to replenish their stocks. General demand, however, was rather featureless. Fancy brands were held at $3.85 to $4.10 in sacks. Kansas clears were in decidedly slack demand and mills were rather eager to sell, but the trade is apparently completely stocked up on this grade and price is to all appearances no inducement to them at the present times. Prices were held at $3.55 to $3.75 in sacks. Prices on mill feed were somewhat firmer again during the week, especially on Western feeds to arrive. Demand was rather quiet. City bran in bulk was held at $25.50 at the mill.

New York Market Prices.

All prices quoted are the prices at which the trade could purchase in sacks and include brokers' commissions, or receivers' profits and charges:

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $4.60@4.85 in bbls.; straights, $4.45@4.50 in bbls.; clears, $4.15@4.30 in bbls.; low grades, $3@3.30.

Winter Wheat Flour—Patents, $4.90@5.00 in bbls.; straights, $4.30@4.40 in bbls.; clears, $3.75@3.95 in bbls.; low grades, $3.15@3.50.

Kansas Flour—Patents, $4.35@4.65; straigths, $4.20@4.35; clears, $3.55@3.75; low grades or low clears, $3.25@3.40.

Mill Feed—Bran, coarse Western spring in 100-lb. sacks, to arrive, $27.25; standard middlings, $26.25; flour middlings, $28; red dog, to arrive, $29; oil meal, $31@31.50; city feed, bulk bran, $25.50, 100-lb. sacks, $27; middlings, $25@29.50; red dog flour, $3.15.

Argentine bran and middlings, 100-lb. sacks, $26 f. o. b. New York.

New York Notes.

H. K. Schafer, who recently became manager of the Maney Milling Co., Omaha, Neb., was a visitor on the Exchange floor during the past week.

H. F. Marsh of the New Prague Flouring Mills Co., New Prague, Minn., spent several days in this market last week.

James R. Turner, who was about the oldest member of the flour trade in this market, died last Monday in his seventy-eighth year. Mr. Turner was connected with the flour and grain commission house of I. H. Reed & Co., which was established in 1836. He entered the employ of this concern in 1859 and a short time after was admitted as a junior partner and in 1889 became the head of the concern. Mr. Turner up to a few weeks ago was very active in the flour trade and was a member of the New York Produce Exchange. He is survived by his widow, three sons and two daughters. His associates on the Produce Exchange held a memorial meeting in the board room on Feb. 24, at which time suitable resolutions were passed, deploring the loss of their former associate.

Indiana

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 28, 1914.

There has been a slow but steady improvement in the flour situation. The demand has gradually been strengthening and is now fairly good.

This improved demand has been limited more to the lower grades of flour. Bids on the fancy patents are slower in coming in, or at least in being high enough to lead the miller to accept. Many buyers are figuring on buying more heavily while mill feed is high, as it now is, and then on taking it out when mill feed drops, as it is apt to do later.

Wheat has been moving slowly. The heavy fall of snow and the interruption of all traffic, steam, interurban and road, has almost completely blocked the outlets during the last week.

The output of flour for the last week was 11,942 bbls., only a slight increase over the preceding week, when it was 11,688. In the corresponding week of 1913 it was 9,318, and in the corresponding week of 1912 it was 4,181.

Mill feed continues to be in urgent demand, the increased activity in this line during the last week having sent the price up 50c, so that it is now from $25 to $26 a ton. So great has been the rush of orders that several of the largest Indiana mills have had to turn down orders during the week.

Indianapolis Market Prices.

Prices quoted by Indiana mills, flour in wood and feed in bulk, all f. o. b., are:

Indiana Flour—Soft winter wheat, patents, $4.55@4.65; straights, $4.25@4.35; clears, $3.90@4.05.

Northwestern Spring Wheat—Patents, $4.30@4.40.

Mill Feed—$25@26 a ton.

Indiana Notes.

John A. Reis of the Acme-Evans Milling Co., is on an extended business trip through the Southern states.

The Hill Grain & Coal Co. of Carthage, Ind., has been incorporated with a capital stock of $10,000, with the following directors: R. H. Hill, V. S. Hill and E. J. Hill.

Governor Ralston, Mayor Bell and many state officials, including the members of the public service commission, have been invited to the smoker to be given by the Board of Trade early this month.

G. L. Guyatt, a partner in the Plymouth Grain Co., has taken over M. D. Steininger's interest in the firm and hereafter will conduct the business alone.

Illinois

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 27, 1914.

The Chicago flour market is about the same as a week ago. There is a general lack of interest in demand and values are unchanged. The advance in the wheat market last week helped flour to gain a higher level, but on account of the bearish feeling prevailing among buyers, local mills find new sales slow. City mills report a fair amount of flour booked, but shipping directions are coming in only in moderate volume. Mills are operating only about half time and their production is chiefly spring and soft winter grades. Even with their output curtailed, and in the face of a better tone in both the wheat and flour markets millers are not anxious to accumulate any large stocks of flour. Jobbers who make a specialty of bakery trade report sales made to both large and small bakers small in volume. The mills in central states territory are asking from 10 to 15 cents per bbl. more for their soft wheat flours than the same grades can be purchased at from stocks on hand.

While there are a few sales made from week to week on export account, these are small and fail to attract much attention. Most of the bids coming from foreign markets are for patent flour and are too far out of line to receive any consideration. The condition of the growing crop, at the moment, is too favorable to warrant any speculation along flour lines with a view to making money, so no startling developments are anticipated in export trade.

Clears are freely offered and are being sold in fair volume at basis of $3.30@3.60, jute, delivered for first, and $2.60@2.80 for second clear.

Mills in Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma are offering their cut straight and 95 per cent flours at about the same values as a week ago, but the business passing is comparatively small.

Rye flour is selling in moderate volume at basis of $2.80@3, jute, f. o. b. Chicago, for the white, and $2.30@2.60 for dark rye.

The millfeed market presents a healthy tone. Demand is fairly strong and values a trifle advanced over a week ago. A feature of the market is the fact that the heavier grades of feed are not selling as freely as spring and winter wheat bran.

Chicago Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Special brands (basis wood), $5.50 per bbl.; standard patents (basis jute), $4.10@4.30; straight, $3.80@4; first clears, $3.30@3.60; second clears, $2.60@2.80.

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $4@4.20; straight, $3.80@4; fancy clears, $3.30@3.60; standard clears, $3.05@3.30.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $4.10@4.20; straight, $3.90@4; fancy clears, $3.30@3.50; low grade, $3.15@3.35; Michigan, 10c higher; patent, $4.20@4.35; straight, $4.05@4.15.

Mill Feed (100-lb. sacks)—Spring wheat bran, $24; standard middlings, $23.50; red dog, $27.50.

Rye Flour (in jute)—White, $2.80@3; dark, $2.30@2.60.

Coast Flour—Patent, $4.55@4.70; straight, $4.30@4.50.

White corn meal is quoted at $1.50@1.55 in 100-lb. cotton sacks in car lots delivered, and yellow corn meal, $1.50. Corn flour is offered at $1..45 bulk.

Chicago Notes.

C. B. Spaulding, general manager of the New Century Co., departed for Minneapolis on Thursday evening, where he intends spending several days.

J. H. Scull, state representative for the New Century Co. in the State of Ohio, with headquarters at Columbus, spent several days in Chicago the latter part of the week.

Among recent Chicago visitors were T. F. Blake, formerly manager of the Maney Milling Co., Omaha, and B. Stockman, general manager of the Duluth-Superior Milling Co., Duluth, Minn.

John J. Brady, a former broker associated with the Chicago grain trade for nearly twenty years, and for several years a member of the Chicago Board of Trade, died at his home in Lombard, Ill., on Feb. 18, after a short illness of pneumonia. Mr. Brady was 49 years of age.

C. H. Canby, president of the Chicago Board of Trade, has returned from Washington, D. C., and expresses the belief that owing to the large amount of opposition to it the Owen bill will never be taken from the committee.

The New Century Co. received the county award on spring patents a few days ago at the basis of $3.85 jute, delivered to the county jail or hospital, and $3.80 to the Oak Forest Infirmary.. The contract on spring wheat clear flour was given to John W Eckhart & Co. at basis of $3.65 in 24½-lb. cotton sacks, and $3.80 in 16-lb. cotton. The entire contract, it is reported, was for approximately 4,000 bbls. of flour.

Senator Kenyon of Iowa has introduced a bill in Congress which provides that Chicago be the headquarters of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The new bill recommends sixteen members and the division of the country into five parts. Over each section three commissioners are to have jurisdiction. Not more than eight commissioners are to be appointed from any political party, and one section cannot have more than three commissioners.

D. K. Buzzard of Fairland, Okla., is contemplating the erection of a flour mill at that point.

Tennessee

Nashville, Tenn., March 1, 1914.

Flour prices continued to rule steady in the Nashville market, the strength of wheat being the main factor. Business has been slow, and curtailment of production has resulted. Stocks at Nashville amount to 40,000 bbls., a small decrease compared with preceding week. Southern jobbers are buying largely for current needs. Little export interest is noted. Some contracts are mentioned for 500 to 1,000 bbls. in the Southern territory. Commission merchants report the demand for Western flour very light at recent advances of 10 to 15 cents. Spring wheat flour is quoted $4.80@5 per bbl., and hard winter wheat at $4.25@4.40 per bbl. The millfeed situation has continued healthy at steady prices, output being absorbed, and weather conditions being very much in favor of consumption.

Nashville Market Prices.

The following prices are f. o. b. Nashville in car lots:

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (basis wood)—Best standard patent, $4.85 per bbl.; high patent, $4.45; half patent, $4.25; choice, $3.85; in cotton bags, 15c per bbl. lower.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (basis jute)—Best patent, $4.25@4.40.

Mill Feed—Bran, $26@27 per ton; middlings and shorts, $27@28; hominy feed, $26@27.

Nashville Notes.

The report of Nashville Grain Exchange shows stocks of grain at Nashville Feb. 28 as follows: Wheat, 210,000 bus.; corn, 524,000 bus.; oats, 885,000 bus.

While crossing the railroad track near the mills, G. A. Wagner, aged 40 years, an employe of the Liberty Mills, was struck by a freight train and instantly killed. He had been a mill employe a number of years.

The Southeastern Millers' Association met in Nashville Feb. 24, with about 20 millers in attendance. President E. M. Kelly presided. New milling in transit rules for Southeastern territory were reported, which are practically the same as Central territory. The Southeastern men reported the flour trade as generally dull.

Memphis, Tenn., March 2, 1914.

The flour market is fairly active, although no large contracts are being booked and stocks in store and bought ahead are not large. Still there is much better feeling and more interest. Jobbers are becoming bullish in their ideas of values. Reports from the interior are satisfactory and the retail merchant is beginning to replenish his low stock preparatory to the opening of the furnishing credit business on March 15.

The outlook in the Memphis territory for 1914 business is highly pleasing. Preparations for the new crop are considerably ahead of what is usually the case at this season of the year, and reports are that the soil is in splendid condition, and the recent freeze and snow were vey beneficial to the soil and of great help in killing out insects.

Prices here are: For favorite mill brands of soft wheat patents, $5.45@5.80, wood basis; extra fancies, $1@1.10 less; Indiana patents, 15@25c less. Indiana and Illinois sell the larger part of the soft wheat flour in this market. Hard wheat patents, $4.30@4.35; clears, $4@4.20; spring wheat patents, $4.60@4.90, in cotton.

Quite a variation in prices of meal and other feeds. Ruling prices for corn goods Saturday were as follows: Grits, $3.65@3.80; clean meal, $3.50@3.60; standard meal, $3.40@3.50, cotton basis, wood basis 20c higher; mixed feeds, $32.50@34.50 per ton.

F. M. Craver, who has been Memphis manager of Ballard & Ballard Milling Co. of Louisville, Ky., has moved to Chicago, and is succeeded here by Charles L. Seehorn, who formerly traveled in Tennessee and Alabama for this company.

Mississippi

Jackson, Miss., Feb. 28, 1914.

The flour market is somewhat more active than it has been for the last few months. Jobbers and flour salesmen report that bookings are still very limited and that business is very unsatisfactory, but there is considerably more interest being manifested in the market, and that inquiries are far more numerous. Buyers are less bearish in their ideas of prices, and jobbers now realize that the probabilities of advance in flour far exceed those of decline, and flour is the cheapest commodity on the market now. Stocks in store and contracted ahead very much below the average, and buying has been only to supply immediate wants. The credit business will open in this country after March 10, and considerable supplies will be put out by the retail merchants to the planters. This will undoubtedly bring about a decided improvement in the flour business in the near future.

Reports from the interior are very encouraging. Farm work has already made progress, more plowing having already been done than is usually the case on March 10 to 15.

It is impossible to accurately quote prevailing prices of flour, on account of the great discrepancy existing and the injustice of a great many mills whose products are unknown in this territory continue to do themselves by making such ridiculous prices and absurd terms, failing to realize that this weakens their cause. The trade in this territory demands quality, and when there is such a difference in prices between the established brands and the others, the trade is naturally afraid of the quality of the unknown

The tendency to refuse bookings for long-time shipments is becoming more pronounced. A great many mills which have heretofore offered to book for from four to six months ahead are refusing bookings now for over 60 days ahead. Quite a few mills have advanced their prices recently 5 cents. Some few have advanced 10 cents. And prices are well upheld. Southern Illinois and Indiana mills get by far the larger volume of the business in Mississippi. Southern Illinois best patents are being quoted here $5.60@5.95. Indiana mills patents, $5.30@5.55, with extra fancy about a dollar less. Very little Colorado flour sold in this market. Just a little Kansas hard wheat sold here, at $4.50@4.55, in cotton.

The demand for meal is still limited, and bookings below the average, the mills refusing to book as far ahead as some jobbers want to buy. Standard meal, 190-lb. wood, $3.20@3.40, March shipment. Some few Nebraska mills still quoting as low as $3.10 in 38-lb. sacks, but these prices have resulted in very little business. Demand for mixed feed has been small, but will increase rapidly now, as farm work will necessitate more feeding. Best grades quoted $33.50@34.50.

Flour salesmen were never known to be as numerous as they have been so far this milling year, and without any exception they report that the last few months have been the dullest they have ever known.

Notes.

F. H. Jones of Grenada, Miss., representing the Pinckneyville (Ill.) Milling Co., was a recent Jackson visitor.

Jack Montgomery, with the Dunlop Milling Co. of Clarksville, Tenn., spent Sunday in Jackson.

George Sturm of Jackson, Miss., representing Dean Milling Co. of Ava, Ill., has just returned from a trip to south Mississippi.

P. L. Britton of P. L. Britton & Co., brokers at Jackson, who represent the Kansas Flour Mill Co., among others, reports that the flour business is very dull. Mr. Britton is the pioneer broker of Jackson.

Mr. Walker of Jackson, Tenn., Southern representative of Bernet, Craft & Kauffmann Milling Co. of St. Louis, Mo., was working central Mississippi the past few days, and reports that business outlook is most promising indeed and looks for a decided improvement in the movement of flour in the very near future.

Ernest Wheeler of Memphis, Tenn., who has for several years represented the Halliday Grain Co. of Cairo, Ill., through this territory, was here recently, making his last trip, as he will emark in the brokerage business at Memphis, Tenn., with offices in the Falls Building, on March 1, and he will continue to represent the Halliday interests in Memphis and solicits correspondence from millers and grain dealers.

New Orleans

New Orleans, Feb. 28, 1914.

An improved demand from the country and Latin-America gave tone to the market last week. This was in spite of somewhat dull local conditions and an advance of 10c to 15c per bbl. All grades shared in the advance and millers did not seem disposed to make concessions to get business. Bakers, confectioners and cracker men are inclined to hold off, but some were caught with light stocks and had to buy, but the majority were stocked with spring wheats and Kansas, so they could afford to maintain an independent attitude. The country trade was the end-of-the-month business chiefly, but there were indications of better feeling in the planting district. A bright spot in the horizon was the inquiry from Eastern Mexico, in the oil districts, and the Latin states of Guatemala, Honduras, Costa Rica and Nicaragua. The Mexican demand bears special promise in spite of the internecine war and connections have been established between British interests and local wholesale groceries which will mean large and continued movements of flour and other provisions by weekly sellings from New Orleans.

Reversing the usual order, high patents of Kansas and Nebraska took preference over straights and clears in the country demand and city trade. Omaha mills quoted on some Guatemala business and received confirmations by cable and some carlot orders of Kansas patents were booked to local jobbers at $4.30@4.50 in cottons. Oklahoma was in line and got a fair share of the city business. Straights were quoted at $4.10@4.25, and clears at $3.70@3.80.

Minneapolis mills were firm in their 15c per bbl. advance. Some local and country orders were booked in small lots at $4.40@4.60 for high patents; $4.20@4.30 for straights; no quotations on clears. Country mills were 5c under Minneapolis.

Soft wheat flour was in fair favor with bakers and confectioners, especially the country and Creole trade. Most of the sales were in 98 per cent patents at $4.60@4.80 in cotton, but there were some sales of Illinois straights at $4.50@4.70. Extra fancies were quoted at $4.10@4.25 and clears at $3.80@3.90. A few minor orders for extra fancies were booked. Missouri, Illinois and Ohio millers were on a parity to quotations.

Mill feed values slumped 2@3c per 100 lbs. and the demand also fell below expectations. This was due to the belief that bran and shorts would go lower. Considerable inquiry was had for mill feed for stock finishing.

New Orleans Notes.

H. T. Lawler, Sr., reports a healthy demand for flour in Cuba. He says New Orleans should have a flour mill to compete for this business.

Algiers bakers are greatly interested in the prospects of a bridge across the Mississippi river above New Orleans. An attorney of the Public Belt Railroad is in New York negotiating for a $6,000,000 bond issue with which to build the structure.

A rate war is on between the Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd steamship lines out of New Orleans to Hamburg and other German ports. Flour exporters look for a big decrease in rates next month as conditions are much unsettled and cuts of from 2c to 5c per 100 in the rate were made last week.

Andrew Stein, proprietor of the Up-to-the-Minute Bakery at Music and Villere streets, became seriously embarrassed last week and disappeared for several days, leaving notes instructing his creditors to take charge of his bakery. His debts were about $1,500, with assets nominal. Some uncollected accounts made up his schedule. He said the bread war caused his financial ruin.

Board of Trade Wins Decision.

The Kansas City Board of Trade was given its decision against ten leading railroads by the Missouri State Public Service Commission, the case involving reconsignment of grain from Kansas City, Mo., to Kansas City, Kan. The Santa Fe, Rock Island, Frisco and the Katy were exempted from the decision. It was the contention of the railroads that if a car of grain is shipped to Kansas City from a point in Missouri and sold by a commission firm to a mill in Kansas, the shipment becomes interstate with interstate rates. The Board of Trade held that the rate from point of origin to Kansas City was an intrastate rate, which is much lower than the interstate rate. The victory of the Board of Trade is only considered partial, as the exclusion of the Santa Fe and the Rock Island from the decision was a disappointment.

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Corn Products Department

Kansas City, Mo., March 2, 1914.

Counteracting the favorable influence of snow and lower temperature were the slightly higher prices of corn, which had a tendency to keep buyers out of the market as long as possible. However, the snows increased the consumption of meal and other table goods, and the improved retail demand will no doubt be reflected in better sales by mills as soon as the cash corn markets return to a steady basis.

Trade with the Southeast is exceedingly dull. Mills in that section are not transacting even a fair business and are cutting prices. Local and Southwestern mills are out of line. Meal sales were principally to Southwestern states. New business in Oklahoma was good. Kansas mills are selling large lots of meal to Oklahoma in straight cars. Quite a number of mills report fair business in mixed cars with flour and millfeed.

Southern shipments of meal were on old contracts. Illinois and Iowa corn mills are in price command in Southern States, with the exception of Texas. Southwestern mills are 10 to 20 cents per bbl. out of line. On old contracts directions were being received in fair order. The better retail demand last week induced freer instructions.

Higher cash corn resulted in a slight advance in meal and other corn goods prices. Mills refused to make any concessions, although several sales were made at the basis prevailing a week ago. Offers from Southern dealers were 10 cents per 100 lbs. under this basis. Cream corn meal was sold last week at a range of $1.60 to $1.65 per hundred pounds in small paper sacks.

Texas purchased hominy in fair lots.

Offerings of corn bran are not heavy, but the demand is light. Several cars were offered on the Kansas City Board of Trade last week, but no purchasers were found. Corn bran is held at $1.10 per 100 pounds by a local mill. Offerings of interior mills are about 5 cents under this figure.

Following quotations for corn products, basis f. o. b. Kansas City, for shipment within 30 days, either in straight or mixed cars, were reported by Missouri River corn millers last week: Cream corn meal, in small cotton or paper sacks, kiln-dried and degerminated, $1.60@1.65 per 100; coarse hominy grits, in 100 lb. bags, $1.60@1.65 per 100; brewers' grits in 100-lb. bags, $1.55@1.65 per 100; corn chop in 100-lb. burlap bags, natural, $1.24@1.27 per 100; corn bran in 100-lb. bags, $1.10 per 100.

New York, March 1, 1914.

There was a little better inquiry on corn goods during the week and volume of business was somewhat better. Prices were relatively unchanged.

Current quotations are: Meal, kiln-dried export, $3.35 in sacks; fine yellow, $1.45@1.50; coarse, $1.40@1.45; hominy, $3.70; granulated yellow, $3.65; corn flour, $1.65. Brewers' goods: Meal, $1.64; grits, $1.65; flakes, $2.

Nashville, Tenn., March 2, 1914.

Trade in corn products has been only moderate the past week, with prices steady on account of the tone of corn. Good milling corn rules firm at 77 cents for No. 2 white. Bolted meal is quoted at $1.70 per 96-lb. bag, and pearl meal and grits 10 to 20 cents higher.

Memphis, Tenn., March 2, 1914.

Our mills are all complaining of no business on corn meal, but they are expecting some improvement in the near future. Prices are unchanged, as follows: Standard, $3.25; cream, $3.55, wood basis.

Ft. Worth, Tex., March 2, 1914.

A good trade was reported in all corn products for the past week, the demand for feeds in which corn enters as a component part being especially good.

Standard meal, 65c per 35-lb. cotton sack, with 33c for halves. Corn chop, $28 per ton, packed in cotton or jute 100-lb. sacks. Basis Group 1, Texas grouping.

New Orleans, March 2, 1914.

Quotations on corn goods were advanced from 5@10c per bbl. last week and the demand was good. The Western kiln-dried was quoted at 72c. Argentine corn is off this market, dealers having lost money handling it.

The demand for corn meal, grits and unbolted meal was exceptionally good with prospects for continued inquiries from the country and Latin America. Ruling prices for corn goods in bbls., basis car lots, f. o. b. New Orleans, in cotton sacks, were: Grits, $3.75@3.85; cream meal, $3.65@3.75; standard meal, $3.50@3.60; corn flour, $3.55@4.65. Prices in wood were 20c per bbl. over the values quoted for cottons. The bulk of the sales were made on Missouri and Illinois quotations, which were a trifle under those from Indiana, Tennessee and Ohio districts.

Cincinnati, March 2, 1914.

The colder weather has brought a better grade of corn to the local market. Corn millers are taking an interest in the corn arriving and are making purchases in five to ten car lots. The white grades of corn seem to be the class wanted, and millers are paying a premium of 3 to 4 cents. Corn millers declare that the majority of the corn products are being shipped to the Southern markets. The total receipts of corn this week amounted to 242 cars. Quotations are: Corn meal, $1.40@1.45; corn chop, $1.30@1.35.

Texas

Ft. Worth, Tex., Feb. 28, 1914.

"Very good" to "moderate" is the range of reports made by the millers on business conditions for the past week. All report full time runs. No change was reported in prices, except there was an advance in the price of mill run bran.

Soft Wheat Flour—Standard high patent, $5 per bbl.; extra high patent, $5.50; seconds, $4.50 in cotton.

Hard Wheat Flour—High patent, $4.80; extra patent, $5.30. Flour in wood 20c per bbl. additional.

Mill Feed—Mill-run bran, in 100-lb. cotton or jute sacks, $29@31 per ton. Basis Group 1.

Texas Notes.

While opinions vary in regard to the effects of the cold weather of last week on oats and wheat the more common judgment is that the crops are uninjured. Some of the grain that had made abnormal growth, by reason of the mildness of the winter prior to January, may have been damaged, or even killed.

F. A. Talpey, Kansas City, Dies.

Frank A. Talpey, wheat buyer for the Waggoner-Gates Milling Co., the Zenith Milling Co., and the R. E. Kidder Flour Mills Co., of Kansas City, died last Tuesday morning, Feb. 24, of heart disease, at his home in Kansas City. Mr. Talpey has been a member of the Kansas City Board of Trade since 1888 and has lived in Kansas City for 35 years. Death was unexpected. Mr. Talpey attended to his work on Saturday at the Board of Trade. He was a popular member of the Board of Trade and his death is regretted.

Nebraska

Omaha, Feb. 28, 1914.

After the deadly monotony there has been in this market on flour conditions and prices, it is a pleasure to note that sales are better and that the majority of millers in the state have advanced quotations.

The higher wheat market and the smallness of supplies at mill door, in consequence of the weather, have been potent factors in this advance.

While the Omaha mills have not advanced quotations to their city trade, being $4.40 per bbl., general quotations for the state can be said to be $4.80 per bbl., the eastern section being quoted at $4.60.

Quotations in this city are undoubtedly lower than they should be, based on wheat values, but Omaha is the dumping place for the state and jobbers here appear always able to obtain from some of the interior mills, having a surplus at less than market value. This conditions of affairs has been accentuated of late owing to the uncertainty of bleaching. Now this question is settled and a better state of affairs can be expected, as with no danger of interference our millers will be able to resume their Eastern shipments. The bleaching of flour was of paramount interest to this state and the decision just rendered by the Supreme Court of the United States was welcomed by all.

Mill feed is in fairly good demand and jobbers are offering about $22.50 for bran and $24 for shorts, but little, however, is coming into this market, interior millers finding ready sale at mill door at about $23@24 for bran and $25@26 for shorts.

The ground has a good covering of snow and all reports are to the effect that the plant is in a most favorable condition for a bumper crop.

NEBRASKA NOTES.

The Cortland Farmers' Elevator Co., Cortland, Neb., will erect elevator, cost not to exceed $10,000.

The annual report of the Hastings Milling Co., Hastings, Neb., indicates that the company passed through a very successful year in 1913.

Frank P. Manchester, secretary of the Omaha Grain Exchange, and several representatives of Omaha elevator companies, attended the Memphis rate hearing in Kansas City from Feb. 18 to 21, inclusive.

Nebraska mill are getting a good share of the business to Cuba and other islands in the West Indies. This trade is being developed by mills more now than ever. Much of the flour shipped to the West Indies is a 95 per cent straight. Some consignments consist of high patents, but generally the islanders want a cheaper flour, which suits their needs as well as the patent.

Incorporation papers will soon be issued to the Farmers' Union Milling & Grain Co., of Snyder, Neb., which recently took over the plant of Conrad Schneider. The new company will start operating the mill as soon as they take possession.

Water power mills in Nebraska have experienced very little trouble this winter with ice floes. The unusually mild temperature which prevailed resulted in water power being unaffected. Many mills in the state with auxiliary water power report that they used much less steam or electric power this winter than in normal years. This was due to the lack of ice in many of the streams the greater part of the winter.

Boston, Feb. 28, 1914.

Demand for flour the past two or three weeks has been only fair. The strength in wheat have forced in a few buyers who were holding out for lower prices, but from best reports obtainable there has been nothing like general buying.

Mills have advanced prices and are holding rather firm. Minnesota patents are held at around $5.40 wood, although some good spring wheat flours can be purchased at $5.20 to $5.25 wood basis. About $4.90 jute or half cotton is the prevailing quotation to bakers, although there is no question but what some few sales have been put through as low as $4.75 and perhaps $4.70.

The trade do not feel that prices will be much lower on the crop, yet the majority feel no alarm about any material advance, and as the majority have stocks and purchases to do at least 60 to 90 days, not much interest is displayed. In quite a number of cases buyers are found who have purchased all the flour they need to carry them through until the next crop. Directions on old sales are only fair, and a majority of the trade has been compelled to ask for extension of time on contracts.

Clears are firmly held at $4.10 to $4.25 for the better grades. Mills claim that at much under these figures they can export their outputs. Feeds continue high and rather scarce. Bran is held at $28; standard middlings, $27; mixed feed, $27.25 to $28; flour middlings, $29 to $30; red dogs, $31.50.

Wisconsin Milling Co. Meeting.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Wisconsin Milling Co., Menomonie, Wis., E. O. Wright was re-elected president and treasurer. Mr. Wright was recently chosen president of the Wisconsin State Millers' Association. A. E. Brecht of Philadelphia, who attended the meeting, was named vice-president. W. W. Watkins was appointed secretary.

The workmen's compensation bill before the Kentucky legislature is being supported by millers in the state.

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Wichita

Wichita, Kan., March 2, 1914.

The flour market is stronger and shows some improvement, mills reporting better demand and increased running time, but as a rule there is not much change from last week. The advance in cash wheat has created a firmer feeling and prices are more uniform and stronger. Some good sales have been made for export and a few report that they have made some large sales to the East, but this was on their own brands to well established trade. Good Kansas hard wheat patents are bringing from $4.40 to $4.60.

The wheat market has picked up considerably the last week, some wheat selling as high as 91½c, basis Kansas City, but not very much at this figure. Mills as a whole are not taking on much at these prices—just a car now and then for special billing. Export bids picked up the last week and bids were as high as 90½c, basis Kansas City. There were 40 cars in Wichita on Saturday. Mills are quite well supplied, and with the present condition of the growing wheat there is not much encouragement for higher prices.

Feed continues to hold its own. The cold spell has helped to strengthen it up, and bran shows a small advance for the week, and likewise shorts. Bran is selling around $1.20, delivered Kansas points, and white shorts around $1.45 to $1.50.

The growing wheat is in fine condition. The recent cold spell has been a help rather than a hindrance, and has held the wheat back some, as it had been growing too fast. Practically all of Kansas was covered with a slight snow and the plant is in excellent condition. Every one reports that they have never seen it look better, and if Kansas could harvest the present prospects it would run well over 150,000,000.

Kansas Notes.

H. Lassen of the Kansas Milling Co., Wichita, is on a fishing trip along the Gulf and will very likely take a hunting trip into Mexico before his return. Mr. Lassen changed his plans about going to Florida at the last minute and left for the Gulf.

J. W. Krehbiel of the Moundridge Milling Co., Moundridge, Kan., spent Thursday in Wichita. He reports the growing wheat to be in fine condition in McPherson County. Mr. Krehbiel says business is a little slow and mill running a little better than half time.

E. R. Lehman of the Geary Mills, Geary, Okla., spent Friday in Wichita. Mr. Lehman is on his way to Clay Center, where he is suing a grain firm for not filling a contract two years ago. Mr. Lehman says that he has never seen wheat look any better. The recent cold weather did not hurt the wheat at all; in fact, it did considerable good, as the wheat had been growing pretty fast, and this will retard its growth some.

The following millers visited in Wichita during the past week: Geo. G. Sohlberg, Acme Milling Co., Oklahoma City; E. Weigel, Perry Mill Co., Perry; Frank Foltz, secretary of the Oklahoma Millers' Association, Oklahoma City, Okla.; A. J. Hunt, New Era Mills, Arkansas City; C. A. Greenlee, Wm. Kelley Milling Co., Hutchinson; T. J. Fleming, Sterling, Kan.

C. V. Topping, secretary of the Southwestern Millers' League; T. J. Holdridge, Jr., of the Kansas Flour Mills Co., Wichita; W. H. Marshall, secretary of the Southwestern Missouri Millers' Club, attended the meeting in Oklahoma City of the Oklahoma millers and also the meeting of the feed control officials of the Southwestern states on the 25th. At the meeting with the feed control officials, the maximum amount of crude fiber to be allowed in the different grades of pure shorts was taken up, and there was such a difference of opinion as to the maximum amount to be allowed and not having sufficient samples and data to pass on the question, the meeting was adjourned until a later date, when more samples, tests and analysis could be procured, and when all of the officials in the Southwest could be present and agree upon a maximum percentage.

Ask For Lower Export Rates.

Kansas wheat raisers and grain dealers are preparing a case before the Interstate Commerce Commission claiming a discrimination in export rates against Wichita and other Kansas points in favor of shipping points in other states. A resolution was adopted at the district meeting of the Kansas Farmers' Grain Dealers' Association, held at Stafford, Kan., on the 24th.

The Wichita Board of Trade had several of their members present at the meeting. The resolution was made at the conclusion of an address by W. F. McCullough, in which he pointed out the benefits to the wheat producers if Kansas had a better export rate to Galveston. At the present time, Wichita is compelled to pay a higher rate than cities twice as far from Galveston. The rate from Wichita to Galveston, a distance of 692 miles, is 25 cents. The rate from Minneapolis to Galveston, via Wichita, a distance of 1,507 miles, is 24½ cents. From Omaha to Galveston, a distance of 1,114 miles, the rate is 19½ cents; and from Kansas City, a distance of 916 miles, it is 18½ cents. The rate from Minneapolis to Galveston will become effective March 15. Some of the grain dealers are unable to see why the rate from Wichita should be one-half cent higher than the rate from Minneapolis, when that city is nearly three times as far from Galveston as Wichita. Also the Minneapolis rate calls for a routing through Wichita..

Ohio

Cincinnati, March 2, 1914.

March started with considerable activity in all brands of flour, and in several instances prices recorded a sharp advance, with an outlook of further increases in values.

The cash winter wheat market passed the dollar mark, and it brought about an advance of 5 to 10 cents for winter wheat flour. During the week receipts were 22 cars. Large buyers are taking advantage of the advancing market and buying future lots of flour.

Spring wheat flour has also sprung into prominence owing to the scarcity of winter wheat flour, and some large orders were put through this week. Several large transactions were made consisting of 1,000-bbl. lots.

There is a good request for Kansas flour. Local agents here say the large bakers' supplies are meager, and they are starting to lay in large lots, as they are of the opinion that values are going higher. One agent representing a Kansas mill declared that business is better now than it has been at any time during the past six months.

The cold weather has greatly stimulated the demand for all descriptions of mill feed, and prices were given a further advance this week. Millers declare that they have so many orders on hand that they are forced to turn some down, as they are unable to fill them, due to lack of supplies. Bran prices advanced 25 cents, while mixed feed increased 50 cents.

Cincinnati Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $4.40@4.55; straight, $4.10@4.25; fancy, $3.85@4.

Hard Wheat Flour—Patent, $4.55@4.65; straight, $4.30@4.35; clear, $3.90@4.10.

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $4.70@4.90; straight, $4.15@4.30; clear, $3.85@4.05.

Rye Flour—Northwestern blended rye flour, $3.75@3.90; city pure, $4.10@4.20; city blended, $3.80@4.10.

Mill Feed—Bran, $26.25@26.75; mixed feed, $27@27.50; middlings, coarse, $27.50@28; middlings, fine, $28.50@29.

Ohio Notes.

The receipts of flour at Cincinnati last week were 22,654 bbls., compared with 21,762 bbls. previous week, and 18,765 bbls. a year ago. The shipments last week were 19,765 bbls., compared with 18,898 bbls. previous week, and 17,010 bbls. a year ago.

Guy M. Freer, traffic manager of the Chamber of Commerce, returned from Kansas City this yeek, where he attended a hearing of the Interstate Commerce Commission on a request of Kansas City grain shippers to have the rate on grain from Kansas City to the Southwestern states reduced 4½ cents.

Cleveland, Feb. 28, 1914.

Trade has continued quiet. An occasional contract was placed here and there as usual, at perhaps a little higher range of prices. A majority of mill agents here have had their limits raised 10c to 20c, while buyers are still able to obtain their wants at the old prices if the shipment can be made promptly.

Cleveland Market Prices.

The quotations below are nominal, on the regular standard goods:

Kansas Hard Wheat—Patents, $4.20@4.50 jute; straights, $4.00@4.30 jute; clears, $3.40@3.60 jute.

Minnesota and Dakota Wheat—Patents, $4.20@4.60 jute; stranghts, $4@4.25 jute.

Ohio, Indiana and Michigan Soft Wheat—65 per cent patents, $4.30@4.55 jute; 95 per cent straights, $4.10@4.20 jute; clears, $3.75@4 jute.

Bran—In 100-lb. burlaps, $25.50@26.50 per ton.

It is reported that elevators sold No. 1 turkey wheat in Kansas City at 91½c from their elevators. Offerings on the Kansas City Board of Trade brought up to 90½c.

It is probable that at the annual meeting of the Ohio Millers' State Association a discussion of premiums will be made. Secretary Tanner of the organization offers the following suggestion: "Giving premiums with every sack of flour—bad business."

Iowa

Des Moines, Ia., March 2, 1914.

General advances of 10c to 20c were recorded in flour prices throughout the state during the past week. The largest advance was made by Northwestern mills, who were asking 20c more on established brands. Kansas raised values 10c, and in some instances where prices were below the previous general basis, an increase of 20c was made. Local Iowa mills were also asking higher prices during the week. To local trade, quotations were on a basis of $4.60 for patents in sacks delivered any section of the state. Kansas was on a parity with spring wheat patents from the Northwest ranging from $4.70 to $4.80. Nebraska mills did not pay advanced prices for wheat during the week, and in consequence were holding prices steady at $4.50.

Kansas mills did a fair business, mostly in single cars. Several good sales were made to bakers, principally at prices prevailing a week ago. Bakers refused to pay the higher figures.

Advertised brands of Northwestern mills were in usual demand. Des Moines dealers took several cars for their current needs, but deferred purchases were not made. Jobbers do not believe that the flour advances are permanent.

Most mills in the state are running 12 to 18-hour schedules. Business is considered fair for the season of the year, with most mills selling bulk of their outpnt to local trade.

Mill feed is unchanged in price, but a weak undertone is apparent in the market. Offerings from the Southwest and Northwest have been made at slightly lower prices, and this is influencing the local markets. Bran is quoted at $25 to $26 per ton in straight or mixed cars. Standard middlings are quoted from $26 to $28. Flour middlings are worth up to $32.

IOWA NOTES.

The Coon Rapids Milling Co., Coon Rapids, Ia., has leased the Dubuque building in Coon Rapids, and is converting it into a flour and feed store. The mill is located on the outskirts of the town and it is its purpose in opening the store to get closer to the local trade. A full stock of mill products and field seeds will be carried.

Improvements are being made in the Quaker Oats Mill at Fort Dodge, Ia. A gravity chute is being installed at the plant in order to facilitate the loading of cars. A new combination weighing and dump scale is being installed and some machinery is being replaced.

E. E. Stevens is a new flour salesman in Iowa. He represents the Northwestern Consolidated Milling Co., with general offices in Minneapolis.

Everett & Edwards, Scottsburg, Ind., will build a flour mill and grain elevator at a cost of $10,000 at La Grange, Ky.

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Minnesota

Minneapolis, Minn., March 2, 1914.

The wheat market continues strong, with a very good undertone, millers picking up the good milling wheat very readily. Premiums, however, are a shade easier, due to the heavy arrivals of wheat that were bought some time ago "to arrive." Reports from North and South Dakota state that only about 5 to 10 per cent of the crop remains in farmers' hands.

The demand for flour continues light, but the mills report that shipping orders on old sales are coming in freely, so that they are able to keep running fairly steady. Flour buyers are beginning to take notice of the strong feeling in the wheat market, and on any break there would probably be some good buying.

The feed market is very strong, and prices are advancing. Bran in 100-lb. sacks sold as high as $23 a ton, f.. o b. Minneapolis; flour middlings are selling at $24 in 100s, and mixed feed at $23.50. The feed situation is really the only encouraging feature to the milling business at the present time.

Butterfield (Minn.) Mill Dismantled.

The mill at Butterfield, Minn., is being dismantled, and the machinery will be removed to Laurel, Mont., where the owners of the Butterfield mill have been given a bonus and offered the support of the citizens of the town. The editor of a country newspaper in a neighboring town makes the following comment regarding the removal of the mill: "The writer knows of numerous instances where towns have paid substantial bonuses to secure a mill in order to bolster up commercial enterprises, but too many towns eventually forget the industry to the extent of giving it only divided local support. Discouragement follows and in the end the industry ekes out a mere existence or follows in the wake of the mill at Butterfield."

Canadian View of Export Trade.

Hedley Shaw, managing director of the Maple Leaf Milling Co. of Canada, made the statement upon his return from Great Britain that the Canadians are gradually losing their greatest market for flour. Mr. Shaw claims that English mills are more than holding their own, are thriving, are increasing their output and are even exporting flour. He ascribes the gradual loss of Great Britain as a market for Canadian flour to the discrimnation in ocean freight rates on flour in favor of wheat. Because of these discriminations, British mills have the advantage over Canadian mills. "The United States is a competitor of Canada, but is in the same position as we are," said Dr. Shaw. "They have discriminatory flour rates to deal with also."

Wheat Protected in Middle West.

Cincinnati, Ohio, March 2, 1914.

The winter wheat belt throughout the states of Ohio and Indiana is now covered with fully one foot of snow. Extreme cold weather settled in many sections, where the temperature was as low as 25 below zero, and, according to the trade here who have been in close touch with the various points, if it had not been for the heavy snowfall during this cold weather, it would have done considerable damage to the growing wheat crop, but as it is now the crop looks very promising, and, according to many of the merchants, the crop in Ohio will be large—in fact, larger than last year.

One of the prominent grain merchants here said: "There is still plenty of old wheat on the farms, but the whole trouble is, the farmers won't sell unless they get their price. They want $1 a bushel, and if they don't get their prices they simply say they will hold."

THE PURPOSE OF THE F. O. M. A.

The officers of the Fraternity of Operative Millers of America are bending their energies to correct the impression that the F. O. M. A. is a labor organization, and that as such it was trying to control and advance the wages of operative millers. For this reason many mill owners and head millers have not affiliated with the organization. A number of mill owners have failed to recognize the F. O. M. A. for this reason. To correct this, the officers of the organization direct attention to Article 2 of the Constitution, which follows:

"The purpose of this association shall be to advance the interests of the operative miller and maintain a high standard in the art and science of milling.

"(1) By creating a fellowship and broader acquaintance among professional millers.

"(2) By an exchange of ideas and a dissemination of technical milling knowledge among the members.

"(3) By impressing upon mill owners the importance of the operative miller in the success of their business.

"(4) By assisting mill owners in securing skilled and experienced millers.

"(5) By co-operating with mill owners whenever possible in all matters of interest to the trade.

"(6) By upholding in every honorable way the dignity of the profession."

This and the full constitution and by-laws of the Fraternity of Operative Millers of America are an open book without a sign, grip, token or pledge to indicate that the objects of the association are other than what the above article covers and implies.

The Laurel Milling & Mfg. Co., Hyattsville, Md., have recently incorporated with a capital stock of $100,000. C. E. King is president and general manager at Laurel, Md. They will erect a 60x100 concrete mill, with a capacity of 500 bbls. flour, 300 bus. meal and 100 tons of feed.

The Universal Milling Co. of Lebanon, Tenn., has been purchased by J. J. Askew and associates of that city. Mr. Askew states that the building will be enlarged and new flour machinery installed.

Ocean Bookings Are Good.

Ocean rates through the Gulf from Kansas City last week were unchanged. Rates through Eastern points showed slight changes, principally downward. Bookings are considered good for this season of the year. Export trade of mills appears to be improving, judging from the amount of space being taken.

	All Rail.	Gulf.
Amsterdam	37	36.50
Aberdeen	44	44.50
Antwerp	44	36.00
Belfast	41	42.50
Bristol	41	.....
Bremen	37	38.50
Dublin	42	.....
Dundee	44	46.00
Glasgow	41	41.50
Hamburg	36	36.50
Hull	43	.....
Leith	41	.....
Liverpool	38	37.00
London	39	38.50
Manchester	39	37.50
Newcastle	44	.....
Rotterdam	35	35.00

J. M. Gwaltney & Co., Norfolk, Va., have ordered from N. & M. Co. a full complement of elevator equipment, including feed grinding and bolting machinery. It will be installed in the new brick storage and warehouse buildings now under construction. F. M. Briggs will have the millwright work in charge.

Philadelphia

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 28, 1914.

This has been about the poorest week for the flour and feed business from the West that we have ever had. The brokers on 'Change say they have practically done nothing and the mill men who have been here from different sections say the same thing. The trade are using up what they have on hand and will not buy for future, beside the mills are not trying to book for future outside of one or two large spring wheat mills. The bakers report business as beig dead. The jobbers say the same thing.

We have at present lots of snow, but it turned warm yesterday and no doubt it will be all gone by the end of next week, but it will hardly affect the growing wheat, as it is now too late to do any harm with freezing in this climate.

Philadelphia Market Prices.

Prices f. o. b. Philadelphia in full or mixed cars:

Flour—Spring patent (basis wood), $4.60@4.90; straight, $4.35@4.65; clear, $4.10@4.30; low grade, in jute, $3.10@3.20.

Winter patent (basis wood), $4.50@4.90; straight $4.20@4.40; clear, $3.85@4.10; extra, $3.65@3 75.

Kansas patent (basis 98-lb. cotton or 140-lb. jute), $4.40@4.70; straight, $4.20@4.50; clear, $3.65@3.90.

Western rye in sacks, $3.40@3.50; Pennsylvania rye in wood, $3.50@3.60.

Feed—Spring, in 100-lb. sacks, red dog, $29@30; flour middlings, $29@29.50; standard middlings, $26@26.50; bran, $27.50@28; Kansas middlings, 100-lb sacks, $31.50@32.; bran, $28@29; winter middlings, bulk, $27; bran, $28@28.50.

Pennsylvania Notes.

E. E. Delp & Co. report that their cargo of Argentine corn is going out very fast.

The flour mill at Rover Head, Md., burned with a loss of $10,000. It belonged to Augustus Selby.

The Laurel Milling Co. at Hyattsville, Md., incorporated with capital of $100,000. H. and C. E. King of Hyattsville, and William F. Rowland of Simpsonville, Md., are the incorporators.

Panama Canal and Orient Trade.

Although Canadian competition is said to be severe in the Orient, the United States furnished in 1913 more than 4,774,623 bags of flour of the aggregate Hongkong, China, imports, totaling 5,176,623 bags. The states of Washington, Idaho and Oregon were the principal sources of supply of the Orient trade, with Montana rapidly gaining headway. Recently the Montana Flour Mills Co., Lewistown, Mont., sent a personal representative to the Orient. This company does a small business in Japan and China, but expects to rapidly increase its sales through the solicitation of its representative.

Imports of wheat flour into Hongkong during 1913 show a decrease of 546,331 bags. Australia exports to the Orient increased more than 50,000 bags and Canadian exports increased practically 320,000 bags. United States shipments show a decrease of more than 900,000 bags. Notwithstanding the decrease in imports by Hongkong, the year was a good one as far as volume of trade is concerned. However, from the standpoint of profit the year has been distinctly unfavorable. Dealers imported to a considerable extent on a falling market and political disturbances interfered with deliveries in the Orient. Flour stocks at one time reached the total of 1,600,000 bags.

George E. Anderson, consul general at Hongkong, says the Panama canal offers little encouragement to Eastern millers in the United States. He says that the hopes expressed by some millers as to the possibilities of enlarging Orient trade through the Panama canal are not likely to be fulfilled. It is doubtful if freight rates by the Panama route to South China will be much lower than they may be by the Suez route. Mr. Anderson says that the Panama route will not be very much help in enlarging trade of United States mills.

Chinese flour mills did not offer very keen competition to importers. Unsettled conditions in North China prevented as keen competition from Chinese wheat. The new year has only moderate prospects for trade.

Less Than 24s Unlawful in Oklahoma.

The Oklahoma Feed Control is rigidly enforcing the state law which prohibits the sale of flour in packages of less weight than 24 pounds. In a conference with the Feed Control officials, millers were successful in securing a ruling which provides that graham flour may be sold in packages of 6 pounds, 12 or 24 pounds, but in no other sizes. The Feed Control officials agreed with the millers that graham flour is not so definitely included, therefore the latitude in packing the product in less than 24-pound sacks.

It was ruled at the conference that flour, other than graham flour, cannot be sold in Oklahoma in less than 24-pound packages. Inspectors have been instructed to proceed against Oklahoma merchants in cases where flour packages are found to be at variance with the state law.

Reports of damage to winter wheat in Nebraska are not given much credence in mill reports received by Milling and Grain News. Conditions surrounding the crop are excellent and in a great many instances minor reports of damage are exaggerated. So far, the winter wheat fields do not show any winter-killing. Snows and sleet of 10 days ago are slowly melting, and all of the moisture is being absorbed by the ground. This is causing a great deal of elation among farmers, as they believe the moisture content in the ground at the opening of the spring season will eliminate any immediate danger of damage by drought.

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Cash Grain Review.

By R. O. Johnson.

Wheat futures were firm in the early market last week, but closed irregular and with a downward trend. Trading was professional throughout the week. The winter wheat crop outlook continues to favor the sellers, as there has seldom been a season of such ideal promise as the present one Unless the unexpected happens, the winter wheat crop is past the danger line of even moderate winter killing, and recent heavy snows over the entire growing belt not only assure protection, but mean plentiful sub-soil moisture in the early growing season, which will give the plant a vigorous growth. May wheat now, in domestic markets, is an average of 2 cents higher than at this season a year ago, when the crop outlook was less favorable on an acreage materially less than the record-breaking one of the present. Just about this time a year ago May wheat, after being advanced much the same as recently, developed severe selling pressure. The trade now is wondering and justly, if history is to repeat itself. Some traders assert that May wheat contracts in Chicago are so closely held by the leading bull interests that prices will be maintained against the big shorts who have been sellers on the crop outlook. But there is no basis for relief in any manipulation of prices of an unusual character. Recent investigation of the New York Stock Exchange methods, and proseeutions of men instrumental in cornering cotton futures, are of sufficient warning to the most nervy market manipulators that any suggestion of a corner in wheat will call forth immediate Government condemnation and prosecution of the offenders. It appears a certainty, therefore, that values of wheat on the end of the crop will be largely regulated by the legitimate supply and demand requirements, and not by unseemly manipulation.

Wheat's statistical position continues technically strong. The domestic visible supply decreased 1,392,000 bus. last week, against 151,000 bus. the week before and 849,000 bus. last year, making the total only 57,806,000 bus., compared with 63,735,000 bus. last year. World's wheat shipments last week were 13,472,000 bus., against 12,816,000 bus. the preceding week and 12,432,000 bus. last year. The visible supply of wheat in Europe last week was 82,320,000 bus., against 79,784,000 bus. the preceding week, showing an increase of 2,536,000 bus. The preceding week there was an increase of 1,288,000 bus., and last year an increase of 700,000 bus., when the total amounted to 80,900,000 bus. The amount of wheat on passage last week totaled 46,048,000 bus., against 48,036,000 bus. last year. Chicago wheat stocks last week totaled 6,542,000 bus., against 7,402,000 bus. last year. Contract stocks were 3,214,000 bus., against 4,120,000 bus. The Canadian wheat visible decreased 1,021,000 bus., against an increase of 203,000 bus. last year, making the total 22,796,000 bus., against 24,391,000 bus. Argentine wheat shipments again were very light, and totaled 2,136,000 bus. for the week, against 2,376,000 bus. the preceding week and 5,848,000 bus. last year. Since Jan. 1 the total is 11,792,000 bus., compared with 31,032,000 bus. last year. The visible supply in chief Argentine ports was 2,650,000 bus., against 8,096,000 bus. a year ago. Foreign crop reports were favorable, and after early firmness, in sympathy with Chicago, Liverpool futures turned down. Russian shipments of 2,760,000 bus., against 936,000 bus. last year, and expectations of a continuous liberal movement from that country for some weeks helped the decline. Export demands were slightly less urgent than the preceding week. Export shipments of American wheat and flour were 2,294,000 bus. compared with 3,100,000 bus. the preceding week and 4,800,000 bus. last year. Since July 1 exports have totaled 187,305,000 bus. against 166,637,000 bus. a year ago. Primary receipts continue to suggest that the last wheat crop was overestimated or that supplies were forced on the market rapidly. Primary points had 4,654,000 bus. and shipped 2,266,000 bus. Last year's receipts were 5,656,000 bus. and shipments 3,034,000 bus. The two Northwestern markets received 2,453 cars of wheat last week, against 2,729 last year, while at Winnipeg arrivals were 724 cars, against 1,893 last year. Farm stocks of wheat as of March, as estimated last week by a crop expert, were 166,000,000 bus., against 171,000,000 bus. similarly reported last year and 121,000,000 bus. in 1912. On the basis of the Government crop figures the reserve would show about 160,000,000 bus., against 156,000,000 bus. last year, a figure exceeded but once in the past five years. Cash wheat markets generally were a little firmer last week, owing to a better milling demand and lessening supplies, but the easier tone in futures in the last week slightly checked buying for other than current needs.

Iowa elevator operators have lost some of their assurances that present corn prices will advance during the spring season. The steady tone displayed in the corn market, during and after the big blizzard in the Southwest was rather disappointing. Many elevator men had figured that a snow like the one which overspread the Southwest would have caused a material advance in prices. The resulting feeding demand was not extremely heavy. It is anticipated that the government report on corn reserves will be bearish in tone. In consequence, there is a small increase in the movement of corn in the state. Farmers are marketing more freely than a fortnight ago. Elevator men are not raising their views on corn prices, and much is being moved direct to the Southwest.

Agricultural Patents.

The following agricultural patents were issued last week to Minnesota and Dakota inventors, as reported by Williamson & Merchant, patent attorneys, 925-933 Metropolitan Life Building, Minneapolis, Minn.: Ole C. Anderson, Hastings, Minn., shocking hook; O. J. Miller, Hurdsfield, N. D., grain door; A. H. Rossow et al., Florence S. D., gang plow; C. C. Zugschwerdt, Garden City, S. D, shock tying device.

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St. Louis Kansas City

Pendleton Grain Co.
Pierce Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.
Receivers, Shippers, Exporters

St. Louis, the Market Center

Scene in Cash Grain Department of
St. Louis Merchants Exchange

The Consignment House
of St. Louis.
PICKER & BEARDSLEY
Commission Company
Grain, Hay and Grass Seed
Making no Track Bids, Your Consignments do not Conflict with our purchase.

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408 Merchants Ex. St. Louis, Mo.
I Make a Specialty of Milling Wheat, Always Ready to Submit Type Samples.

W. C. GOFFE, G. S. CARKENER, G. C. MARTEN, Jr.
GOFFE & CARKENER CO.
ST. LOUIS, MO.
Grain and Hay Receivers

Marshall Hall, Pres.
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W. L. Green
Commission Co.
Hi-Grade Milling Wheat
Kiln Dried Corn
Feeding Cereals.

Alfalfa Department

Kansas City, Mo., March 2, 1914.

A better tone developed in the alfalfa meal and mixed feeds market the early part of last week, but the return of mild temperatures and the disappearance of the snow covering in the Southwest put trade on the old basis, which is considered fairly satisfactory by local mixers. Prices were steady throughout the week, with the undertone tending upward. Volume of sales was heavier than in the preceding week.

A car of alfalfa molasses feed is being held on the Kansas City Board of Trade at $19, but buyers refuse to bid more than $17. The car grades a fair No. 1 and is a good mixture. The Colorado miller who consigned the car to this market writes that unless he can sell the product at $19 per ton the offering will show him a loss.

The supply of alfalfa meal is decreasing steadily. Mixers have been consuming their stocks of meal rather freely without making any new purchases. Mills in Colorado report very light supplies in store. Some plants have shut down, because present prices of meal are not in line with what farmers are demanding for hay. This is expected to cause a shortage, with resultant higher prices.

Local handlers of meal are experiencing some trouble in "caked meal." The product was either ground when damp or has become damp in transit. Such meal is unsuitable for mixing purposes and must be sold at a heavy discount. A number of cars received in Kansas City last week showed a large percentage of the sacks in a "caked" condition.

No. 1 meal sales were made principally at $18.50. Some choice cars were held at $19.50, but were unsold. No. 2 was quoted at $17 to $17.50.

Mixed feeds were in better demand, accounted for by the snow covering. Prices showed no change. Southwestern states were the best outlet. Missouri took liberally in single cars. The blizzard in Kansas also induced better business. Stocks in dealers' hands moved into consuming channels at a faster rate. Grain mixed feeds were given the preference by dealers. Light shipments of alfalfa mixed feeds were made to Southern states.

A substantial decrease in receipts of alfalfa hay was noted in the Kansas City market. A strong tone developed early and became more pronounced as the week advanced. Buyers were numerous, and new outlets were kept open by the snow and wintry weather, which caused a larger consumption. The demand was principally for good feed, and buyers did not pay much attention to color. Sound brown hay was brisk sale, along with the hay of better color. Prices gradually advanced, and a net gain of $1 to $1.50 on No. 2 and No. 3 hay was made for the week. A good clearance was effected. Receipts totaled 252 cars of alfalfa hay, compared with 328 cars in preceding week.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Range of prices of sales on the Kansas City market during the past week were as follows:

Alfalfa Meal—Choice, nominally $21@21.50; No. 1, $18.50@18.50; No. 2, $17.50@18.

Alfalfa Molasses Feed—No. 1, $20.50 @21.50; No. 2, $20.50; standard, $19.50.

Alfalfa Grain Molasses Feeds—$24.50@25.75; alfalfa grain, dry mixed, $25.25@27.

Alfalfa Hay—Fancy, $17@17.50; choice, $16@16.50; No. 1, $15@15.50; No. 2, $12@13; No. 3, $9.50@11.50; standard, $13.50@14.50.

ALFALFA LEAVES.

A Colorado farmer has figured that it cost $3.50 per ton to grow alfalfa and delivere it to a meal mill. He allows 50c a ton for taxes, ditch repairs, machinery, irrigation and upkeep of the meadows. The cutting and stacking costs $1.50, while the profit from such a transaction when alfalfa sells at $6 is only $2.50 per ton.

A 100-ton alfalfa feed mixing plant is being erected in Ft. Valley, Ga., by the Ft. Valley Oil Co. Construction work on the building to house the mixer is well advanced. Order for the machinery was placed with the Wolf Co., Chambersburg, Pa. The company does not plan to install a meal mill, but will confine its business to the mixing of a dairy feed, horse feed and a cattle fattener. The demand for alfalfa feeds in the Southeast has increased rapidly in the past few years. During the past season the shortage of corn and the resulting high prices has resulted in many feeders using alfalfa mixed feeds. The Ft. Valley Oil Co. expects to find a local outlet for its entire output.

Colorado is one of the premier alfalfa growing states in the country. However, on the high plateau stretches of the Rocky Mountain region, alfalfa production is light, because of the inadaptability of the domestic strain of alfalfa. It is quite possible that some of the alfalfa seed importations from Siberia, brought to this country by Prof. Hansen of the South Dakota experiment station, might prove an ideal variety for the plateau region. On its native heath the alfalfa thrives remarkably well without irrigation in an arid region, with an annual fall of eight inches and winter temperature similar to the weather in the Rocky Mountain territory. Some farmers plan to try the importations, and if proven successful, will be sown generally.

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 28, 1914.

Warmer weather conditions throughout the week have quite materially affected the alfalfa products market, in that the demand the past five or six days is considerably less than for the previous two or three weeks. Stocks of hay and feed on hand are small—they are never burdensome in Chicago—as this is at best a very poor feed market, and no great awakening in demand or values is hoped for. Choice pea green alfalfa hay is offered at $20 per ton in carlots delivered. Inferior grades are quoted at a range of quotations from $3 to $5 per ton less, quality governing quotation. Alfalfa feed, molasses and grain mixed, is generally offered at $24 per ton in 100-lb. sacks in carloads f. o. b. Chicago, and alfalfa molasses feed at $21.

Cincinnati, O., March 2, 1914.

The cold weather throughout this section has created a better inquiry for all alfalfa products. Country points have been taking hold freely, owing to the sharp advances being made within the past two or three weeks. The local buyers are taking hold only for their immediate use, while the Southern points have been bidding for grain mixed alfalfa feed, and mixed feed in large quantities. Dealers here say that they have very little alfalfa products on their hands, with little arriving here. Alfalfa mixed grain feed advanced 50 cents during the week. Quotations are: Grain mixed alfalfa feed, $27.50@28; mixed feed, $27@27.50; molasses feed, $26.50@27.

New Orleans, La., Feb. 28, 1914.

Alfalfa products were more or less of a drug on the market here last week. The supply was plentiful, but was of bad quality, failing to grade up to offerings. Much of it was snow-damaged and will have to sell at a low price, perhaps under $19 per ton. Meals also failed to give satisfaction, although one car lot of an exceptionally high grade sold readily at $24.50 per ton. In fact, this was the top-market figure for the week for meals. Dealers are not discouraged, however, as the interest in stock raising, stock feeding and dairying is sure to bring a fine demand in a short time. Several small feed mills did a good business in chicken mixtures, in which alfalfa meal figured, and there was a good mixed feed sale to Cuba, Mexico and Central American points. Ruling quotations on mixed feeds, f. o. b. New Orleans, in carloads, were: Molasses mixed feed, $25@28 per ton, according to quality and grade; dry grain mixed feeds, $26@30.50 per ton, same conditions.

Cincinnati, O., Feb. 28, 1914.

There was not much change in alfalfa products last week, although the cold weather favored the buyers. Mixers, however, still expect an improved demand for meal in the near future and mills hold prices steady. Sales are mostly to the Ohio and Southern trade, but the inquiry is not broad in any direction. Stocks are steadily diminishing and dealers look for a better buying demand shortly to replace them. Brown alfalfa meal was quoted at $17@18 and green at $19.50@20.50 per ton. Alfalfa hay was scarce and firm, with very little high-grade offered after the middle of the week. There were fair offers of medium and common sorts, which were in quiet request. On such grades the market was quotably lower. Alfalfa no-grade sold at $8; No. 3 at $12. No. 2 at $13 to $14 and $15; No. 1 at $16 and 16.50 to $18.

Nashville, Tenn., March 2, 1914.

No features of interest have been noted in alfalfa and products. The cold weather of the past ten days has given a firm tone to the market. Western alfalfa of the best grades sells around $22.50 per ton, and alfalfa mloasses and dry feed show no change at $28 to $31.

The N. & M. Co. furnished the new square sifters and purifiers now being installed in the Columbia City Mill and Elevator Co. plant at Columbia City, Ind. The mill will soon be placed in operation after thorough overhauling.

The 1913 Alfalfa Crop Is Eleven Per Cent Short
of last year's crop, and 3 per cent shorter even than two years ago when alfalfa reached the highest price ever known in Kansas City.

So Place Your Alfalfa Meal Orders Now
We'll take care of you. We have the hay and the mill to turn out "the meal that's all food." Write us for quotations.

The Otto Weiss Alfalfa Stock Food Co.,
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Largest, oldest and best Alfalfa Plant in the United States.

Alfalfa Meal--Haywood Alfalfa Warehouse Co.
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

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Comprise a Full and Complete Line

DAN PATCH SPECIAL HORSE FEED—a World's Champion Horse Feed formulated and endorsed by Mr. M. W. Savage, owner of the World's Champion Pacing Horse, Dan Patch 1:55.

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INTERNATIONAL CLIMAX FEED costs less money than Special Dairy Feed and is giving splendid satisfaction wherever sold.

INTERNATIONAL SUGARED HOG FEED—a concentrated feed for mixing with grains. Fattens hogs rapidly, makes pigs grow, keeps them healthy.

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INTERNATIONAL GROFAST CALF MEAL—a complete and cheap substitute for milk. Grows calves at a low cost without milk.

Our Prices on Above Feeds Are Always in Line With the Market.

We Ship Mixed Cars at Regular Carload Prices.

One mixed car of INTERNATIONAL will provide you with a stock of everything you need in the feed line and all at carload prices.

International dealers are live ones. Are you on our list of customers? If you are not on our list, drop us a line and we will put you right for the balance of the season.

International Sugar Feed Company
Minneapolis, Minn.
Mills at Minneapolis and Memphis.

Climax Scoop Truck is a "Dandy"

Send Two More as Soon as Possible

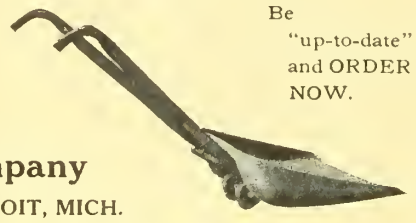
Toledo, O., Sept. 10th, 1913.

Detroit Scoop-Truck Co.

The Scoop-Truck you shipped us on trial is a dandy for unloading car corn from cars. Find our check inclosed to pay for this one and send us ***two*** more as soon as possible.

Toledo Grain & Milling Co.

Price $10.00
At Factory.



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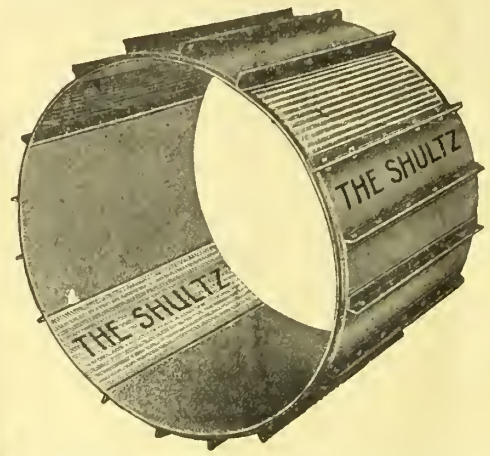
Detroit Scoop Truck Company

2227 W. Jefferson Ave. DETROIT, MICH.

THE SCHULTZ PATENT COMPOSITION SCOURING CASE



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If you value time and labor-saving convenience, equip your scourers with the SCHULTZ PATENT COMPOSITION SCOURING CASE. It will increase the efficiency of any scourer three or four times. Send for our catalog.

Made to fit any scourer.

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the miller, the packer, the jobber, the grocer, the housewife—clear down the line to the "consumer," they spread satisfaction, create demand and fetch trade. Milwaukee Bags, coupled with the "Milwaukee Method" of printing—bright—clean—clear—puts your flour on the market in attractive packages. There is a reason for the demand of Milwaukee Bags—let's get acquainted.

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Standard, X, XX and XXX Quality
Grit-Gauze and XXX Grit-Gauze

EACH UNEXCELLED IN ITS CLASS

Supplied by the principal mill builders and mill furnishers throughout the country

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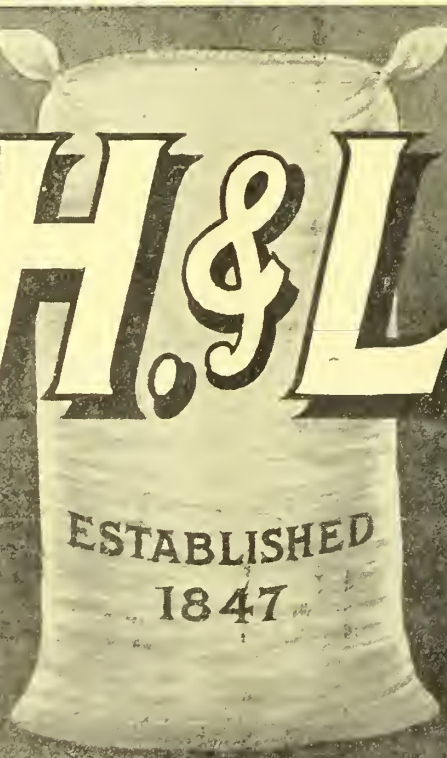

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Simple, Durable, Efficient.

For tempering wheat or Heating Purposes. Adapted for water, electric or gasoline power mills or factories. Easy to install and operate. Write for details to

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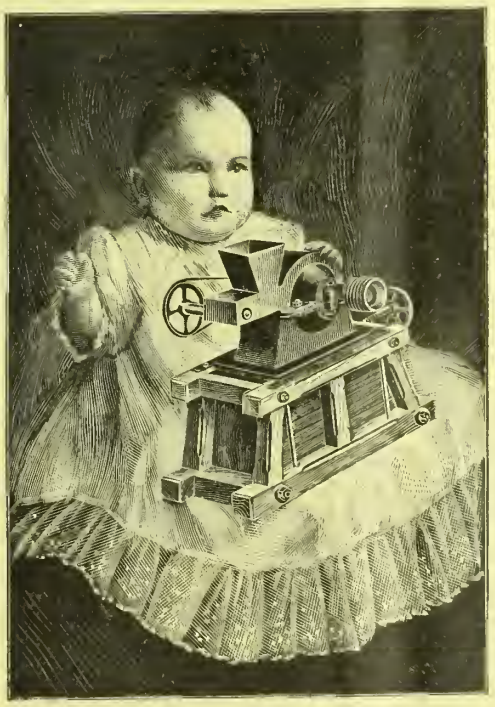

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Williams By-Products Grinders are made in Nine Standard Sizes.

Over 200 Infant Grinders are in use in Flour Mills Alone.

Williams Patent Crusher & Pulverizer Company

St. Louis, U. S. A.

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CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT.

Cost of Advertising Under This Heading Is 50 Cents Per Insertion for One Inch or Fraction Thereof.

POSITION WANTED.

WANTED—Position as head miller in mill of 100 barrels and up. Have had charge of mills from 150 to 2,000 barrels. Can furnish very best of references. Can keep mill in good repair, have my own tools. Married. Can come at once. Wish a situation where there are good schools. Address Milling and Grain News, Box 203, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Position as head miller or superintendent in mill of 100 to 1,000 barrels' capacity. Spring or winter wheat or corn goods. Middle age, ample experience. Reference exchanged. Would consider small investment in good going business. Write me today for particulars. Address Lock Box 474, Lockport, N. Y.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A competent manager for a flour milling, grain and coal business established with $50,000 investment. Applicant must invest $20,000 in the business and be able to hold down job. Address Milling and Grain News, Box 219, St. Louis, Mo.

MILLS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

140-Barrel Flour Mill. 100-Ton Feed Mill, and 30-Ton Arctic Ice Plant, 500-Ton Coal Yard, good local Flour, Feed, Coal and Ice Trade; have own water, ground and spur track, incorporated and under one management; located in eastern Kansas, in good growing town of ten thousand, three Railroads, one Electric Interurban and Street Railway, business established, machinery in good working order, and in operation, or will sell one-half interest with management. Address Milling and Grain News, Box 216, St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE—150-barrel mill in Central Kansas, doing good paying business. Will sell cheap, lease or sell an interest to a miller who will run it. Reason, I am not a miller. Address Milling and Grain News, Box 220, St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—Flour and feed mill and 20,000-bu. elevator. Good locationn. Inquire of GEORGE LEE, South Whitley, Ind.

FOR SALE—125-bbl. flour mill, with steam power, and 50,000-bu. elevator. All in good shape. Cash price, $6,000, if bought soon. Harvard Milling Co., Harvard, Neb.

FOR SALE—A 70-barrel flour mill in good grain section and good town. Time given on part purchase price if desired. Address Milling and Grain News, Box 218, St. Louis, Mo.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE.

ELEVATOR FOR SALE—At a bargain; 25,000-bu. cap. Flour and coal business. Good grain locality. First-class opportunity for right man. Hillrose Milling & Merc. Co., E. H. Link, Sec'y, Hillrose, Colo.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CASH FOR YOUR BUSINESS OR REAL ESTATE—Mills bought, sold and exchanged. I bring buyers and sellers together. No matter where located, if you want to buy or sell any kind of property anywhere at any price, address

FRANK P. CLEVELAND,
1558 Adams Express Building,
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SEED OATS FOR SALE—We have genuine Iowa Early Burt Seed Oats for sale at 60c per bu. in burlap, l. c. l. shipment. If you can use a small carload, write for carload price. Address Waterloo Milling Co., Waterloo, Ill.

FOR EXCHANGE—Section 13, township 23, range 18, Loup County, Neb., 20 miles northwest of Burwell, all unimproved, but a good grazing section. 1½ miles north of the Calamus River. Price $7,000. Mortgage $2,500, due March 1, 1916; equity $4,500. Want to trade the equity for a working interest in a good milling proposition, with position as miller or manager. Have had 20 years' experience and can furnish best of references. Address Milling and Grain News, Box 221, St. Louis, Mo.

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5,000 second-hand grain bags for sale, any quantity. For prices write FOELL & CO., 123 Market St., St. Louis, Mo.

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At a meeting of the stockholders of the Britton Milling Co., Britton, S. D., it was voted to increase the capital stock more than $70,000. The company will make several additions to its present plant. R. R. Jones was elected president of the company; F. A. Stiles, vice-president, and T. G. Gronseth, secretary.

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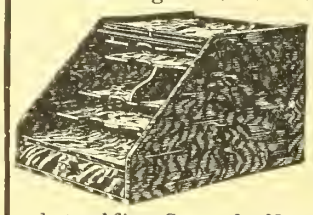
Combines Efficiency, Economy and Variety

This Solid Oak File for 20000 Letters Freight Paid (See Note) $13.25

Drawers roll easily on Roller Bearings--are dust proof and equipped with follow blocks.
Very strong. Joints are interlocked, glued and screwed together. Will withstand hard use and abuse. As serviceable as any file at any price. Smaller cabinets and Cap and Invoice sizes.



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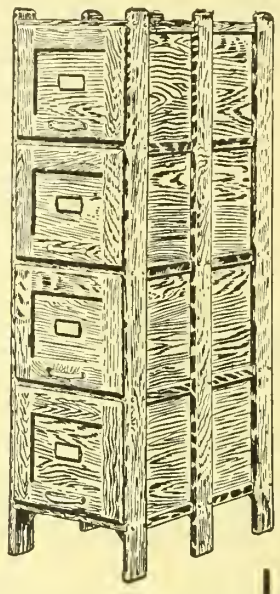
keep enough stationery for current use—handy, accessible—yet protected from dust and flies. Spaces for Note, Letter and Cap Paper, Envelopes and drawer for Carbon Paper, Etc.
3 Ply Veneer lid raises and recedes. All beautifully finished Quartered Oak, Golden or Natural.
$3.00 with lid, $2.50 without lid Express Paid (See Note)



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Solid Oak, top 52x28. All drawers on Roller Bearings. Center Drawer and Slide Shelves.
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A desk plus filing drawers means multiplied efficiency. Get posted NOW.

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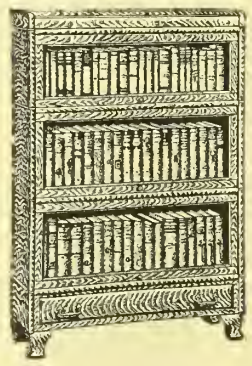
Weis Sectional Bookcases are made in a variety of styles in inexpensive as well as high grade woods and finishes.
Whether you need one section or an office or home library outfit—get Bookcase Catalog "H" and compare prices and constructional advantages before you buy.



Get Free Booklet "Filing Suggestions" which helps solve filing problems. Sent with Catalog "F" showing filing equipment and many time saving office specialties. Catalog "H" shows two lines of Sectional Bookcases.

Note: TRANSPORTATION CHARGES PAID AS INDICATED ABOVE to points EAST of Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Oklahoma and Texas. Consistently low prices beyond.

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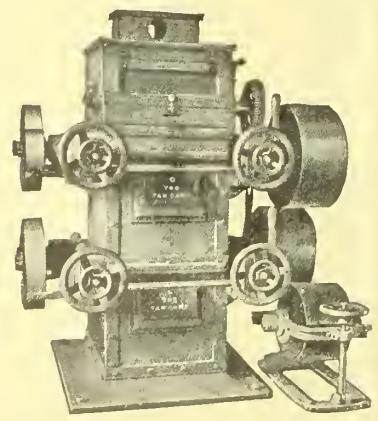
IX

ROLLER FEED MILLS



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Grinding is a very profitable side line for elevators.

Our mills are in a class by themselves.

Our price will get the business.

Write us today.

Decatur Foundry Furnace & Mach. Co., Decatur, Ind.

FREIGHT RATES ON FLOUR

The following are current rates on flour between the points named, in cents per 100 lbs., for domestic shipment only, basis all rail.

Minimum weights for carloads vary Local agents should be consulted as to requirements for different points before billing cars:

From / To	Kansas City	Omaha	St. Louis	Minneapolis
Albany, N. Y.*	28.20	28.20	19.20	24.50
Allegheny,: Pa.*	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Athens, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Atlanta, Ga.	34.00	35.00	26.00	40.00
Augusta, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Baltimore, Md.	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Binghamton*	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Birmingham, Ala.	32.00	33.00	29.00	38.00
Boston*	30.70	30.70	21.70	27.00
Buffalo*	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Cincinnati	17.00	17.00	8.00	18.00
Chicago*	12.00	12.00	8.00	10.00
Charleston, S. C.	33.00	34.00	25.00	39.00
Cleveland, O.	20.50	20.50	11.50	18.50
Columbus, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Detroit, Mich.*	19.50	19.50	10.50	18.00
Erie, Pa.*	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Ft. Smith, Ark.	14.00	17.00	16.00	28.00
Galveston	36.00	41.50	36.00	50.00
Grand Rapids*	19.50	19.50	10.50	18.00
Indianapolis	16.50	16.50	8.00	16.00
Jackson, Miss.	23.00	24.00	21.00	32.50
Kansas City	.....	.....	7.75	11.75	14.00
Little Rock, Ark.	18.00	21.00	14.00	28.00
Los Angeles, Cal.	65.00	65.00	75.00	75.00
Louisville, Ky.	17.00	17.00	8.00	19.00
Macon, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Memphis, Tenn.	14.00	15.00	11.00	23.50
Meridian, Miss.	23.00	24.00	21.00	35.00
Milwaukee	12.00	12.00	10.50	10.00
Minneapolis	14.00	14.00	14.00	.....
Mobile	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Nashville, Tenn.	20.00	21.00	12.00	26.00
Natchez, Miss.	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
New York*	28.70	28.70	19.70	25.00
New Orleans	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Omaha	7.75	.....	14.00	14.00
Peoria, Ill.	10.50	10.50	6.00	10.00
Philadelphia*	26.70	26.70	17.70	23.00
Pine Bluff, Ark.	18.00	21.00	14.00	28.00
Pittsburgh, Pa.*	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Portland, Me.	30.70	30.70	21.70	27.00
Portland, Ore.	70.00	70.00	75.00	70.00
Richmond, Va.	26.50	25.70	17.50	22.00
Rochester*	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Schenectady*	28.20	28.20	19.20	24.50
Scranton, Pa.*	26.70	26.70	17.70	23.00
San Francisco	65.00	65.00	75.00	75.00
Seattle, Wash.	70.00	70.00	75.00	70.00
Shreveport, La.	24.00	29.50	24.00	38.00
St. Louis	9.00	9.00	.....	14.00
Syracuse*	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Terre Haute, Ind.	15.00	15.00	6.00	16.00
Texarkana, Ark.	20.00	25.50	20.00	34.00
Toledo, Ohio*	19.50	19.50	10.50	18.00
Troy, N. Y.*	28.20	28.20	19.20	24.50
Utica, N. Y.*	26.70	26.70	17.70	23.00
Vicksburg, Miss.	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Washington, D. C.	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Wheeling, W. Va.	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50

Rates from Kansas City and Omaha apply when inbound tonnage is surrendered at these points.

Lake and rail points marked with * take a rate two cents less than above quoted rates during lake and rail season.

"Our Business Is to Help Your Business."

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To Control Ocean Rates

Interstate Commerce Commission to Probe Lower Charges on Foreign Than Domestic Shipments.

Washington, D. C., March 9, 1914.

The Interstate Commerce Commission is beginning an investigation of the export and import railroad rates on all commodities. Millers in this country are now able to export flour in limited quantities, but should the lower than domestic rate be abolished, and the commission order that exports of flour should carry the same rates to sea points as domestic shipments, another hardship would be placed upon the American miller in his foreign trade. The Interstate Commerce Commission has indicated that it will take notice of the practice of permitting lower export and import rates in considering the proposed 5 per cent general advance asked for by Eastern railroads. It has been intimated that the lower export rates will have to be abolished.

The commission will probably render a decision as to the reasonableness of the 5 per cent general advance within the next 90 days. The investigation of the commission is bringing to light so-called special privileges gievn by railroads to manufacturers. One of these is the matter of lower export rates on commodities than the domestic rates from same point of origin to same seaport. The commission has displayed some opposition to the advance, and members are quoted as saying that the elimination of the so-called special privileges will more than offset the refusal to allow the 5 per cent general advance to go into effect.

Railroads have recently published import rates on wheat, corn and other grain on a parity with the export rates. This followed the adoption of the free Democratic tariff and the large amount of imports of grain which followed. Corn rates from Gulf points to the Argentine corn rates from Gulf points to Southwestern points is the same as the export rates, and all grain imported has been moved on this low rate. Although no importations of wheat have been made through the Gulf thus far, the Southwestern railroad officials have anticipated importations and filed imimport rates with the commission several months ago.

The investigation is bringing out this fact—that the Interstate Commerce Commission will not allow losses in one kind of freight and prohibitive charges on another.

Lower Export Rate Unlikely.

Millers in Kansas and the Southwest do not believe that the Wichita Board of Trade will be successful in securing a reduction of export rates on wheat from points in interior Kansas to the Gulf. Wichita is planning to ask the Interstate Commerce Commission for a material lowering of its present export rate on wheat. Grain dealers at Wichita have been complaining among the farmer elevator operators and have succeeded in having a resolution sent to the Kansas Public Utilities Commission requesting that body to take immediate action before the commission for lower and more equitable export rates on grain shipments from Kansas to Galveston.

It is not believed that the Kansas Public Utilities Commission will take any part in a hearing before the commission. This body is looking after the general interests of the Kansas industries and will not attempt to secure a rate that would not work to the advantage of millers in the state.

Views on Argentine Corn.

Samples of Argentine corn have been sent out to a number of elevator companies and mills in Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa by the Russell Grain Co., Kansas City, which has secured a small lot of the South American coarse cereal for its customers. Those who received a sample of the corn were unanimous that the grain could not compete with the domestic product. The Bruning Mill & Elevator Co., Bruning, Neb., says that the local supply of corn in its immediate territory is inadequate, but that farmers would not accept Argentine corn even at a discount of 5 cents per bushel under the American grain.

A feed dealer at Springfield, Neb., says that undue excitement is being shown as to the effects of the Argentine importations on domestic corn prices. He says that corn is now 14c to 18c higher than a year ago and that he present winter is the mildest one in 34 years. The small amount of snow has been a bigger factor in the corn market than the Argentine importations.

It was the general opinion of the farmers who saw samples that there is little likelihood of importations in a normal year. Interior elevator operators are not forgetting the fact that the United States is a large exporter of the coarse cereal in normal crop years.

All importations of bran have been disposed of by the New York City importers and they report liberal orders for March and April delivery. Contracts are being made for forward delivery at $26 per ton. Importations thus far aggregate 3,000 tons, and the importations report good profits. Additional importations are being made. Most of the bran is being absorbed by nearby dealers. Some is being taken by dairymen in the New England states.

Flour Cargo in Water for Thirty-Five Years.

A cargo of flour, which had sunk in Long Island Sound more than 35 years ago, when recovered, the center of the flour proved to be dry and not suffering to any appreciable extent from the long bath. Simon Lake of Bridgeport, Conn., who recovered the cargo, tells something about it in the Marine Review. He says: "The vessel was found in 75 feet of water, and, strange to say, the flour was still dry in the center, as the water had formed a paste which prevented the water, even at a pressure of over 30 pounds per square inch, from penetrating to the center of the barrels."

Little doubt is expressed by any one connected with the milling industry that the bleached flour case will be retired. B. M. Renick, secretary of the Central Kentucky Millers' Association, says that the retrial is a technical procedure, and it is very doubtful whether the case will ever be retried.

Persists in Charges

Congressman Manahan Supports His Resolution Against Boards of Trade Before House Committee.

Washington, D. C., March 9, 1914.

Representative Manahan seems to be serious in his charge that the Minneapolis, Chicago and Duluth grain exchanges are engaged in a conspiracy against the people's bread by controlling the wheat price in the three markets. It was at first believed that Congressman Manahan was seeking publicity and would let the resolution introduced into the House drop at the first opportunc time. But last week he raised the issue before the House committee that the three boards of trade were artificially raising the price of wheat through manipulation. Mr. Manahan persists in asking a congressional investigation.

Manahan charges that the Armuor, Peavey and other interests represented on the Chicago and Duluth boards of trade and the Minneapolis chamber of commerce have obtained control of terminal facilities, elevators, blending, curing and grading warehouses where they are able to extract a special profit of from 2 to 5 cents per bushel from each sale.

He charges that the brokers sell wheat to their own subsidiary or dummy corporations. The influence of the higher price which he alleges they force upon the public at these great markets is felt in Winnipeg, St. Louis, Kansas City and more distant points.

The congressman proposed three remedies for the elimination of the so-called conspiracy in terminal markets The federal inspection of grain, public warehouses at terminals and the abolishment of dealings in wheat futures would curtail the "conspiracy." His position before the committee was upheld by Representative Dillon of North Dakota and Magnus Johnson, representing the farmers of North Dakota.

Charges that a $4,000 "jackpot" was collected among members of the Chicago Board of Trade last year to be used at Springfield to obtain the repeal of a law against puts and calls in wheat trading were made in Washington by S. H. Greeley, a former broker in the Chicago pit. Greeley now represents the organized grain farmers in the Northwest.

The House committee has not yet decided whether the resolution of Mr. Manahan should be acted upon. It is considered doubtful whether it will be favorably reported to the House, as the charges in the resolutions are considered somewhat ridiculous.

A. W. Harris has purchased an interest in the Hardin Milliug Co., Hardin, Mont., and is now in active charge of the mill.

The Marthasville Milling Co. of Marthasville, Mo., have just been incorporated. Capital stock, $12,000. Incorporators are: F. C. Scovel, William Armann and O. F. Berg.

The Mayhew Milling Co., Owensboro, Ky., have recently filed articles of incorporation in that state. Capital stock amounts to $10,000. The incorporators are: Mark Mayhew, L. Freeman Little and C. A. Rogers.

Short Line Allowances

Allowances to Short Lines of Industries by Line Carriers Held to Be Illegal.

It is impractical at the present time to do more than point out some of the more important facts in connection with the recent and extremely vital decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission in the matter of allowances to short lines of railroads serving industries. While, strictly speaking, the decision applies only to points east of the Mississippi River, undoubtedly its application will extend to cover the United States.

Briefly and untechnically, it was held that the various allowances made to industries or to their subsidiary railways (divisions out of the rate, per diem reclaims, etc.) and the free services hitherto performed by the line carriers (spotting cars, etc.) gave to the industries so favored an unfair advantage over those lacking such equipment, and, in fact as well as in spirit, constituted rebating, and as such were illegal.

The one point that the decision seems to emphasize is that which is concerned with the proper sphere and extent of the regular service of the line carriers. The commission very clearly states that in all cases this sphere of service shall be confined to "a reasonably convenient point of interchange between their (the line carriers') rails and the tracks of the industries," and that any service beyond that must be paid for in addition to the regular rate.

In other words, whatever service is necessary to bring cars to the line carrier is strictly and entirely a "shippers' service" and part of the industrial operations of the plant and not a service of transportation.

The admission of industrial lines to the beuefit of the modified per diem agreement and to the elimination, for them, of demurrage, it was further decided, result in substantial revenues to these industries, thus affording them, by reason of their size, an undue preference over their smaller competitors, who are not able to afford such equipment.

Since the finding of the commission. several of the large industries more particularly affected. have filed petitions asking that body to reconsider their opinion. The questions involved are of tremendous importance to American business.

It cannot be denied that present freight charges have been constructed upon the supposition that such services as spotting, etc., were included in the regular rate. Also it must not be forgotten that very considerable sum of money have been invested in these industrial short lines. Also sites have been chosen which would uot have been selected had the custom been in the past what it promises to be in the future.

The decision of the commission seems based on wisdom, but carried to au extreme that is not wisdom. The per diem privilege and the rate participation were customs pernicious in their effects. On the other hand, there is reason in all things and a reasonable delivery and a reasonable spotting should be included in freight service demanded from, as it is already paid to, the line carrier.

Visible stocks of wheat at primary centers are now about 6,000,000 bus. less than a year ago.

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Can Millers Help the Problem of Sales Meeting Output?

All is not clear sailing and never will be in the milling business, but there are indications that millers can secure conditions which are more favorable if they will all lend a hand and work to a common purpose for a cause which all are interested in. Several important trade victories have been obtained recently where only a portion of the trade stood together to either win or lose.

With unequaled crop conditions in the winter wheat belt, with some trade questions of importance settled, millers are approaching an apparent era of prosperity if they will not allow fierce competition and desire to get business lure them from a steadfast purpose to get a profit on every barrel of flour sold during the balance of the crop season.

Make every bushel of wheat pay a profit or don't make it into flour.

This may be a familiar slogan as is also the suggestion received in a letter last week.

"By a concerted action, make the running time 12 hours instead of 24—then we would have ample demand for the product of our existing milling capacity. We can see no more reason for running a mill nights than for running a wholesale grocery nights. Destroy one-half of your milling capacity, without destroying a cent's worth of your property and make more money on less capital and less expense account."

There are two good reasons why this cannot be done. First, existing law will not allow it, and second, the mills which have business for full time runs would not agree to it, and when some run nights, all have to if they can do so at a profit, and some are willing to without a profit.

A mill is not comparable with a wholesale grocery or many factories. The operation of making flour is largely mechanical and comparatively few men need work at night in any mill operating full time. The same investment in machinery, administration and overhead expense of various kinds carries along the additional production of a night run. The increased costs are for power, packages and selling expense. This is not as high per barrel as the per barrel cost of a day run. So the temptation to run full time is legitimate and every miller will do so as much as possible, regardless of the general trade effect of too much flour production.

What this country, as well as every other country needs, is increased outlets for flour. Continually the question arises, "How can the export trade be increased so that millers need not sacrifice all profits at home in their home trade?"

There is no different answer possible to this question than there has been for two decades. American millers meet discrimination against flour, in favor of wheat, as the most serious obstacle, yet they are as far from a solution as they ever have been. This is the one paramount issue which confronts the American millers seeking trade in Europe and the United Kingdom. There are other handicaps to successful business to countries which have no mills of consequence, such as terms of credit and liability of loss from other sources.

As other problems have been met and solved, we believe there is a way to solve the difficulties in the path of increased flour export. It is the one particular object which millers in all sections can unite upon, regardless of size or character of their trade. It is the one large problem before the Millers' National Federation, as it always has been and probably always will be.

While congress is investigating the steamship business and the canal tolls are a source of presidential concern, would not it be a good time for millers to make their needs and their influence felt at Washington?

A Sales Letter Which Won—How One Miller Made Stamps and Stationery Sell Flour.

Selling flour by mail is a proposition which many millers are skeptical about, but which nevertheless is being done successfully, as was shown in an article in these columns recently. A sales manager handed the editor a handsomely printed portfolio the other day and asked for comments. Inside was a double sheet of heavy parchment, with a three-paged multigraph letter, a return addressed stamped envelope and a blank for the inquiry of interested buyers of flour.

"Too long. Nobody will read it," was the brief reply.

"But wait," said the sales manager, "you have not read it yourself. Better do so and then tell us something. We sent out 150 of those letters and have some flour sales made on the strength of the 100 replies we received. Don't tell us it is no good."

Well, we read the letter and it sounded good enough to pass along to other millers who might be interested. Anyway, whether it has any application to any other miller's sales problems, it is a good illustration of selling talk applied to flour in a letter printed by a fac-simile process.

A portion of the letter follows:

Dec. 15, 1913.

What follows are the conclusions from years of careful and intelligent observation of milling methods.

These conclusions are the result of an intimate knowledge of the various methods of the milling and marketing of the most essential of human toods, pure wheat flour.

We offer them without egotism, but only as the frank expression derived from actual experience and consultation with men whose eutire energy has been devoted to the development and analysis of the subject of milling and merchandising flour.

You are in a receptive mood.

You want anything that will further develop your business.

You know the benefit of interchange of ideas.

You are growing and your business is growing with you.

You want new ideas, as new ideas bring more profit.

What would you thing of a manager who shut himself in an office and refused to listen to suggestions, or make trips to other cities to find out the new things that would, in a great measure, increase the efficieucy of his work and the profits of the institution that he governed?

What would you say of a sales manager who was satisfied with the business that he was doing when there were hundreds of good merchants in his territory to whom he was not selling?

You would have the same opinion of that sales manager that you have of the man who now reaps wheat with a sickle, or who attempts to plow with a crooked stick.

There are experts, men who know how to make and market a certaiu article, whose entire business experience has been devoted to that line, men who can be of assistance to any sales manager along the particular line to which they have devoted themsleves.

You undoubtedly believe that you have the right kind of flour and are using the right kind of sales effort to dispose of it, but can you prove it?

Do you know that the flour that you are selling is suited to the trade to whom you are introducing it?

Do you know that it is a better flour for your trade than flours that you can readily buy?

Are you certain that you are selling all of the flour in your territory that could be sold were a little more effort put back of your sales force?

If you are not certain the absence of certainty in this case means that you are losing much of your sales efforts.

Doubts of this kind in your mind rob your efforts of a great deal of efficiency.

Will you contradict the statement that possibly we have something to offer which will assist in the development of your business along the lines that you desire?

Will you dispute the conclusions drawn from years of milling experience?

Will you question that a varied line of flour such as we have to offer, is not more preferable from a sales viewpoint than a single line, or these three lines bought from various sources?

Will you, for the sake of an argument, dispute the contention that it costs you nothing to put our line in stock, siuce you receive full value plus a profit for every sack of flour that we sell you?

Will you dispute the contention that our methods of introducing flour are correct?

Will you question the quality of our product since it is fully guaranteed to be satisfactory to your customer?

On the other hand, you may be considering the advisability of putting more effort behind flour; of enlarging the territory that you are coveriug, of getting the right kind of flour for your customers, either for the reason that you are not getting all of the flour business that you should have, or for the reason that you need new brands to avoid conflict.

Let your sales manager put in our flours; it will save you the worry of figuring on your flour business, because you can surely know that it will meet with the wants of your trade, increasing demand wherever it is introduced and securing at a minimum expense a wide distribution.

It will increase the punch in your flour business.

It will reach to the furthest point in your territory as effectively as you are now reaching the nearest point.

Our conclusions are:

FIRST—That flour, no matter how persistently marketed, no matter how intelligently sold, must be a flour of quality before a reasonable distribution of permanent nature can be secured.

SECOND—That, no matter how good the flour is, unless intelligently and persistently marketed, it cannot obtain lasting favor in the consumer's miud.

THIRD—That poor flour, no matter how intelligently marketed, no matter at what price sold, cannot build a permanent flour business.

FOURTH—That uniformity is more essential to the permanent establishment of business on flour than high quality at one time and ordinary quality at another.

And finally, that high quality plus uniformity, plus common sense merchandising methods is certain to prove successful and profitable to the manufacturer, jobber and retailer.

We have experts on flour problems whose service we freely offer; men whose business it is to treat each territory separately, taking into consideration the varied wants of each territory, and the different methods necessary to secure favorable action on the part of the buyer.

Regardless of your affiliations.

Regardless of confidence, or lack of confidence, in the possibility of securing reasonable profits from the jobbing of flour, we have some vital methods to send to practical men; some ideas of men who wish to develop their flour business along permanent and profitable lines.

You are interested in securing more information regarding what we

have to offer we should be pleased indeed, to send it to you without obligation, if you will sign the paper on the opposite side and give us specific information in order that we may more definitely answer your inquiries.

Probe Ocean Rates

Committee Recommends a Regulating Commission—Only Way Out of Predicament.

Washington, D. C., March 7, 1914.

The investigation of the shipping trust by a committee of the House of Representatives has brought forth much that could benefit the milling industry of this country, but the report declares that foreign and domestic shipping of the United States is so combined by agreements, pools and conference arrangements that any attempt to dissolve the combinations would cripple trade. This is the final report, after a two years' investigation, and the committee recommends that to break the combines, which would result in open competition in flour and wheat ocean rates, would be disastrous to shipping. A further recommendation is that both domestic and foreign shipping combinations be placed under the strict control of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and that if necessary the commission be enlarged to care for the additional work.

It is questionable whether the Interstate Commerce Commission can regulate the rates of the foreign shipping companies, which carry most of the ocean tonnage. Unless an international commission is formed, to which power is given to regulate and control ocean carriers, it is not likely that any body can secure the desired results.

Canadian millers are asking their government to finance an ocean steamship line to carry flour to foreign points. Millers in the Dominion are rather alarmed over the gradual decrease in their export flour trade, and ascribe this decrease to the discriminative ocean flour rates in favor of wheat. Canadian millers look to foreign countries as an outlet for more than 50 per cent of their total output. A deputation which visited the government at Ottawa recently stated that the present rates were slowly killing the export trade. Because of the large percentage of the flour exported, the milling industry in Canada is suffering more from the unequal rates than the United States industry.

That Canadian millers will support a plan whereby an international commission, which would have power to control ocean rates, be formed is apparent from their present predicament. The Dominion government, it is thought, will not finance a line of ocean steamships. At any rate, the competition that would be offered by the combines would make the government steamers unprofitable.

As to foreign shipping, the committee of the House of Representatives recommended: That all agreements and undertakings between navigation companies or such companies and railroads or shippers be filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission; that the commission be authorized to determine the reasonableness of rates and to order rates changed; that rebating be prohibited by law; that the commission be empowered to enforce fair treatment of all shippers and that the use of "cut-throat" fighting ships and deferred rebates be prohibited.

Whether the government can give the commission such power over foreign shipping companies is a question. There is a difference of opinion, but shippers believe that with the commission empowered to change rates the discriminations in flour and wheat charges would soon be removed. Regarding the present method of making rates, the report of the committee says:

Eighty agreements or understandings, involving nearly all the regular lines operating on nearly every American foreign trade route, are in effect dealing respectively with the traffic to and from Europe, Africa, Australia, Asia, South America, Mexico, Central America and the West Indies. In the few instances where the several lines served the same trade and denied the existence of co-operative arrangements it appears that one line was sufficiently powerful to dominate the other lines, and without effecting any definite agreement secure the desired condition in rates. The numerous agreements referred to present 14 distinct methods by which the lines seek to control competition, either through the fixing and regulation of rates, the apportionment of traffic, the pooling of earnings or the elimination of non-conference lines.

Missouri Miller's Protest

Claims Discrimination in Eastern Shipments in Favor of St. Louis Interests.

Washington, D. C., March 7, 1914.

A complaint was filed by the Southwestern Missouri Millers' Club with the Interstate Commerce Commission asking that the Chicago & Alton and 27 other railroads be required to establish joint rates and through routes on grain and grain products from points of origin west of St. Louis to interstate points of destination beyond St. Louis and to prohibit certain advantages to St. Louis shippers.

The complaint alleges that by reason of the manner in which rates are provided up to St. Louis in connection with the practice at St. Louis of forwarding inbound shipments to destinations beyond St. Louis St. Louis shippers get a rate on wheat and flour of from 1 to 6 cents less per 100 pounds than shippers in interior Missouri from the same points of origin to the same final points of interstate destinations beyond St. Louis when the rate is made upon the St. Louis combination. In this way the rate provided for complainants becomes unjust and unreasonable. The preferences given St. Louis shippers over interior shippers on grain and grain products from interior points, it is claimed, violates sections 2 and 3 of the Interstate Commerce Act.

It is further alleged that by reason of rate-breaking at St. Louis the grain reaching St. Louis under the Missouri state rates can be forwarded to interstate points beyond without paying the penalty for milling-in-transit. The interior millers' products, it is asserted, is transported without being permitted to break, unless a penalty of 4½ cents per 100 pounds is paid.

BUFFALO ELEVATOR BURNS.

Special to Milling and Grain News.

Buffalo, March 10, 1914.

The Anchor Line elevator was completely destroyed by fire today.

There are no indications at the present time of floods in this section this spring, declared Forecaster Deveraux of the Cincinnati Weather Bureau. The snow is gradually melting under the warm sun, and the Ohio river is low at every point. It was only a year ago this month that this section was swept by one of the worst floods in its history, when many farm lands were destroyed.

The Bloomingdale Mill, Bloomingdale, Ind., contemplates making some improvements in its feed mill. Changes will also be made in the power plant.

Lower Prices, Says Price

Reasons Are Political, Commercial and Wall Street Sentiment, Also Statistical.

T. E. Price, head of the commission company which bears his name, and one of the heaviest traders on the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, is a bear on grain. Mr. Price's opinion is based not alone on the perfect outlook for winter wheat and rather excessive stocks of grain left over from the last crop, but also on a business outlook that makes him pessimistic. "I cannot see," says Mr. Price, "how the financial and business structure that has been reared on extravagant and speculative lines in the past 20 years, under Republican rule, can be revolutionized and remodeled, as is being attempted under Wilson's administration, without considerable of a business upheaval. The exploitation of these United States by such men as Harriman, Morgan and other kings of finance has left us an estate to carry that will tax the energies and productive wealth of the country to the limit. Billions of dollars of water have been injected into our business and financial structure by these financiers, and interest and dividends paid on it, through forcing the public, under a high protective tariff, to pay extreme prices for everything which it consumes. With a lower tariff a vital change has come, and there are many signs that exploitation and inflation have been largely overdone and that reaction and adjustment on severe lines are inevitable. New England, the prime investment center of the country, is staggering under the looting of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad. The Frisco and the Wabash railroads are in the hands of receivers and the Rock Island in the throes of a reorganization that involves hundreds of millions of securities. Last week the Interstate Commerce Commission declared the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad's books had been juggled for millions of dollars to make a favorable market for its securities. A few days before Chesapeake & Ohio was forced to borrow $33,000,000 on such an unfavorable basis that the stock broke 10 points in two days in Wall street. These are all straws in the wind that indicate what an unstable structure our high financiers have raised in recent years, when Wall street really was the Mecca of "get-rich-quick" financiers such as it never had known before. When it is taken into consideration that the securities of railroads are largely collateral for loans, and also held in large amounts by banks and financial institutions, it is readily seen how delicate the present situation is. Wounds like the New Haven, the Frisco and the Rock Island, involving over a billion dollars, are not readily healed, unless subjected to a severe financial operation. Again, I believe that sooner or later strenuous efforts will be made to discredit President Wilson. Mr. Wilson, I believe, is the biggest man that has occupied the White House since Abraham Lincoln, but he and his party have killed the speculative and inflative 'goose that laid the golden egg' in Wall street, and sooner or later efforts will be made to belittle his policies. Already Wall street has made an unsuccessful effort to discredit him, but Wall street never forgets, and in the past it has aided materially in forcing business depression under Democratic rule, so that the following election carried the Republicans back into power on a prosperity hurrah and shout of good times to come. I believe that history will repeat itself. If so, I cannot see high prices for grain, for in all periods of business revolution they have invariably been low, and especially in years of normal yields. In the business depression of 1906-1907 cash wheat in Chicago sold down to 69⅛c, corn at 29c and oats at 28¾c, and those were not years of excessive crops."

LEAGUE MEETING NEXT WEEK.

Secretary C. V. Topping of the Southwestern Millers' League is making a special effort to secure a large attendance at the third annual meeting of the league, which is to be held at Kansas City, Mo., on March 18.

The secretaries of the different millers' clubs in the Southwest are also calling attention to this meeting. It is expected that this will be one of the largest meetings ever held in the Southwest.

The election of officers for the ensuing year will be a part of the business disposed of. The meeting will be held at the Coates House at 9:30 a. m. March 18.

PROTEST SWITCHING CHARGE.

Proposed Elimination of Free Service by the Commission Not Looked Upon With Favor.

Kansas City, Mo., March 9, 1914.

A meeting of the Commercial Club of Kansas City has been called for Tuesday afternoon, March 10, for the consideration of the proposed discontinuance of all free service performed by railroads.

The placing of empty cars at a mill for loading and the placing of loaded cars to a mill for unloading and reconsigning services are construed to be among the free services that are to be discontinued.

Transportation Commissioner H. G. Wilson of the Kansas City Board of Trade will present the subject fully. The abolition of the practice in Kansas City would mean an addition of about $5,000 per day to the charges on freight to and from Kansas City.

Secretary Marshall of the Southwestern Missouri Miller's Club will make a protest to the Interstate Commerce Commission against their proposed action in eliminating free service by railroads.

STATE VIEWS ARE FAVORABLE.

Commissioners Not Enforcing Rulings That Bleached Flour Must Be Marked "Bleached."

A number of states have rulings which prohibit the sale of bleached flour within their boundaries, but pure food officials are of the opinion that millers can prove their illegality in court.

S. E. Strode of Ohio holds this view in a letter to Frank H. Tanner, secretary of the Ohio Millers' State Association.

Other state officials have expressed the same opinion, but none are disposed to make a ruling. Many officials, requiring that bleached flour be marked "bleached," will not rescind their rulings on this matter.

The commissioner in Pennsylvania says that the decision has no weight with him, and that bleached flour cannot be offered for sale within Pennsylvania. He says that he will also continue to prohibit bleaching.

Stevenson Bros. have disposed of their interests in the Turon Mill & Elevator Co., Turon, Kan., to Miller & Sons of Clyde, Kan., who will take possession on April 1. Miller Bros. are interested in other mills in Kansas and Oklahoma. They will make extensive improvements in the Turon mill and new machinery will be installed, but the capacity not increased.

The elevator of the Montpelier Grain & Milling Co., Montpelier, Ind., was destroyed by fire on Feb. 27. Loss is estimated to exceed $15,000. Only $8,000 insurance was carried. More than 1,000 bushels of wheat were destroyed.

Kansas City and the Southwest

209 Postal Bldg. Kansas City, David Sosland, Representative

Kansas City, Mo., March 9, 1914.

Improvement in flour trade of Kansas City and Southwestern mills was more apparent during the past week than any time since the new year. The strength noted in spring wheat territory is improving the position of hard winter wheat flour in Eastern markets, although offers of New York City jobbers are still somewhat out of line. The tendency of prices is upward. Interior mills are offering 95 per cent flour at a range of $3.65 to $3.85 to Kansas City jobbers, while city mills are asking $3.85 to $4.05 for 95 per cent flour in jutes or cotton sacks.

Southeastern markets were better during the past week, and good sales were effected to Southeastern states in straight cars. Best demand was for established hard winter wheat brands. The slightly higher prices was an added inducement to trade.

Eastern sales were made in better volume last week, especially to Pennsylvania. Higher spring wheat has put hard winter wheat flour on a workable basis in Eastern states. In New York City jobbers are not in sympathy with the advance in the Southwest, and refuse to pay the higher prices. All sales made in New York City last week were at unchanged prices, mills conceding the advance in quotations.

Stocks of hard winter wheat flour are light in the East, and spring wheat flour supplies are not excessive. With the present situation in the Northwest, and the unusually heavy stocks of wheat in the Southwest, mills anticipate that a large trade will be done with the East before the new crop season. Wheat supplies in Minnesota and the Dakotas are considered insufficient for the needs of the mills, and an advancing premium is looked for. Decidedly the reverse is true of the Southwest. Northwestern mills are hesitating about booking up heavily for late delivery.

The beginning of the active season in the South is at hand, and mills report better sales of flour to the cotton states.

Clears are stronger and in better demand in both domestic and foreign markets. Fancy clears are quoted at $3.15 to $3.25 in jute, with most sales made at the top price. Foreigners are bidding for the fancy grades of clear and a number of sales were made at $3.20, net in jute, to Kansas City mills. Low-grade and second clear is not in very good request. Cabling on these grades is inactive and low, while the domestic demand is not absorbing stocks in mill warehouses.

Established trade in the Middle Western states continue good buyers of patent flour in mixed and straight cars.

Soft winter wheat flour was in better demand last week, especially in Southern and Southeastern territory. Mills ascribed the improvement to the beginning of plowing for cotton planting. Prospects are for a record acreage in cotton, and dealers in Southern states are stocking up on flour supplies.

Soft winter wheat in Kansas City was mostly steady during the week. Flour prices were maintained, with mills refusing to give concessions.

The following quotations are derived from sales made last week by interior Kansas and Nebraska mills, as reported by Kansas City buyers and commission men, and are basis jute, net f. o. b. Missouri River in round lots or single carloads, 95 per cent straight for March-April shipment, $3.65@3.85 per bbl.; high patents 20@25c higher than 95 per cent; first clear, $3.15@3.40 per bbl., according to quality and grades; second clear, $2.65@3.

Higher Prices for Mill Feed.

The stormy weather in the East and the decreased offerings of Northwestern mills strengthened prices of mill feed in Kansas City and other Southwestern markets during the past week. Bran advanced to a basis of $1.12 to $1.16, shorts $1.15 to $1.22 and fancy white middlings $1.31 to $1.35. Demand for bran improved and sales were generally made at $1.14 in straight car lots. Mixed-car trade was paying from $1.15 to $1.20.

For the first time in several months Southwestern mills were in line with Eastern prices. The heavy storm in the East and the depletion of imported stocks in New York City caused a rather heavy demand on spring wheat mills. Prices were advanced on immediate shipments in the Northwest, and, in consequence, Southwestern mills were able to place some bran in Eastern states. However, the margin of profit is still close.

Heavier grades of feeds are still light sale. Millers are rather anxiously awaiting the farrowing season in the Southwest, when they expect the demand for shorts to show a big improvement.

Southwestern states were still the best outlets for bran. Missouri took rather liberally from Kansas City jobbers and brokers, and Arkansas was also a fair buyer. Interior mills offered cars to Kansas City jobbers in only a fair way. The surplus of bran is not large in the interior, the demand from established trade taking a large part of the output. Shorts and middliugs are in much larger supply in the interior than bran, but there is a tendency among mills to hold shorts for a higher market.

Mixed-car trade of Kansas City and Southwestern mills took fair amounts of bran. Mills sold bran in mixed cars up to $1.20. Shorts were also fair sale to mixed-car buyers at a top of $1.26 for fancy white shorts.

The following prices were paid by brokers and commission men at close of last week for mill feed from interior Missouri River mills, basis 100-lb. burlap net f. o. b. Missouri River: Bran, $1.12@1.16 per 100 lbs.; shorts, $1.15@1.23; fancy white middlings, $1.31@1.33; red dog, $1.35@1.36.

Cottonseed and Linseed Meal.

Dealers reported a better demand for cottonseed meal at unchanged prices during the past week. Sales of linseed meal were also in improved volume. Iowa was a fair buyer of cottonseed meal in this market last week, but did not take any linseed meal. Kansas dealers also replenished stocks rather freely. Cattlemen are the principal users of cottonseed meal at this time in the Southwest. Receipts of linseed meal from the Northwest are limited. Cottonseed meal is held at $32 per ton in 100-lb. sacks; linseed meal, $29.50 to $30.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Quotations by Missouri River mills for prompt shipment to Eastern or Middle states in carlots f. o. b. Kansas City, are as follows:

Flour—Hard winter wheat patents, 98s cotton or jute, $4.20@4.40 per bbl.; hard winter wheat straights, 98s cotton or jute, $4@4.20; first clears, $3.20@3.50; soft wheat patent, 98-lb. cotton or jute, $4.60@5 per bbl.; straight, $4.40@4.80; first clears, jute, $3.30@3.50; ordinary shorts, $1.21; white shorts, $1.25; corn meal, 35c per 17½-lb. sack.

Cereal Goods—Rye flour in small sacks, $1.65@1.75 per 100; in 98s and 140s, $1.60@1.75; rye graham (pumpernickle) in small cotton sacks, $1.55@1.65 per 100; in 98s and 140s, $1.50@1.60; graham flour in small sacks, $2@2.10 per 100; whole wheat flour, in small sacks, $2.10@2.20 per 100; 98s and 140s, $2.05@2.15; rolled oats, in wood, 180 lbs., $5.20 per bbl.

Mill Feed—Bran, in 100-lb. sacks, in carlots, $1.12@1.20; red dog, in 100-lb. sacks, carlots, $1.45; white shorts, $1.25.

Linseed Meal—Carlots, per ton, $29.50.

Cottonseed Meal—Carlots, per ton, $31.50; ton lots, $32.

Southwestern Market Prices.

Following are prices of flour and other mill products quoted by Southwestern mills for straight or mixed cars, basis f. o. b. buyer's station. Flour in 24-lb. sacks 5c per cwt. higher:

Kansas—Hard winter patent, $4.40@4.60 per bbl.; hard winter, straight, $4.20@4.40; bran, $1.12@1.25 per 100; mill run, $1.30; brown shorts, $1.35; white shorts, $1.45; corn meal, 38c per 17½-lb. sack.

Oklahoma—Soft winter patent, $4.70@5 per bbl.; hard wheat patent, $4.40@4.70; bran, $1.25; mill run bran, $1.30; corn meal, 33@38c per 17½-lb. sack.

Arkansas—Soft wheat, high patent, $4.70@5.10 per bbl.; hard wheat patent, $4.50@4.70; corn meal, 17-lb. sacks, 40c; bran, $1.25@1.35 per 100, basis L. R. rate points.

Texas—Soft wheat flour, extra patent, $4.90@5.10 per bbl.; hard wheat flour, high patent, $4.60@4.90 per bbl.; straight, $4.40@4.70; bran, $1.30 per 100; shorts, $1.55; corn meal, 70c per 35-lb. sack.

Kansas City Output Increases.

The flour output of Kansas City mills increased several thousand barrels during the past week. Mills turned out 37,200 bbls. of flour during the week, compared with 33,600 bbls. the preceding week, 33,800 bbls. two weeks ago and 44,800 bbls. in the corresponding week a year ago.

Kansas City Grain Movement.

Carlot receipts of wheat in Kansas City continue heavy for this season of the year. Arrivals last week totaled 325 cars, against 205 cars in the preceding week, 230 a year ago and 77 two years ago. Elevator stocks of wheat decreased more than 250,000 bus., notwithstanding the heavy receipts. Stocks now are 6,706,416 bus.

Arrivals of corn were excessive. The week showed receipts of 927 cars, compared with 263 in the preceding week, 214 a year ago and 323 two years ago. Elevator stocks increased 53,263 bus., being 1,714,041 bus.

SOUTHWESTERN NOTES.

W. H. Upshaw has opened a flour and seed store at Allen, Okla.

L. R. Hurd of the Red Star Mill & Elevator Co., Wichita, has purchased the membership of Paul Noble in the Wichita Board of Trade.

Emmett V. Hoffman of the Kansas Flour Mills Co., Kansas City, has been elected to the board of governors of the Railroad Club.

David Lukens of the Lukens Milling Co., Atchison, Kan., is visiting in Southern markets. Mr. Lukens spent several days in New Orleans.

James N. Russell and William Murphy are grain dealers appointed to the trade extension committee of the Kansas City Commercial Club.

John Kliwer, who recently sold the McPherson Mill & Elevator Co., McPherson, Kan., has not decided whether he will re-enter the industry. He will reside in Emporia, Kan., after June 1.

A charter has been granted to the Burr Oak Mill & Elevator Co., Burr Oak, Kan. Capital stock is $15,000. Work on the mill building is going forward rapidly. Operations will be started within the next 60 days.

John Kelley, president of the Kelley Milling Co., Kansas City, was gone three days last week on a trip to Texarkana, Ark. He made the trip to look after his interests in a creosoting plant in Texarkana.

The Memphis rate hearing, in which Kansas City seeks a reduction of the rate on wheat, corn and flour to Memphis, will be resumed in Kansas City on March 16. A recent hearing in Kansas City consumed four days.

Several grain dealers from Minneapolis and Duluth were visitors on the Kansas City Board of Trade last week, but none seemed to be interested in wheat purchases. They took a rather optimistic tone about spring wheat reserves.

W. A. Battaile, formerly connected with the Larabee Flour Mills Co., Hutchinson, Kan., has been made district sales manager of the Russell-Miller Milling Co., Minneapolis, in the Southwestern states. He will maintain an office in Lawrence, Kan.

James McAdams of Minneola, Kan., has purchased the plant of the Greensburg Mill & Elevator Co., Greensburg, Kan., and is now operating it. Mr. McAdams has had several years' experience in mill and elevator operation. The Greensburg mill has a capacity of 125 bbls.

Depot Quartermaster W. R. Groves of U. S. Army, 308 Gumbel Building, Kansas City, Mo., will receive sealed bids on 76,048 lbs. of Kansas hard wheat "issue" flour and 46,060 lbs. of hard spring wheat "issue" flour from Minnesota, Wisconsin or the Dakotas until Monday, March 9. Delivery must be made before March 16.

The annual compilation of the Logan Bros. Grain Co., Kansas City, shows that mills in Kansas are operating on an average of 65 per cent of full capacity, compared with 77 per cent same time in 1913. Mills have 215,000 bbls. of flour on hand, and have sales booked for 1,229,000 bbls. This report includes mills with a total daily output of 55,600 bbls.

The annual meeting of the Kansas Farmers' Grain Dealers' Association will be held in Abilene on March 10 and 11. An effort will be made to secure the adoption of a resolution addressed to the Kansas Public Utilities asking that body to start immediate action to secure a lower export wheat rate to the Gulf from Wichita.

Frank J. Becker of the Texas Star Flour Mills Co., Galveston, Tex., was a visitor on the Kansas City Board of Trade on Friday of last week. Mr. Becker says that preparatious for the annual meeting of the F. O. M. A. in Buffalo next June were being pushed rapidly. The exhibit of milling machinery will be especially complete. President Becker says that a record attendance is expected at the Buffalo gathering.

Arthur J. Stern of the Wells-Abbott-Nieman Co., Schuyler, Neb., visited the representatives of his mill in Kansas City on Saturday of last week. Mr. Stern reported a general improvement in flour and feed trade conditions, and was rather optimistic about the future. "We are doing a fair business in the Southeast," said Mr. Stern, "and we are nearer in line at present than we have been some time. Eastern market prices are a little low, but the tightening up of the Northwestern situation is putting hard winter wheat flour from the Southwest on a more attractive basis in the East. Most of our business is in the Middle Western states, and we have little to complain of the volume of trade coming from this section."

St. Louis and the Southeast

716 Merchants Laclede Bldg., St. Louis
W. B. Burns Edward S. Little

St. Louis, Mo., March 10, 1914.

Signs of revival in the flour trade were less conspicuous last week than the preceding week, and after some buying in the early markets business relaxed into dullness. Continued favorable reports from the winter wheat territory bearishly influenced the demand, and no doubt will have a similar sentimental effect, until some radical change in the crop outlook materially alters buyers' views. A weaker tone in wheat futures also had a tendency to check orders in the last week, as the recent speculative advance in options makes the trade skeptical of following the lead with aggressive orders for distant shipment.

A little business was booked with Eastern and Southern buyers, but it represented immediate needs, and one mill sold two cars of flour late in the week at a profit of only 3 cents a barrel, to help clean up stocks.

The trade attached considerable importance to the Government report issued Saturday, showing farmers' reserves of wheat on March 1 of only 151,809,000 bus., against 156,483,000 bus. a year ago, as estimates were of a much higher figure, owing to the last crop's record-breaking size. Some traders expect a better cash wheat demand to develop, following the publication of these figures, which should favorably influence the flour trade if sustained. The demand continues to center mostly in hard patent and straight flours, which could be bought at slightly shaded prices. Values were weaker on soft grades, which late in the week were pressed for sale and met a rather poor demand. Low grades, clears and extra fancy flour were in quiet request and sustained in prices.

Export sales were light and business with Europe was practically nil. Some small sales were recorded elsewhere than Europe, and the West Indies took several thousand sacks of extra fancy—latter in part at $3.75 bulk. Exporters were not as urgent bidders in the country for cash wheat as at the close of the preceding week, and bids were about ½ cent under full cash market prices. Other sales during the week were: Soft fancy at $3.15 to $3.25 jute, and patent at $4 jute; also direct sales by local mills at $4.65 to $4.80 wood, for patent, and by Southern Illinois mills at $3.72½ bulk for extra fancy, and $5.40 wood, for patent; hard clears at $4 and Nebraska 95 per cent at $3.60 jute. Soft low-grade at $2.85 jute, 500 bbls. soft clear $3.15 jute, lot Kansas patent $3.85 jute, 1,300 bbls. hard patent (direct orders) at $3.80 bulk, also lot (95 per cent on direct orders) at $4 jute, 250 bbls. extra fancy (direct order by local mill) at $4.25 wood.

St. Louis mills showed a slight increase in output, but still are operating only a little over half capacity. The principal mills that sell through the city turned out 63,900 bbls. last week, against 61,400 bbls. the week before and 54,700 bbls. two weeks ago. The following figures were reported: G. P. Plant Milling Co. (city), 7,000 bbls.; Stanard-Tilton Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Dallas, Tex.), 16,500; Kehlor Flour Mills Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 12,000; Sparks Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Terre Haute, Ind.), 9,000; Saxony Milling Co. (city), 3,600; John F. Meyer & Sons (Springfield, Mo.), 3,600; Camp Spring Milling Co. (Nashville, Ill.), 1,200; Hezel Milling Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 2,000; Bernet, Craft & Kauffman Milling Co. (Mt. Carmel, Ill.), 8,000; Annan, Berg & Co. (city), 1,000.

Millfeed in Better Demand.

Sentiment continues to improve in the millfeed market, but, as in the preceding week, the demand centered largely in bran, which was in scarce offering and firmly held. The movement of feed was light throughout the week, and an improved demand was noticeable both locally and from outside. Mills held prices firm and quotations to jobbers and brokers had a bullish flavor. Rather low temperatures helped the trade and Eastern buyers were in the market with more inquiries than in some time past, although actual purchases by them are scarce, as Northwestern mills still have a slight advantage in price. Missouri continues to be the best market for bran. In the South soft wheat mills are supplying the trade, which adversely influences the demand for hard wheat bran. Saturday's market was the firmest of the week, with little or no offers of bran on spot or for immediate shipment, and the demand was unsupplied. Offerings of mixed feed and middlings also were light, but the demand was slack in the early market. Later a better tone developed, especially for quick shipment, which commanded a premium on that account. Sales reported during the week were: 100-lb. hard bran for last half March at $1.19 and middlings do at $1.22 f. o. b. East Side: 100-lb. soft bran at Southern country point at $1.17; and locally, 100-lb. soft bran to arrive at $1.21@1.23 (car by dealer at $1.25), and hard at $1.22@1.23; 100-lb. hard middlings at $1.22@1.23, and soft at $1.27; 100-lb. white hominy feed at $24.25@24.50 per ton. [On direct orders: 100-lb. soft bran by Illinois mill at $1.23@1.24, and hard by local mill at $1.23; also split cars at $1.23@1.25 for bran, $1.27 for mixed feed and $1.29@1.30 for middlings.]

St. Louis Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $3.90@4.10; straight, $3.70@3.85; extra fancy, $3.50@3.60; fancy, $3.10@3.25; low grades, $2.80@$3.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $3.85@4.10; straight, $3.65@3.85; first clear, $3@3.20; second clear, $2.85@3; low grades, $2.70@2.80.

Spring Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $4.30@4.50; clear, $3.60@3.75.

Rye Flour—In jobbing way at $3.70 in jute and $4 in wood.

Mill Feed (East St. Louis basis, in 100-lb. sacks)—Quote hard wheat bran at $1.20@1.21; soft, $1.22@1.23; mixed feed, $1.23@1.25; middlings, $1.22@1.30; white hominy feed, $24.50 per ton. At mills to city trade: Quote 100-lb. bran at $1.25@1.28 and middlings $1.30@1.40. Alfalfa meal, $17@18 per ton for brown and $19.50@20.50 for green.

St. Louis Cash Grain Market.

Cash wheat prices were shaded last week, but the demand was sufficient to give the market a healthy tone on the break. The snap of the preceding week's trading was lacking, however. Offerings were not burdensome, taking them as a whole. Red winter wheat ruled weakest, although offerings were more readily taken by milling interests on the decline, and eventually stocks were worked off to rehandlers. Turkey grain ruled rather quiet and was rather steady after some early concession in price. The demand ran about even with the offerings in the late week, and more offers of hard wheat could have been placed. Carlot prices on soft varieties finished about 1 cent lower and hard wheat about 1½ cents down. Receipts were small, but above the total of last year, and Southern and Eastern mills took soft wheat more freely. The country is shipping sparingly, and owners of terminal stocks are pricing them with firmness. Best opinion is that hard and soft wheat will work still closer together, and some think that both varieties and the May option will sell at a parity before the option expires. The Northwest still is bidding about St. Louis prices for wheat in Nebraska, and may have to go to Kansas City for supplies. This has a tendency to check local receipts, which also may be lessened shortly, when spring farm work begins. Export demands continue fair, but bidders for foreigns were about ½ cent below full cash prices in the country. Final quotations on No. 2 red wheat were 94@95c; No. 3 red, 92¾@93½c; No. 2 hard, 90½@94c; No. 3 hard, 90@93½c.

Cash corn reflected a fair to good demand all week for No. 3 grades, but other grades were dull and a fraction to 1 cent lower. Receipts were light, but sales mostly local. Final prices on No. 2 corn were 66c; No. 3, 61@63c; No. 4, 58@60c; No. 2 yellow, 67@67½c; No. 3 yellow, 61½@63c; No. 4 yellow, 58@60c; No. 2 white, 68@68½c; No. 3 white, 63@65c; No. 4 white, 59@62c.

Cash oats were unchanged on the week. Last prices on No. 2 oats were 39@39½c; No. 3 oats, 39c; No. 2 white, 40½@41c; standard, 40@40½c; No. 3 white, 39¼@40c; No. 4 white, 38½@39c.

NARROW ESCAPE FOR E. P. JONES.

E. P. Jones, St. Louis representative of the Millers' National Insurance Co. of Chicago, had a thrilling escape from the Missouri Athletic Club when fire destroyed the building last Sunday night.

Mr. Jones had the presence of mind to jump to an adjoining building, without even a complete suit of clothes. He is receiving the congratulations of his many friends in St. Louis at his good fortune in getting out of the building, as many people lost their lives or were injured in the fire.

Ludwig Eisemann of K. & E. Neumond, feed dealers in the Pierce Building, was in the lobby of the club rooms when the fire broke out.

Albert H. Gilster of the Steelville Milling Co., Steelville, Ill., intended going to the club Sunday to spend the night, but W. O. Bartholomew, who spent the evening with Mr. Gilster, urged him to stay at the Annex Hotel, where he had engaged a room for him, and Mr. Gilster counts himself fortunate that he accepted the suggestion.

St. Louis Notes.

Joseph Ismert, Jr., with the Pinckneyville Milling Co., Pinckneyville, Ill., was in St. Louis Thursday and contemplates a trip to Eastern market centers.

W. B. Anderson, of the St. Louis commission firm of Nanson & Co., who owns a large farm near Kimmswick, Mo., says he has never seen wheat look so fine.

Nat L. Moffett, of the Hubbard & Moffett Commission Co., St. Louis, will represent the Merchants' Exchange at the convention of the Missouri Federation of Commercial Clubs at Jefferson City.

Milling and Grain News is in touch with a mill of large capacity, making good flour, which desires to employ a competent salesman for Iowa or Illinois. A man acquainted with this territory can get details by addressing this office.

H. K. Schafer of the Maney Milling Co., Omaha, Neb., was on 'Change last Thursday on his way home from an Eastern trip visiting connections of the mill. On April 1 he assumes the active management, succeeding T. F. Blake, who will probably enter the milling business elsewhere.

Eugene Smith, secretary of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, is having new seats put in many chairs which the "pit" traders use. He says he may send bills to Arthur Petri, Harry Daub, Billie Hill, Roy Carter, Billie Rooke, Horace Milliken, William Hilmer and Eddie Seele, lights of the pit. No! Business is not dull.

Receipts of flour in St. Louis last week totaled 66,150 bbls., against 63,260 bbls. the preceding week. Since Jan. 1 receipts total 593,200 bbls., against 561,500 bbls. last year. Shipments last week were 89,700 bbls., against 76,760 bbls. the preceding week. Shipments since Jan. 1 total 726,840 bbls., against 649,850 bbls. last year.

Receipts of wheat in St. Louis last week totaled 484,240 bus., against 269,703 bus. the preceding week. Shipments 484,200 bus., against 360,050 bus. Stocks of wheat in St. Louis elevators last Saturday were 1,028,924 bus., against 2,457,663 bus. last year. Of the present stock 32,083 bus. are No. 1 red wheat, 430,276 bus. No. 2 red, 37,863 bus. No. 1 hard, 384,460 bus. No. 2 hard.

Suit to enjoin the Merchants' Exchange from carrying into effect an order expelling him from the exchange was filed last Friday in the Circuit Court by Edward E. Felkel, manager and owner of the Farmers' Commission Co., with offices in the exchange building. Mr. Felkel was expelled last Wednesday, under a rule of the exchange providing against "uncommercial conduct, or commission of an act detrimental to the interest and welfare of the exchange." Mr. Felkel's offense consisted in mailing to the grain trade a letter which, he says, was intended to obtain business, but which the directors claimed was an effort to prejudice outside trade with several important firms on the exchange. Mr. Felkel has been a member of the exchange since 1892.

GRAIN TRADE REVIEW.

By R. O. Johnson.

Wheat futures developed a bearish flavor last week. Winter wheat crop reports were perfect, and danger of winter killing is practically past. All advices to commission houses, millers and cash grain dealers indicate that the crop will start the actual growing season in a condition never before equaled, and on a record-breaking acreage. Crop killers now will be forced to fall back on chances of dry weather in the early summer, bug damage, hot winds in Kansas and the Southwest, or wet harvests, but these are of the future and not of immediate importance as price factors. Some attention attached to weakness and liquidation in Wall street stocks, as some shrewd traders see in the many unfavorable developments in financial and business circles many indications that general trade may be bordering on considerable of a recession, and it is history that under unfavorable conditions wheat values have invariably ruled low. Aggressive selling, however, was held in check by rather bullish weekly statistics, and especially the Government report on farm reserves as of March 1, which was issued Saturday, after the market closed. Reserves total 151,809,000 bus., or 19.9 per cent of the crop, against 156,483,000 bus., or 21.4 per cent, last year. The figures indicated that last year's crop was overestimated, or was marketed rapidly last fall, on tight money and fear of competition with Canadian wheat, after the tariff bill passed.

New York

New York, March 7, 1914.

There was no marked improvement in flour sales to be noted during the past week, although on the break in wheat quite a few of the trade were willing to make offers on some fairly large sized lines. As a general rule, mills refused to accept the bids. A large number of the mills evinced a willingness to book at prices which the trade were offering last week, but with lower wheat market buyers would not consider renewing their former bids. New offers were at a reduction of from 10 to 15 cents.

Spring patents were held at $4.25 to $4.45 in jute. The $4.25 price represented what certain mills were willing to sell at for immediate shipment. At $4.30 to $4.45 jute purchases could have been made for March and April shipment. Mills appeared to be somewhat anxious for business, and in many instances would have been very glad to have received offers which they turned down last week, but buyers, as noted above, would not bid except at lower levels. A fair volume of business was transacted at $4.25 jute for immediate and $4.30 to $4.35 jute for March and April.

Kansas flours showed no improvement in demand, as mills generally held prices rather firm and buyers apparently have sufficient purchased to take care of requirements. With the very glowing reports being received as to the condition of the growing winter wheat crop, the trade feel that a decidedly radical decline in the price of Kansas flour might take place very shortly now, and they do not desire to be caught with any high-priced stuff on hand. Straights were held at $4.20 to $4.35 in sacks for March and April shipment, and there was quite a little spot stuff which was pressing on the market which could have easily been picked up at $4.10 jute.

There was no change of importance in regard to spring wheat clears. A fair demand was in evidence again, and there appeared to be no scarcity insofar as offers were concerned. Fancy brands were held at $4.15 to $4.30 in barrels.

Kansas clears apparently remained a drug on the market, as there appeared to be no demand, whether of the poorer grade or fancy. Prices were held at $3.55 to $3.75 in sacks.

Soft winter wheat flours were quiet, as the trade recently made purchases sufficient to carry them for a little while and they are waiting for lower prices before making further commitments. Prices were held at $4.30 to $4.40 on straights, in wood.

Prices on mill feed were firmly held during the week, although the demand for same was rather quiet. City bran in bulk was held at $26 at the mill.

New York Market Prices.

All prices quoted are the prices at which the trade could purchase in sacks and include brokers' commissions, or receivers' profits and charges:

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $4.50@4.75 in bbls.; straights, $4.40@4.50 in bbls.; clears, $4.15@4.30 in bbls.; low grades, $3@3.30.

Winter Wheat Flour—Patents, $4.90@5.00 in bbls.; straights, $4.30@4.40 in bbls.; clears, $3.75@3.95 in bbls.; low grades, $3.15@3.50.

Kansas Flour—Patents, $4.35@4.65; straigths, $4.20@4.35; clears, $3.55@3.75; low grades or low clears, $3.25@3.40.

Mill Feed—Bran, coarse Western spring in 100-lb. sacks, to arrive, $27; standard middlings, $26; flour middlings, $28.50; red dog, to arrive, $29.50; oil meal, $31@31.50; city feed, bulk bran, $26, 100-lb. sacks, $27; middlings, $26@30; red dog flour, $3.15.

Argentine bran and middlings, 100-lb. sacks, $26 f. o. b. New York.

New York Notes.

W. G. Gooding, president of the Big Diamond Mills Co., Minneapolis, Minn., was a visitor on the New York Produce Exchange last week.

The severe blizzard which hit New York and vicinity on last Sunday and Monday practically brought the flour business to a standstill the first two days of the week. On Monday, owing to the tieup of all the railroad lines running into the city, very few of the members of the exchange found it possible to get in. Owing to the tie-up of street traffic in general, the jobbers found it almost impossible to get any flour from the docks or deliver same, and bakers were likewise hampered in their deliveries.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia, Pa., March 7, 1914.

The state has been tied up all the week with bad storms and deep snow, so that it has been almost impossible to make deliveries. Bakers were practically tied up for two days. Consequently, there has been very little selling for shipment from the west. Feed stocks have been cut wonderfully the last few days of the week, and junction cars of feed have been bringing a big figure. Flour has been poor sale on account of the poor delivery.

The mills report no deliveries of wheat, although farmers have their granaries well filled and it is bringing 85c to 90c at the mills.

Buckwheat grain is about out of the market and well cleaned up, but the demand is about over for this crop. The open winter has made a poor demand for the flour, although what was sold brought a good round figure.

The railroads were unable to move freight for three days and very few trains of freight moved the balance of the week.

It is now very warm and the snow going fast, so that next wee kwill find the roads in a normal condition, unless the mud interferes. The only thing we are afraid of now is that it would rain and bring on heavy floods, as the mountains are full of snow.

Philadelphia Market Prices.

Prices f. o. b. Philadelphia in full or mixed cars:

Flour—Spring patent (basis wood), $4.60@4.75; straight, $4.35@4.50; clear, $4.10@4.30; low grade, in jute, $3.10@3.20.

Winter patent (basis wood), $4.50@4.90; straight, $4.15@4.40; clear, $3.85@4.10; extra, $3.65@3.75.

Kansas patent (basis 98-lb. cotton or 140-lb. jute), $4.40@4.70; straight, $4.20@4.45; clear, $3.65@.390.

Western rye in sacks, $3.40@3.60; Pennsylvania rye in wood, $3.50@3.60.

Feed—Spring, in 100-lb. sacks, red dog, $29@30; flour middlings, $28@28.50; standard middlings, $26@26.50; bran, $28@28.50; Kansas middlings, 100-lb. sacks, $31@32; bran, $28@29; winter middlings, bulk, $27; bran, $28@28.50.

Pennsylvania Notes.

The Bethlehem Pretzel Bakery of Bethlehem, Pa., burned with a loss of $5,000.

The Tasty Baking Co. of Philadelphia has incorporated with a capital of $50,000.

Col. James S. Morrow, a flour broker of Shamokin, Pa., died at the age of 71 years.

The United States Supreme Court's decision regarding bleached flour will not affect the sale of bleached flours in Pennsylvania, as the state laws prohibit its sale. This notice was given out this week from Harrisburg.

Illinois

Chicago, Ill., March 6, 1914.

The Chicago flour market is a little easier and higher limits are at least a nickel lower than a week ago. It has become necessary for local mills to reduce their output to about three-quarters capacity, due to the fact that new orders are light and shipping directions on flour already booked are being received in very unsatisfactory volume. This is quite out of the ordinary, for as a rule at this season of the year the output of Chicago mills from week to week is very steady. While the volume of business passing at the moment is disappointing, stocks of flour in all positions are conceded to be very light, and millers and large dealers report inquiries as more numerous than for some time past, which indicates that a revival of trade is to be expected in the near future.

City millers are greatly encouraged at the prospects for trade on foreign account during the past week. A number of bids were received from Great Britain, as well as Holland and Belgium, on patents, medium and low-grade flours.

It is reported that soft winter wheat flours are being offered in this market, from local supplies, at about 10 cents under the millers' asking price. It is doubtful, however, whether any great amount of flour could be purchased at these figures.

Good, strong Northwestern first clears are in better demand and are selling more freely than any other grade of flour at the present time. There is a notable scarcity of flour of this character and offerings are light. A report is going the rounds that some of the large Northwestern mills are trying to book a large amount of clear for shipment to the Old World. If this be true it would to a great extent account for the curtailment of offerings from that region.

Millfeed continues in good demand and values strong.

The buckwheat flour season in Chicago has not been a satisfactory one with handlers of this commodity, on account of a very open winter, but stocks on hands to be carried over are not large. The general quotation is $2.75 per hundred in 100-lb. grain sacks delivered.

Chicago continues to be "deluged" with rye flour of all grades, and trade is dull at basis of $2.80@3 jute delivered for the patent white rye and $2.30@2.60 for the dark.

Chicago Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Special brands (basis wood), $5.50 per bbl.; standard patents (basis jute), $4.10@4.30; straight, $3.80@4; first clears, $3.30@3.60; second clears, $2.60@2.80.

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $4@4.20; straight, $3.80@4; fancy clears, $3.30@3.60; standard clears, $3.05@3.30.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $4.10@4.20; straight, $3.90@4; fancy clears, $3.30@3.50; low grade, $3.15@3.35; Michigan, 10c higher; patent, $4.20@4.35; straight, $4.05@4.15.

Mill Feed (100-lb. sacks)—Spring wheat bran, $24; standard middlings, $23.50; red dog, $27.50.

Rye Flour (in jute)—White, $2.80@3; dark, $2.30@2.60.

Coast Flour—Patent, $4.55@4.70; straight, $4.30@4.50.

White corn meal is quoted at $1.50@1.55 in 100-lb. cotton sacks in car lots delivered, and yellow corn meal, $1.50. Corn flour is offered at $1.45 bulk.

CHICAGO NOTES.

F. W. Heller, connected with The New Century Co., to represent them in Central States territory, spent Sunday with his family in Indianapolis, Ind.

Charles E. Putman, manager of the Detroit branch of George C. Christian & Co. of Minneapolis, was renewing acquaintances in the city on Wednesday and Thursday of this week.

It is reported that the Miller-Schlosser Baking Co., who have been having some financial difficulties, but who are claimed to be solvent, owe approximately $4,000 on flour accounts, and the creditors have appointed a committee comprising three to look after the bakery until all claims are paid.

Samuel W. Allerton, one of the largest traders in grain and live stock in the state, was recently claimed by death. Mr. Allerton operated the Allerton Packing Co. at the Stock Yards and was a well-known figure on the Chicago Board of Trade. He was such a large trader in provisions and wheat he was a factor in the market.

Fred Miller, Jr., of Evansville, Ind., son of Fred Miller, a prominent baker at Evansville, is taking a course in milling and baking technology and cereal chemistry at the Columbus Laboratories, Chicago. On completion of his course Mr. Miller intends to install a complete laboratory in their bakery at Evansville.

Among recent Chicago visitors were C. A. McGaw, Alberta manager of the Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd., Toronto, Canada; Frank H. Blodgett, president of the Blodgett Milling Co., Janesville, Wis.; Guy Thomas of the Washburn-Crosby Co., Minneapolis, and Aug. J. Bulte, vice-president of the Larabee Flour Mills Co., Hutchinson, Kan.

Cassius M. C. Fairman, a wealthy Oak Park clubman, grain and hay broker and member of the Board of Trade, met an accidental death under the wheels of a Northwestern Overland Limited train near Wheaton, Ill., on Saturday evening, Feb. 28. At the time he was killed Mr. Fairman was on his way to Nebraska to visit his fiancee, Miss Elizabeth Davidson, to whom he was to be married the latter part of this month. Mr. Fairman was a self-made, upright, energetic, very popular young man, and his untimely death at the age of only 38 is deeply mourned by a host of friends in the social and business world of both Chicago and Oak Park.

Buffalo Notes.

George E. Pierce of Buffalo, representing almost all the elevators and grain men of the city, was in Washington on March 5 to appear before the committee having under advisement the advance in the rates on grain and grain products from Buffalo to the territory covered by the New England, Eastern and Southern states.

There is a probability that Buffalo will witness in the near future the beginning of construction of a new modern elevator. The fire of the Husted Milling Co. has forced E. M. Husted, president of the company, to evolve a plan of building a new elevator along the water front. Mr. Husted has not made public his plans. The old firm of the Husted Milling Co. will do business under another name. Work is now being carried on at the old plant for the rebuilding of the mill. This work must proceed with caution, as the wreckage was piled high and is entirely of twisted steel.

Kentucky millers have secured a modification of the insurance bill now pending in the legislature. The new bill does not place any additional premium on mutual insurance.

H. H. King of the Sheffield-King Milling Co., Minneapolis, Minn., has issued some figures showing that there is plenty of wheat in the Northwest and tributary territory to keep the mills going for the balance of the crop year. He figures requirements at 50,895,000 bushels for Minneapolis and interior mills, with supplies at 72,500,000 bushels.

Tennessee

Nashville, Tenn., March 9, 1914.

Flour trade ruled quiet last week at the Nashville mills, and, while some new business was reported, the shipments were on old orders. The fact that the wheat market eased off some during the week had no effect on the situation, and more strength in wheat was noted toward the close of the week. Distributors continued to make their purchases conform to current needs and orders of from 500 to 1,000 bbls. were reported, although these were rather scarce.

The production of the mills in this territory is hardly up to that of the same period last year, and there has been a gradual reduction in stocks also. The millers seem very well pleased with the outlook and say that more activity will be noted.

Domestic values continue higher than foreign markets, and no shipping for export was reported during the past week, and but few inquiries were reported.

A better trade was noted on mill feed and prices were advanced slightly on bran and middlings. The mills are able to dispose of their production without any apparent effort.

Nashville Market Prices.

The following prices are f. o. b. Nashville in car lots:

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (basis wood)—Best standard patent, $4.85 per bbl.; high patent, $4.45; half patent, $4.25; choice, $3.85; in cotton bags, 15c per bbl. lower.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (basis jute)—Best patent, $4.25@4.40.

Mill Feed—Bran, $26.50@27.50 per ton; middlings and shorts, $27.50@28.50; hominy feed, $27@28.

Southeastern Notes.

Stocks on hand for the week, as reported through the Nashville Grain Exchange, were as follows: Wheat, 198,800 bus.; corn, 502,000 bus.; oats, 620,500 bus.; flour, 39,500 bbls. Receipts of grain were 172 cars.

The Leipers' Fork Milling Co. has been chartered with a capitalization of $7,000. This company is located in Williamson county and the following are incorporators: John Blackwell, J. C. McKay, R. H. Pigue, Frank Gray and John Locke.

The Universal Flouring Mills, at Lebanon, Tenn., have been purchased by a stock company composed of J. J. Thomas, Robert Askew and others. Plans to improve the plant are announced. E. B. Lawrence is secretary of the new company.

Reports on the growing wheat crop are to the effect that it is in splendid condition. The recent snows, while not heavy, have done a great deal of good. The acreage is said to be heavier than last year, and the prospects for a bonntiful yield are very encouraging at this time.

Memphis, Tenn., March 6, 1914.

There are signs of reviving interest in the flour trade. Actual improvement in business is nothing to brag about, but there is a much better feeling, with more interest being manifested. Specifications are furnished much more liberally, and old contracts are being closed up, on account of increased demand from the interior. Stocks are very low. Jobbers believe that flour is cheap enough now, and it is the cheapest food on the market.

Some mills have recently made advances in their prices of from 5 to 10 cents, and they continue to refuse concessions as well as to book flour for long-time shipment.

There is considerable of high patent sold in this market from Southern Illinois. In fact, Southern Illinois and Indiana mills continue, as for some time past, to get the larger part of the business here, with Colorado and Kansas doing some business.

Prices are: Illinois best patents, $5.50@5.85; Indiana patents, $5.30@5.55, with extra fancys at 85c to $1.10 less, 196-lb. wood; hard wheat patents, $4.30@4.35; clears, $4@4.20; spring wheat patents, $4.65@4.95, in cotton.

The variation in prices of meal and other feeds is still great. Today's prices were as follows: Grits, $3.60@3.75; cream meal, $3.50@3.60; standard meal, $3.40@3.50, cotton basis, wood 20c higher; mixed feeds, $32.50@35.

Pleasing reports continue to come in from the interior relative to preparations for the 1914 cotton crop, and the outlook for business could not be improved upon at the present. Farm work is progressing daily. Considerable plowing has been done. Reports are of an increased acreage of cotton in the Memphis territory.

W. L. Pettit of Hugh Pettit & Co., the pioneer flour brokers of Memphis, reports that there has been no snap to the floor business in some time, but he expects an early improvement.

J. F. Sheppard, Southern representative of the J. A. C. Kern Milling Co., Milwaukee, is in Memphis this week.

Alabama

Selma, Ala., March 9, 1914.

In making an initial report on the Selma market, it might be well to review matters. Selma, Ala., is located on the Alabama river in the center of the state, 50 miles west of Montgomery, 100 miles east of Meridian, Miss., 100 miles south of Birmingham, and 160 miles north of Mobile. It is in the famous "Black Belt" of Alabama, one of the richest farming sections of the South. Selma has ten grocery, flour and grain jobbers who enjoy a large tributary territory, and a large volume of business is done considering the population of the city. Selma approximately handles annually 100,000 bbls. of flour, 1,000 carloads of corn and oats (sacked), 500 carloads corn meal, 500 carloads ground feeds and corn chop, bran and shorts and other goods in proportion.

The "advancing season" opened March 1, merchants all over the territory furnishing staple lines to farmers to make crops on and this has created a rush of business the past week. Flour, feed stuffs, etc., have gone out in large quantities. This is especially noticeable as February was a very dull month with the Selma jobbers. The following prices obtain here: High patent flour, $4.85@5.00. wood; standard patent, $4.60@4.75, wood; standard bolted meal, 96-lb. cotton sacks, $1.54; pure wheat bran, $28.75; shorts, $29.50; corn chop, 100s, $1.48; kiln-dried No. 2 white corn, sacked, 85c; No. 2 mixed corn, sacked, 82c; No. 2 white oats, sacked, 50¼c.

Further Advances to Louisiana.

Railroads are contemplating issuing tariffs, advancing rates from Missouri points to stations in Louisiana. Railroads were compelled to withdraw a recent advance of rates to Louisiana, because of the opposition of the Southwestern Missouri Millers' Club at the hearing in Joplin, Mo., last month.

In a conference after the hearing, the railroads stated that they desired to restore rates to M. L. & T. points and also to T. & P. points to the basis which prevailed in 1908. Southwestern Missouri millers were asked their attitude on such a restoration of flour rates. Railroads have made the necessary changes in the schedule of rates, and Secretary Marshall of the Southwestern Millers' Club is of the opinion that the readjustment is not justified.

In the new schedule, rates on flour are advanced from Southwestern Missouri points to Morgan City, La., 10c per 100 lbs., 9½c to Napoleonville, La., 8c to Thibodeaux, La., and to other points in that section of Louisiana in the same proportion. Rates from Southern Illinois points and also from St. Louis and Cairo are unchanged in the new schedule to Thibodeaux and Morgan City and are advanced 6½c to Napoleonville. No changes are made in the rates from the Colorado soft winter wheat mills. The changes as made would constitute a disadvantage and discrimination against Southwestern Missouri mills in favor of other soft winter wheat mills.

A meeting of railroad traffic officials will be held this month, at which Secretary Marshall will outline his position as regards the new rates.

Mississippi

Jackson, Miss., March 7, 1914.

The improved demand and interest displayed in the flour market last week is still more noticeable this week. Some few orders were booked for prompt shipment for immediate wants. Jobbers are far less bearish in their ideas of prices. There will undoubtedly be some good buying the rest of this month. Mills who are established in this territory, and whose brands are given the preference (and this is principally Indiana and Illinois mills), are refusing concessions or long-time bookings. Jobbers' salesmen report a better demand from the interior, preparatory to the opening of the furnishing business in a short time.

About the same prices prevail now as did last week, as follows: Best Illinois patents, $5.60@5.95, with Indiana patents $5.30@5.55, 196-lb. wood. Extra fancys about $1 less. Kansas hard wheat, $4.55@4.60 in cotton. No offerings of Colorado flour here right now.

The demand for meal is improving and bookings are being made, but stocks bought and in store are not as large as is usually the case at this season of the year. The prevailing price for standard meal is $3.25@3.45, 190-lb. wood. Mixed feeds, $34@35.

The numerous flour salesmen visiting this market weekly all take a more hopeful view of the situation now.

It is a generally conceded fact that the state of Mississippi is in splendid condition, and the outlook for business better than for years. In some quarters there is a mistaken idea of the true facts of Mississippi's wonderful outlook, this being caused by the fact that numerous banks have failed, and in almost every instance these failures have been brought about by mismanagement or by dishonest methods, and not by the bad state of business affairs.

In South Mississippi, where the boll weevil wrought havoc last year, there is a much better feeling on account of the recent snow and freeze, which, it is believed, had quite a tendency to kill out the insects, and they will cause less trouble during 1914.

Jobbers all report collections good for last year. Retailers report that they will do a heavier furnishing business this year than they did last.

Charles Halsmith, grocer and banker of Belton, Miss., is back from a business trip to Chicago.

L. Cohn of Cohn Bros., Lorman, Miss., was a recent visitor to Jackson, attending the Shriners' convention.

H. M. Glenn of the Meek Milling Co., Marissa, Ill., is back in the territory, after a visit to the mill, and tells the writer that wheat prospects with them are good.

Texas

Fort Worth, March 7, 1914.

Satisfactory business was reported by the mills as being the characteristic of the flour trade for the past week, with "prospects good." Prices were stationary. Some foreign trade was supplied and the inquiries indicate a greater activity in this regard than has been the recent rule.

Soft Wheat Flour—Standard high patent, $5 per bbl.; extra high patent, $5.50; seconds, $4.50 in cotton.

Hard Wheat Flour—High patent, $4.80; extra patent, $5.30. Flour in wood 20c per bbl. additional.

Mill Feed—Mill-run bran, in 100-lb. cotton or jute sacks, $28 per ton.

Shorts—In 100-lb. cotton or jute sacks, $31 per ton, basis group 1.

Texas Notes.

The Texas Railroad Commission has applied milling-in-transit and stopping-in-transit privileges to crushed kaffir corn and milo maize.

The arbitration board of the Texas Grain Dealers' Association will meet in this city March 17, at the office of the secretary, to hear such causes as may be submitted.

C. H. Guenther & Son of San Antonio are preparing to build a new flour mill at San Antonio, with a capacity of 2,000 bbls. daily. Fort Worth now has one 2,000-bbl. mill and another with 1,500-bbl. capacity.

Six cargoes of wheat were exported through the port of Galveston in February, aggregating 296,000 bus. Destinations: Two to Bremen, two to Hamburg, one each to Rotterdam and Liverpool. Imports of corn from Argentine, same period, 407,503 bus., making the total since these importations began, Sept. 1, 1,983,000 bus., most of which was for Texas distribution.

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Corn Products Department

Kansas City, Mo., March 9, 1914.

A limited business was transacted in corn products during the past week by Missouri river mills. Conditions in the market were unchanged. Prices were held on same basis as a week ago. Most of the corn goods is moving into Southern states.

The weather was an adverse influence in the chop market. Prices are about steady, but new business is not up to expectations of millers. Bulk of the chop is moving into Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma, with an occasional car going to Arkansas and Southern points. Chop is quoted at $1.24 to $1.28 in 100-lb. sacks, f. o. b. mill. The somewhat uncertain future trend of corn prices is leading many dealers to hold off their purchases as long as possible. Many are awaiting the Government report, which will give a statement of the reserves of corn on farms and in country elevators. This report will likely steady corn prices, in the opinion of Kansas City millers, and business in chop is expected to take a turn for the better.

Meal sales are limited to Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas. Of course, some business is being done in Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma, but most of this trade is in mixed cars with feed. Interior Kansas and Missouri mills are supplying most of the corn goods trade in their immediate territory, and the only way Kansas City mills can ship meal is in mixed cars. Standard meal in small paper sacks is quoted at $1.45 per 100 lbs., with cream meal selling at 12c to 15c higher quotations.

Brewers are not taking any grits or other goods. One Kansas City miller says that a number of Texas brewers who in former years made rather liberal purchases of grits at this time report that they are able to use rice grits with just as good results and much lower prices. This is due to the high price of corn, but during a normal crop year brewers use grits exclusively. Nominal quotations of grits range from $1.55 to $1.65 in 100-lb. bags.

The feeding demand for corn during the past week was only fair. Shippers were brisk buyers early in the week, but the mild weather affected the market adversely. Strength developed early, but declines of 1 to 2 cents were scored late in the week. Receipts continue heavy, and elevator stocks are large. Many traders are awaiting the Government report on corn reserves.

Following quotations for corn products, basis f. o. b. Kansas City, for shipment within 30 days, either in straight or mixed cars, were reported by Missouri River corn millers last week: Cream corn meal, in small cotton or paper sacks, kiln-dried and degerminated, $1.60@1.65 per 100; coarse hominy grits, in 100-lb. bags, $1.60@1.65 per 100; brewers' grits in 100-lb. bags, $1.55@1.65 per 100; corn chop in 100-lb. burlap bags, natural, $1.24@1.27 per 100; corn bran in 100-lb. bags, $1.10 per 100.

New York, March 7, 1914.

Prices on corn goods were steadily held during the entire week. A fair demand was again in evidence, which represented, however, nearby requirements, as the trade are not booking ahead.

Current quotations are: Meal, kiln-dried export, $3.35 in sacks; fine yellow, $1.45@1.50; coarse, $1.40@1.45; hominy, $3.70; granulated yellow, $3.65; corn flour, $1.65. Brewers' goods: Meal, $1.64; grits, $1.65; flakes, $2.

Nashville, Tenn., March 9, 1914.

Trade in corn products last week was only fair, with no charges noted in quotations. No. 2 white corn is quoted at 76c, being a slight reduction from the previous week's quotation. Buyers are taking on only sufficient supplies as will meet current demands. Quotations in 96-lb. bags f. o. b. Nashville, are as follows: Best bolted meal, $1.70@1.80; pearl meal and grits, $1.80@1.90.

New Orleans, March 7, 1914.

Jobbers of corn products are rejoicing over the prospect of New Orleans being made the naval base for Mexican operations. Preparations are being made to bid on large supplies of corn goods and provisions of all kinds and prospects are bright for provisions in all lines for weeks to come. The local demand for corn goods was fair, if anything better than last year. Prices ruled stationary, an attempt to increase them early in the week by Northern mills having proved abortive. Quotations f. o. b. New Orleans in bbls., basis cottons and jutes were as follows: Corn meal, $3.70@3.85; cream meal, $3.80@3.90; standard meal, $3.60@3.65; grits, $3.90@4.00; hominy, $4.10@4.20; chops, $1.50@1.60 per 100 lbs.

Oklahoma City, Okla., March 9.

Demand for corn goods is fair, most of it going out in mixed cars. Chops in new burlap sacks is selling at $1.40@1.55, and 17½-lb. meal at 33@36 cents per sack. Oklahoma mills are using a considerable amount of Northern corn, applying the tonnage to interstate shipments. Oklahoma corn is selling at 67@69 cents per bu. f. o. b. country elevators.

Ft. Worth, Tex., March 7, 1914.

Trade in all kinds of corn products was fine all last week. Orders booked in advance make certain a continuation of these conditions for the current week also.

Standard meal, 65c per 35-lb. cotton sack, with 33c for halves. Corn chop, $31 per ton, packed in cotton or jute 100-lb. sacks. Basis Group 1, Texas grouping.

Cincinnati, March 9, 1914.

A break of 3 cents in the cash corn market brought about an easier tone in the corn products market this week. Good corn is putting in its appearance on the market now, and the corn millers have been taking advantage of the fine quality corn. They were the principal factors in the market, taking hold of corn in large lots. Corn product prices recorded a decline of 5 cents during the week. Mills here have been kept busy filling orders, as the large buyers are now taking advantage of the low prices. Quotations are: Corn meal, $1.30@1.35; corn chop, $1.25@1.30.

Galveston Imports Bran.

Galveston jobbers are making a trial importation of Argentine bran, the first shipment of 1,000 tons being due to arrive on March 16. On the same ship there will be a cargo of 100,000 bus. of corn. The Galveston jobbers have not made public what price they paid for the brain, but it is understood in Galveston that it is much lower than the domestic price for the same commodity. Not much of the bran will find its way out of Texas. New Orleans might take part of the Galveston importation, but it is not likely. Texas millers are wondering as to what effect the importation will have on their feed market. A depression in prices is not anticipated.

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HEALTH FOOD
GRAHAM FLOUR
DARK RYE FLOUR
LIGHT RYE FLOUR
RYE MEAL
PUMPERNICKLE RYE
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR
PEARL CORN MEAL

GRANULATED CORN MEAL (White or Yellow)
HOMINY
CORN OR OATS FEED
HOMINY FEED
CHICK MEALS
HEN MEAL
MIXED SCRATCH FEED
BRAN, SHORTS, MIDDLINGS
CORN OR OATS (Sacked or Bulk)

Plymouth

THE PLYMOUTH MILLERS, Le Mars, Iowa

Wichita

Wichita, March 7, 1914.

There is not much change in the flour situation. Mills continue to run a little better than half time; not much export demand, except on the lower grades. During the past week some flour has been sold to Eastern markets, but only in small lots at a small margin. The prospects for the growing crop seem to cause the large dealers to hold off, believing that there will not be much of an advance. Stocks in merchants' hands are low and they only buy on a hand-to-mouth basis. Good Kansas patents are bringing from $4.35@4.60.

The wheat market continues weak. The past week there have been good receipts. The fine condition of the growing wheat, and the poor export demand are weakening features. Mills are not strong bidders and continue to pick up just a car now and then when they need it for some particular billing. Mill stocks are large. The cash situation is stronger, but mills are not paying any premium over Kansas City. Texas is not quite as strong as they have been and are not taking as much wheat from the interior markets. One car sold as high as $1.01¼ Group 1. Good hard wheat is bringing around 90½c.

Feed is in good demand again and mills can sell nearly all they have in mixed cars. Texas has been taking a little bran, but most is being sold for home use. Bran is bringing from $1.15@1.20 in straight cars. Shorts are in better demand and hard to buy in straight cars.

Wichita Notes.

Henry Lassen of the Kansas Milling Co. has returned from a pleasure trip along the Mexico border.

Quite a few railway officials attended the opening of the new Terminal Depot Friday evening. The new depot cost two and a half millions and is the finest in the Southwest.

The Wichita Flour Mills Co., Wichita, Kan., have the concrete poured for the first floor and are working on the second floor. The new mill is to be ready for the new crop in July.

Judge A. E. Helm of the Public Utilities Commission, Topeka, spent Friday and Saturday in Wichita. He is well pleased with the favorable report the commission gave on the three cases he was interested in, the Arizona case, the New Mexico case and Kansas-California advance in flour rates.

The Kansas City Board of Trade has adopted a resolution against the passage of the proposed McCumber bill in the Senate, which provides for federal grades and inspection of all grain. The Wichita Board of Trade has resolved in favor of the bill. The Wichita exchange has been in trouble with Kansas state inspection for several years. Recently a private grain inspection department was formed, but this was abandoned when State Grain Inspector Ross asserted that he would secure an injunction against the private inspection department. The state inspection has not been altogether satisfactory since the Kansas Supreme Court has held that inspection of grain under the present law was not compulsory. Wichita dealers are in favor of national uniform inspection, rather than have compulsory state inspection.

B B

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CHICAGO

Designers and Builders of Fireproof Grain Elevators and Mills.

THE SOUTHWESTERN GRAIN SITUATION.

Temperatures in the winter wheat belt are mild, and fears of winter-killing have been abandoned by millers in the Southwest. Night temperatures during the past week have gone down to three or four degrees below freezing points, and have risen to about 40 degrees above zero during the day. This range of temperature is likely to continue for several weeks, but no real cold wave is anticipated by the weather observers. Present weather is considered favorable by farmers, but it is having no effect on winter wheat, either favorable or unfavorable.

The estimate of a Kansas City grain firm places the present wheat acreage in Kansas at 8,735,375, or 1,004,900 acres in excess of the area a year ago.

The growing condition of winter wheat in Oklahoma up to Feb. 25 was 96 per cent, according to the March bulletin of the State Board of Agriculture. Compared with the same time in 1913, the condition is 121 per cent. The oats acreage this year exceeds that of 1913 by 10 per cent. Wheat reserves in the state are placed at 11 per cent; corn, 25 per cent; oats, 21 per cent.

That winter wheat entered March with the best promise and the largest acreage in years is the general opinion of wheat growers in Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma and Nebraska. With the disappearance of the snow and the sleet, and the mild weather of the past week, wheat is already showing some improvement in Central Kansas. The plant has never appeared so green or healthy in March of past years as now. Farmers in Kansas say that there is very little danger from the Hessian fly this spring.

The Grenola Mill & Elevator Co., Grenola, Kan., reports only a small acreage to wheat in its territory, but the plant looks well. No wheat was raised in that section in 1913, but farmers expect to harvest their crop this year. None will be abandoned.

There is an abnormal amount of moisture in the soil of Southwestern wheat fields. Soil condition as regards moisture in Oklahoma is 103 per cent, and this is also the case in other Southwestern states. Some wheat growers say that an unusual amount of moisture will be needed to mature the plants, but the amount of subsoil moisture is ample for the spring growing season.

Reports from mills in Kansas having a daily capacity of 55,600 bbls., out of total for the state of 60,000 bbls., to Allen Logan of the Kansas City Board of Trade, indicate that 28,647,000 bus. of wheat have been milled and merchandised by Kansas mills. Mr. Logan's report shows 11,537,000 bus. of wheat, or 13½ per cent in farmers' hands. Country elevators hold 1,600,000 bus. and mills 7,059,000 bus., making a total in all positions of 19,196,000 bus., compared with 26,000,000 bus. a year ago.

T. J. Holdridge of Wichita says that Kansas should raise the record wheat crop in its history. Mr. Holdridge does not believe that wheat suffered any damage in the blizzard of ten days ago. "Wheat reserves in farmers' hands are about 15 per cent of last year's crop," he said.

Iowa

Des Moines, Ia., March 9, 1914.

A good carlot business was reported by mill agents and salesmen during the past week. Quotations were generally unchanged for the week, although Northwestern mills were offering concessions of 10c per bbl. in a few instances. Iowa mills secured the larger part of the new business. Kansas, Nebraska and the Northwest placed an equal volume.

General quotation in the state was on a basis of $4.70 for patents in cotton. Sales were made as low as $4.50 by Nebraska and the spring wheat mills. Iowa mills asked $4.70 for patents in mixed cars, delivered any section of the state. Some mills in the northwestern part of the state held patents at $4.80, but they transacted only a local business on this basis.

Stocks of flour in Des Moines are not excessive, but most jobbers report that they have enough to take care of their current trade. The uncertainty of future prices is maintaining their purchases on a single carlot basis. Jobbers at other large distributing points in the state report the same conditions.

Sales of Kansas mills were principally in straight cars, Southwestern quotations on feed being out of line. Bakers purchased some hard winter wheat straights from the Southwest, but only for routine wants. Nebraska mills made low quotations on straights to bakers, and absorbed most of the business.

Iowa mills are running on 55 per cent of full capacity. Illinois and Indiana are fair buyers of Iowa flour in mixed cars with feed. Some mills report a good business in mixed cars of flour and corn goods.

Interior mills in the Northwest made the lowest quotations on spring wheat patents, underbidding the Minneapolis mills about 10c per bbl. Sales by Minneapolis were principally of advertised brands. Extreme short patents were held at $5.

Mill feed is good sale in Iowa. Shipments from the Southwest are light, but Northwestern quotations are in line and spring wheat mills are sending fair quantities to this state. Bran is held at $24 to $26 per ton in mixed and straight cars. Standard middlings are somewhat stronger. Quotations are $27 to $28. Flour middlings are in fair demand at $31 to $32.

IOWA NOTES.

The feed mill and elevator of Minert & Nagel, Waukon, Ia., were completely destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of $12,000, partly covered by insurance.

The Clarion Roller Mills, Clarion, Ia., has just completed a number of improvements in its specialty plant. New machinery was added, so that the manufacture of table corn meal, graham flour and dustless cracked corn is now possible. The mill is doing a good business in flour.

The Quaker Oats Co. is erecting a four-story feed mill in Cedar Rapids, Ia. The present feed mill of the company will be operated until the new plant is ready. Total improvements in the Quaker Oats Co. plant in Cedar Rapids, including a new oat mill, an elevator and the feed mill, have cost $800,000.

More Iowa millers than ever before were represented at the annual meeting of the Iowa Master Bakers' Convention in Burlington last week. The convention was very successful and the attendance was large. E. F. Consigny, secretary of the Iowa Millers' Club, plans to hold a meeting of millers at the bakers' convention to be held in Cedar Rapids, Ia., in the near future.

The Jackson Grain Co. has leased the Cedar Rapids Cereal Mills, Cedar Rapids, Ia., and after making some necessary repairs and remodeling will operate the plant. The mill will be operated under the name of the Cereal Products Co., owned by the Jackson Grain Co. The plant is now being equipped to make wheat flakes, corn meal, graham flour, self-rising pancake flour and corn chop. The company will do a jobbing trade in feed and flour.

The corn movement in Iowa is of fair proportions. Interior elevator operators held their supplies the first part of the week, awaiting the Government report on farmers' reserves of corn but even after the report was issued they showed no tendency to sell their holdings. Chicago bids are not in line, and Omaha grain dealers are not willing to pay within 2 cents of the asking prices of elevator operators. Much corn is moving direct to the Southwest. Large shipments are also being made to Kansas City.

Indiana

Indianapolis, Ind., March 9, 1914.

Market conditions in flour have been much brighter during the last week. Sales were much larger than at any time in several weeks, both in number and in size. The prospect of a more liberal buying continuing for some time is also good, milling men in general declared today.

Some of these buyers had been making low bids for several weeks, so that their return to active buying has been looked on as a sure sign of a steadily improving demand. Soft winter wheat patents, quoted last week at $4.55@4.65, are now $4.50@4.60. Indiana straights and clears show the same decrease in price, while Northwestern flour is 15 cents higher.

Mill feed trade has remained at the top notch which it reached some two weeks ago, so that millers are taking no orders for immediate delivery. Anything wanted before the last half of March or the first of April is refused by most millers. The shipments now going out are several days behind the time for which many buyers wanted them.

Indianapolis Market Prices.

Prices quoted by mills, flour in wood and feed in bulk, all f. o. b., are.

Indiana Flour—Soft winter wheat, patents, $4.50@4.60; straights, $4.20@4.30; clears, $3.85@4.

Northwestern Spring Wheat—Patents, $4.45@4.55.

Mill Feed—$25 in bulk at Indianapolis.

Indiana Notes.

Jacob Brackenridge Coucher, age 44, a grain dealer at Galveston, is dead.

The jury in the damage suit of Amanda Bailey vs. the Goshen Milling Co. awarded the plaintiff $5,000 damages for the death of her husband, Chester Bailey, electrocuted by a wire while on the roof of the engine house at the mills.

Fire starting from a defective flue destroyed the elevator of the Montpelier Grain and Milling Co., of which F. E. Haller is manager. The loss was $15,000, with $8,000 insurance. Four hundred dollars in checks and currency and 1,000 bushels of wheat were burned.

Sidney O. Grimm, a Warrick county farmer, has filed suit in the Vanderburgh Circuit Court for $25,000 damages against the Phoenix Flour Mill Co. He is a wheat buyer and was recently arrested and acquitted on a charge of embezzlement preferred by the company.

The mill at Carson, N. D., has been running 16 hours daily since it first started running on Oct. 4, 1913. The mill has also been grinding 3,000 pounds of feed hourly.

Minnesota

Minneapolis, March 7, 1914.

Flour sales are unusually light and the Northwestern mills as a whole are shipping more flour than they are selling. This condition cannot continue very long, however, as the majority of the sales that are being made are for prompt shipment. Buyers, as a rule, are looking for lower prices and in some instances sales have been made at low figures because of the high prices prevailing for millfeeds.

The millfeed situation in Minneapolis is extremely tight. Bran is especially strong and scarce, and has advanced from $22@23 to $23.50 during the past week. Almost all of the Northwestern mills are sold ahead for 30 days, and very much behind on old orders. Brokers report that some mills have requested them to buy bran in for their account, but it is next to impossible to get this grade at any price for reasonably prompt shipment. This situation can only be accounted for by the fact that mills are running at greatly reduced capacities. The break-bulk lines at Milwaukee have been handicapped during the past 10 days, and this has caused a congestion which will last for 10 days or two weeks, and as a result all transit stocks in the East have been taken care of.

The heavy feeds have remained in a comparatively narrow range, but an advance in prices of middlings and red dog are looked for in consequence of the increasing demand for pig-feeding, and in sympathy with the high price of bran. Lower prices are not looked for within the next 30 days.

Minneapolis Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—First patents, in cotton, $4.35@4.50; second patents, $4@4.20; first clears, $2.80@3; second clears, $2.60@2.70.

Corn Products—Cornmeal, granulated white, $3.40@3.50; cornmeal, granulated yellow, $3.40@3.50; coarse cornmeal and cracked corn, $21.50@21.75; ground feed, corn and oats mixed, $21.75@22.50.

Millfeeds—Bran in 100-lb. sacks, $22.50@23.25; standard middlings, in 100-lb. sacks, $21.50@22; flour middlings, in 100-lb. sacks, $24@25; red dog, in 140-lb. sacks, $25@26.

Cash Wheat Market.

Although the Minneapolis wheat receipts during the past week have exceeded by 20 per cent the receipts for the corresponding week a year ago, the offerings of good milling wheat were fairly light for the reason that practically everything went on sales "to arrive." Reports state that only a small percentage of the wheat crop still remains in farmers' hands. Elevator stocks have increased considerably; Minneapolis stocks now totaling about 20,000,000 bushels.

No. 1 hard wheat sold from 3 to 3¼c over the May option; ½@2c premium for No. 1 northern, including velvet chaff; May price to 1½ discount for No. 2; 2@4c under May for No. 3 and May price to 2c discount for No. 2 hard Montana. No. 1 durum sold at 90c, and No. 2 durum at 88 to 88½c. No. 1 hard wheat was being offered at the end of the week to arrive in April at 4c over May.

A little Nebraska wheat has been sold in Minneapolis at 1c over May, but as the local millers considered the price too high, only a limited quantity of it was worked. The receipts of Montana wheat recently have been exceedingly light and reports from that state indicate that the Pacific coast is overbidding Minneapolis and most of their wheat is headed Westward.

Northwestern Notes.

The Central Dakota Mills at Arlington, S. D., have shipped in a carload of Marquis wheat to be distributed among the neighboring farmers for seed.

George M. Palmer, manager of the Hubbard Milling Co. of Mankato, Minn., was a Minneapolis visitor during the past week.

The New Prague Flouring Mill Co. of New Prague, Minn., has recently equipped its plant with a complete sprinkler system, which of course effects a big saving in its insurance cost.

S. C. Peterson, who has represented the Northwestern Consolidated Milling Co. in Iowa for five or six years, has resigned his position and will work for the Gardner Mills of Minneapolis, selling "King Midas" flour in Illinois.

The flour mill at Baltic, S. D., formerly operated by W. G. Milne, has been shut down, and will be dismantled. The water power, which is quite a valuable one, will be used for developing power for the city electric light plant.

Lake and rail rates will probably become effective March 20, although the date has not yet been finally decided. On account of the mild, open winter, the straits are comparatively free from ice and an early opening of navigation is looked for.

Since the decision of the Supreme Court in the bleaching case, a great many Minnesota mills are making preparations to resume bleaching. The mills individually express themselves as being opposed to the bleaching, but they say that because the others are bleaching they are compelled to do likewise.

George P. Sexauer & Son, who have been in the milling business very successfully at Brookings, S. D., for a great many years have decided to move their mill to Conrad, Mont. The competition from the larger mills in South Dakota, and the fact that the farmers in that part of the state are raising corn and coarse grains in preference to wheat, were the causes which induced them to take the step. They own several elevators, and are doing a very large grain business, which they will, of course, continue. Elmer Sexauer will locate at Conrad, Mont., to take charge of the mill, while George P. Sexauer will remain in charge of the grain business at Brookings.

The South Dakota Millers' Club held a meeting at Huron, S. D. An exceptionally large number of millers were in attendance. George P. Sexauer tendered his resignation as president of the club on account of his having retired from the milling business at Brookings, but his resignation was unanimously declined and he was induced to continue to hold the office at least until the next annual meeting. Wheat stocks are said to be exceedingly light in South Dakota, and many of the millers are wondering whether they will get a sufficient supply to keep them running until harvest.

Dwight M. Baldwin, Jr., whose mill at Moorhead, Minn., recently burned, has purchased the Chaffee-Miller Mill at Casselton, N. D. The mill was formerly operated by the Chaffee-Miller Milling Co., has a daily capacity of 600 barrels, and is considered one of the best equipped mills in North Dakota. Mr. Baldwin has a crew of millwrights giving the mill a thorough overhauling, and will have it in operation in a very few days. Casselton is an excellent wheat point, and the trade generally considers Mr. Baldwin fortunate in his pruchase.

New Orleans

New Orleans, March 7, 1914.

Though flour quotations were above the views of the local trade last week, there was a rift in the lute as far as the outlook is concerned and business generally is more sanguine. Indications were bright for Uncle Sam to establish a permanent naval base here, the aggregate of which will be several thousand and the government will be in the market for large supplies of flour as well as other kinds of provisions.

The local trade was stocked up to capacity in most instances on flours purchased at prices from 20c to 30c per bbl. less than those prevailing.

Another interesting bit of trade news of the week was that bakers are investigating the possibility of using Canadian hard wheat flour. This will create inroads of a more or less serious character on the Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Minnesota and Dakota mills, as it is the hard wheat bakers who seem to be showing preference for the Canadian product. Mr. Sammons of the Weil bakery last week returned from a trip to the Canadian milling district and reported the flour everything that had been represented. He bought a good round lot and says he intends to keep it up if the Canadian flour keeps up to sample. Several jobbers are inquiring for Canadian accounts and it is claimed that the flour can be laid down here as cheaply as either Kansas or Minnesota mills' product.

Flour quotations advanced during the early part of the week and mills were asking from 5@10c per bbl. over the previous week. The trade declined to accept the advance and in most instances where sales were made, they were of a lower grade and at the former values. Some 98 per cent patents were sold where dealers were low in stocks, but the major part of the little buying done was in 75 and 95 per cents and clears. To give an idea of the changes in a year, hard winter clears were selling at $3.50@3.60 per bbl., which last year in February-March were selling at $3.20@3.30 per bbl.

Kansas mills were maintaining values for deferred delivery shipments, but would make concessions on last of February-March orders. Prices were beyond buyers' views and the business done was confined to scattered lots to cracker bakers and macaroni factories. Straights and clears got the bulk of the orders. Ruling values, basis cottons, were $4.40@4.60 per bbl. for high patents; $4.15@4.25 for 95 per cent straights; $4@4.15 for 75 per cents, and $3.60@3.70 for clears. Oklahoma and Nebraska mills were in line with Kansas. Prices in wood, were 20c to 30c per bbl. higher.

Minneapolis mills were holding high patent prices firmly at $4.50@4.70 per bbl. in 98-lb. cotton sacks. Straights were 15c lower and clears were in fair demand at $3.60@3.80; all prices basis cottons, with wood 20c to 25c higher per bbl. The country mills were making some concessions amounting to 10@15c a bbl. where bakers jockeyed for price. All sales were made on a prompt or immediate delivery basis, no deferred quotations under $4.50 per bbl. in cottons being made. The country made a good inquiry.

Soft winter wheat mills did a better than average trade in small orders where dealers were conducting a hand-to-mouth business, hoping to get in on some bargain counter flour through an embarrassed merchant or jobber. The city trade was slow and prices were stiffly maintained. Straights and extra fancies got the better of high patents in the demand. Prices ruling were $4.65@4.75 per bbl. for high patents in cotton sacks, with straights 15c under and extra fancies at $4.10@4.25.

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Our licenses, at our cost, with our attorneys, will be defended and protected against any or all suits or actions that may be brought against them involving their right to the use of the System or Appliances.

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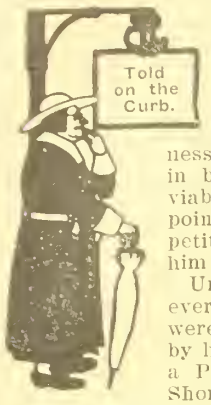

Once upon a Time, there was a Miller who by Dint of Hard Work and the Exercise of Business Acumen succeeded in building up an Enviable Business to the point where his Competitors began to call him Ugly Names.

Unfortunately, however, his Palmy Days were cut Cruelly Short by his having Acquired a Permanent Habit of Shortness of Breath and being Forced to Pass the Buck to his Offspring, who up to that time had no Accomplishments save a Brawny College Yell and a Discriminating Taste for Loud Colored Hose. Perfumed Cigarettes and Exhilarating Highballs.

Consequently the Outlook for a Continuation of Prosperous Business was not Rosy, though the Would Be Sporty son thought he had some Easy Pickings for the Balance of his Young Life. All he Considered Necessary was to Flash a Taft Smile and a Bunch of Tempting Prices and the Buyers would Flock in like a Herd of Baa-Baas.

Accordingly he started out in his 90 H. P. Buzz Wagon for a Visit to the Trade to Impress them with the Importance of his own Importance. He had a Carefully Practiced Talk hidden in his Speech Tank, with which he Fully Expected to Knock 'Em Dead with when he Sprung it.

Hence it was a Severe Jolt to his Complacency when the first Buyer he Approached told him that his Prices were too near the Sky Line for any Earthly Consideration and he would have to make a Spiral Descent before he could Turkey Trot to him. After Considerable Parleying and much Airy Persiflage the Would Be Sporty Boy agreed to Knock the Spots off the Other Fellow's Prices in Consideration that the Buyer was a New Customer and Quoted him a Price that Looked like the Rocks had been Taken Out For An Airing, meanwhile Fondly Thinking to Himself that he could make up the Shortage on the Subsequent Sales.

From the viewpoint of the Sales Department of the Tire Factory, his Trip was a Huge Success and many New Customers were Added to the Books of His Concern. Sailing Magnificently into his Office, he Proudly Displayed His Order Book as a Proof of his Selling Ability. His Hirelings being Fearsome of the Jobs gave forth Loud Approval though Inwardly Full of Disgust.

When the Repeat Orders became Conspicuous by their Absence our Would Be Sporty Boy began to Cultivate a regular Christy Mathewson Curve on his Stately Brow. He Bravely continued to Worry Along for a while. Stalling Off the Bank with a lot of Democratic Promises. But when he caught a Glimpse of the semi-yearly Balance Sheet he fell in a Dead Faint and they carried him Home and kept him in the Dark until the Receivers had Received their Share. When he had Completely Recuperated from the Blow to his Pride he meekly Accepted a Position with a Factory in a Neighboring Town where when Last Heard Of he was Busily Engaged in Filling bottles with a Dark Brown liquid Guaranteed to Cure any Disease from St. Vitus' Dance to Housemaid's Knee.

* * *

John L. Messmore, ex-president of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, tells the following on George H. Plant of the George P. Plant Milling Co.: "Mr. Plant had an employe who frequently failed to show up for work. Once when he was particularly needed the man was absent and Mr. Plant wrote him a letter and discharged him. A week later Mr. Plant entered his mill and found the man preparing to go to work. "Didn't you get my letter?" asked Mr. Plant. "Yes," answered the man. "Did you read it?" questioned Mr. Plant. "Yes, inside and out," said the man. "What do you mean, inside and out?" asked Mr. Plant. "Well, you see," smiled the man, "inside the letter it said I was discharged, but on the outside it said: 'After five days reurn to the George P. Plant Milling Co.' So here I am.' He got back his job."

* * *

Roger P. Annan, Jr., of the St. Louis firm of Annan, Burg & Co., is wearing a new hat. It's a good one, too. Samuel Plant of the George P. Plant Milling Co., bought it. No! Not to settle a bet. It happened like this. Mr. Annan left his office to buy a hat. On the way he met a friend who asked him to go to lunch. So Mr. Annan left the purchase of the hat until later. While they were eating Mr. Plant came in and was asked to sit down. He did so, but unfortunately sat on Mr. Annan's hat and wrecked it. Mr. Plant apologized and gave Mr. Annan an order on his hatter for a hat. So after lunch Mr. Annan got his new lid—free. Mr. Annan says he has several old derbies at home, and will treat to lunch any of his friends "who will show the same liberality that Mr. Plant did."

* * *

Winds that blow feathers off the backs of chickens, drive straws into boards or lift water out of ponds are nothing to one that Tom Francis once described to Thomas Akin and a party of milling and grain men. Mr. Francis took the party to spend Sunday at the old Francis farm in the county. The day was a stormy one and few left the house. Mr. Francis, however, ventured forth along towards dark, although it then was blowing a gale. He was gone so long his friends were worried, as the sorm was fast becoming a hurricane. Suddenly the door of the house opened violently and Mr. Francis fairly blew into the room. "Whee," he exclaimed, in a frightened voice, "you fellows don't know what a terrible storm this is. It's awful. Why I saw trees three feet in diameter and hundreds of years old blown down and—and—they have never been blown down before." Mr. Francis had to mix the toddy.

* * *

Here's a new reason: Why does a chicken cross the street? To get some of Hemico Hen Feed, manufactured by Hezel Milling Co., East St. Louis, Ill.

The Oneida Milling Co., Oneida, N. Y., has petitioned the court to be declared bankrupt. Details as to assets and liabilities are not known.

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Hi-Grade Milling Wheat
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Alfalfa Department

Kansas City, Mo., March 9, 1914.

Unchanged conditions surrounded the alfalfa products market during the past week. Prices were maintained on the same basis as a week ago, and demand was practically of the same nature. Volume of business in mixed feeds is considered fairly satisfactory. Meal trade is still slow, and new sales are being made at a very narrow margin.

The beginning of plowing in the Southern states for next year's cotton crop is being felt in the grain mixed feed market. With the preparations for cotton planting enlarging, work animals are being fed on stronger rations. The Southern inquiry for grain mixed feeds is brisk, and good sales are being made on a basis of $25.50 for molasses grain mixed alfalfa feeds, f. o. b. Kansas City in 100-lb. sacks. To the Southeast mills are also shipping large amounts, but local mixers do not anticipate any heavy volume until the cotton planting season is at its height. There is no demand for molasses mixed feed in the South.

Varying experiences are reported by mixers in the trade with nearby territory. Snows two weeks ago depleted stocks in Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma, and this decrease is being felt in better orders at this time. However, the demand from other states has fallen off to some extent. Alfalfa molasses mixed feed is quoted at $19.50 by mixers, but sales on the Kansas City Board of Trade have been about $2 under this figure. Colorado is consigning some mixed feed to Kansas City, but generally local prices are out of line.

Eastern dairying regions are unsatisfactory purchasers of mixed feeds. Local prices are to some extent too high, but the consumption of mixed feeds in Pennsylvania and the New England states is light.

Receipts of alfalfa meal are light, but the demand is smaller and stocks are accumulating. Shipping instructions on old orders are not being received, especially from Eastern mixers. The amount of meal moving out of Kansas City is exceedingly light. No. 1 meal is quoted at $18.50, No. 2 at $17. No choice cars are coming to this market. Most of the arrivals grade No. 2, although percentage of No. 1 is considered good.

Notwithstanding heavy receipts of alfalfa hay, prices in the Kansas City market were steady to firm throughout the week. Nothing new of consequence developed in the market. Shippers were good buyers at steady figures. Continued heavy receipts caused a slightly weak tone to develop several days, but salesmen refused to make any concessions. Hay of good feeding qualities was the kind most wanted. Poor kinds were slow sale. More than 60 per cent of the hay was sold at a range of $12 to $15.50. Receipts of alfalfa during the past week totaled 334 cars.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Range of prices of sales on the Kansas City market during the past week were as follows:

Alfalfa Meal—Choice, nominally $21@21.50; No. 1, $18.50@18.50; No. 2, $17.50@18.

Alfalfa Molasses Feed—No. 1, $20.50@21.50; No. 2, $20.50; standard, $19.50.

Alfalfa Grain Molasses Feeds—$24.50@25.75; alfalfa grain, dry mixed, $25.25@27.

Alfalfa Hay—Fancy, $17@17.50; choice, $16@16.50; No. 1, $15@15.50; No. 2, $12@13; No. 3, $9.50@11.50; standard, $13.50@14.50.

Note to the makeup: Alfalfa leaves should follow the various market reports and should not precede them.—Dns.

ALFALFA LEAVES.

February receipts of alfalfa hay in Kansas City were 1,159 cars.

The Washington County Alfalfa Mixed Feed and Milling Co., Calhoun, Neb., has opened offices in the Bourse Building, Philadelphia, and has become a member of the Commercial Exchange. The company will maintain a distributing office in Philadelphia and plans to open a warehouse. This office will be the center of distribution for Eastern territory.

The Alfalfa Meal and Milling Co., Cherokee, Okla., is making arrangements to install an alfalfa mixing plant. The company will make an alfalfa molasses feed to start with, for cattle fattening. Plans for remodeling the mill are being made, and it is expected that the company will be ready to turn out alfalfa mixed feeds by April 1. A. M. Dicks is owner of the mill.

Owing to the large amounts of alfalfa hay being received at the Greybull, Wyo., mill of the Standard Grain Co., a double shift will soon be started. Alfalfa is being stacked in the yard of the mill. Because of the danger of fire, electric lights are the only kind that can be used around the plant, and the night shift will not be started until a dynamo is installed. The receipts of alfalfa have been unusually heavy and nearly double the offerings anticipated by the owners of the mill. The plant was just recently erected.

G. T. Martin of the Kansas City Alfalfa Feed Co., Kansas City, Mo., anticipates a gradual improvement in the Southern demand for alfalfa mixed feeds. "Much plowing to prepare for cotton planting is being done in the Southern states," said Mr. Martin, "and the demand for grain mixed alfalfa feeds for work horses is of fair volume at present. As spring work advances the demand for these feeds will improve. In the Southwestern states I do not anticipate any material changes in volume of new business for several months. Cattle feeders are taking fair amounts of alfalfa molasses feed, and grain mixed feed is moving into the country at a fair rate."

Cincinnati, March 9, 1914.

Spring-like weather is prevailing here now, after several weeks of a cold snap, and it has put more life into the alfalfa market. The Southern markets have been the principal buyers on this market. Alfalfa mixed feed prices are a little lower, and dealers here are of the opinion that future reductions will be made. Quotations are: Grain mixed alfalfa feed, $27.50@28; mixed feed, $26.50@27; molasses feed, $26@26.50.

Chicago, March 9, 1914.

The alfalfa products market is at a standstill both as regards values and demand. Sales being made are confined to regular channels. There is no branching out and no increase in volume or values are anticipated. Alfalfa hay of the choice pea green variety is quoted at $20 per ton in carload lots delivered. Inferior grades are offered as low as $15. Alfalfa feed composed of alfalfa meal and molasses is quoted at $21 per ton in 100-lb. sacks in car lots f. o. b. Chicago, and alfalfa feed, containing alfalfa meal, molasses, corn and oats, at $24.

New Orleans, March 7, 1914.

Outside of a small jobbing trade in alfalfa meal and mixed feed, there was mighty little business in alfalfa goods last week. What hay was sold last week went at $20 per ton for No. 1, with no choice offered. Big lots of No. 3 are on hand, so that the market is glutted for the time. Meal was selling at $24 per ton for choice, but the market on this is restricted, as all dealers are carrying heavy stocks which they are getting sold with difficulty. Some demand for mixed feeds is being created in the dairy district, and when the price can be made low enough the Mexico oil districts are in the market for small lots.

Nashville, Tenn., March 9, 1914.

The market on alfalfa and products was without feature last week, although stocks are reported light. No real severe cold has been noted in this territory, and dealers claim that the demand has been only moderate for some time. Western alfalfa is quoted around $22.50, with local grades selling from $2 to $4 less per ton. Alfalfa molasses and dry feeds show no change, ranging from $28 to $31.

Oklahoma

Oklahoma City, Ok., March 9, 1914.

The flour market was firm last week. Everything indicates that hard wheat patent is not being sold at less than $4.50, with some of the well-established brands bringing $4.60 and $4.70. There seems to be very few sales for export or Eastern shipment, bids from these markets being considerably out of line.

Mill feed, if anything, is easier. Demand for straight cars of bran and shorts has slackened, though the buyers of mixed cars are taking their proportional amounts.

Oklahoma Market Prices.

Flour—Hard wheat patent, $4.50@4.70; hard wheat straight, $4.30; soft wheat patent, $4.60@4.80; soft wheat extra fancy patent, $5.20@5.60.

Mill Feed—Wheat mixed feed (formerly mill-run bran), $1.30@1.35; standard shorts, $1.45; white shorts, $1.55; straight bran, $1.25.

Oklahoma Notes.

Frank Foltz, secretary of the Oklahoma Millers' Association, and George G. Sohlberg, president of the Acme Milling Co., Oklahoma City, were in Wichita last week.

A meeting of the Oklahoma millers was held in Oklahoma City last week. Every mill of consequence was represented, and a most enthusiastic meeting resulted. Mr. McLennon of the State Feed Control was in attendance, and a talk was made by him, also several millers, with reference to the proper branding of feedstuffs.

The 1913 Alfalfa Crop Is Eleven Per Cent Short
of last year's crop, and 3 per cent shorter even than two years ago when alfalfa reached the highest price ever known in Kansas City.

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We'll take care of you. We have the hay and the mill to turn out "the meal that's all food." Write us for quotations.

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Alfalfa Meal---Haywood Alfalfa Warehouse Co.
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DAN PATCH SPECIAL HORSE FEED—a World's Champion Horse Feed formulated and endorsed by Mr. M. W. Savage, owner of the World's Champion Pacing Horse, Dan Patch 1:55.

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INTERNATIONAL SUGARED HOG FEED—a concentrated feed for mixing with grains. Fattens hogs rapidly, makes pigs grow, keeps them healthy.

INTERNATIONAL SUGARED CATTLE FEED—a concentrated feed for mixing with grains. Fattens cattle quickly and gives a fine finish.

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INTERNATIONAL GROFAST CALF MEAL—a complete and cheap substitute for milk. Grows calves at a low cost without milk.

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We Ship Mixed Cars at Regular Carload Prices.

One mixed car of INTERNATIONAL will provide you with a stock of everything you need in the feed line and all at carload prices.

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International Sugar Feed Company
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The Scoop-Truck you shipped us on trial is a dandy for unloading car corn from cars. Find our check inclosed to pay for this one and send us ***two*** more as soon as possible.

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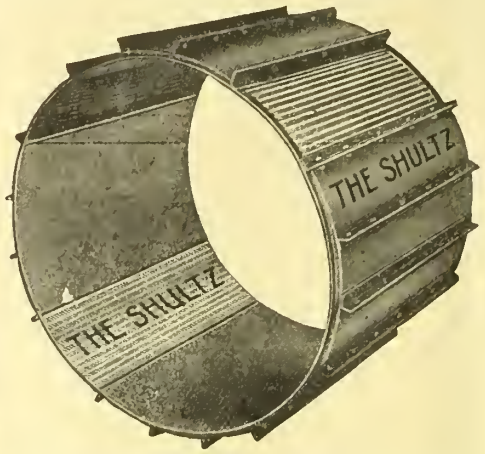

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If you value time and labor-saving convenience, equip your scourers with the SCHULTZ PATENT COMPOSITION SCOURING CASE. It will increase the efficiency of any scourer three or four times. Send for our catalog.

Made to fit any scourer.

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the miller, the packer, the jobber, the grocer, the housewife—clear down the line to the "consumer," they spread satisfaction, create demand and fetch trade. Milwaukee Bags, coupled with the "Milwaukee Method" of printing—bright—clean—clear—puts your flour on the market in attractive packages. There is a reason for the demand of Milwaukee Bags—let's get acquainted.

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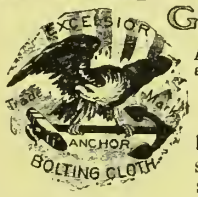

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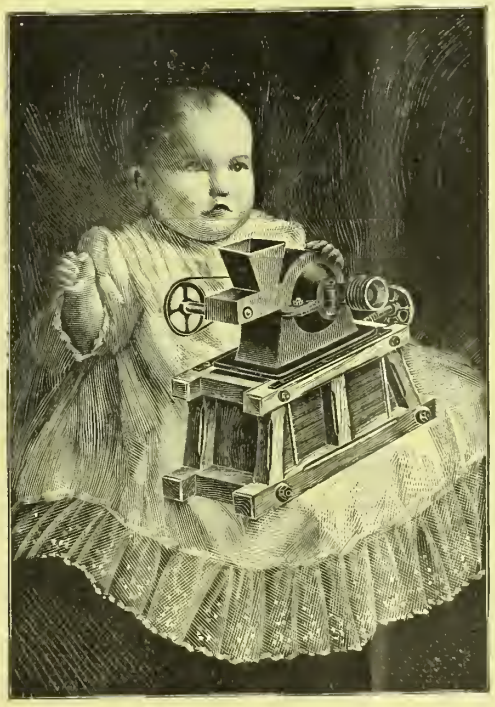

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WANTED—Position by a successful head miller who has overhauled and started many old and new mills, with best results on both hard and soft wheat. I make your machinery do what it was intended to do. Do not use liquor or tobacco. All questions cheerfully answered. Would like good, steady job in 60 to 300 barrel mill in Nebraska, Missouri, Iowa or Kansas. Address A. L. Hallam, Villisca, Ia.

WANTED—Position by an expert miller. Can "deliver the goods." Address "Kansas," Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Position as manager of flour mill, grain elevator or lumber yard, by experienced, reliable, temperate man. West preferred. Practical miller. Address L. M., Mitchell, S. D.

WANTED—Position as head miller in mill of 100 barrels and up. Have had charge of mills from 150 to 2,000 barrels. Can furnish very best of references. Can keep mill in good repair, have my own tools. Married. Can come at once. Wish a situation where there are good schools. Address Milling and Grain News, Box 203, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Position as head miller or superintendent in mill of 100 to 1,000 barrels' capacity. Spring or winter wheat or corn goods. Middle age, ample experience. Reference exchanged. Would consider small investment in good going business. Write me today for particulars. Address Lock Box 474, Lockport, N. Y.

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WANTED—A competent manager for a flour milling, grain and coal business established with $50,000 investment. Applicant must invest $20,000 in the business and be able to hold down job. Address Milling and Grain News, Box 219, St. Louis, Mo.

MILLS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Controlling interest in practically new 150-barrel mill, located in Northwestern Kansas, in the Turkey red wheat district. Paid-up capital $36,400, and will sell $24,000 of the stock at a big discount. Address Milling and Grain News, Box 222, St. Louis, Mo.

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140-Barrel Flour Mill, 100-Ton Feed Mill, and 30-Ton Arctic Ice Plant, 500-Ton Coal Yard, good local Flour, Feed, Coal and Ice Trade; have own water, ground and spur track, incorporated and under one management; located in eastern Kansas, in good growing town of ten thousand, three Railroads, one Electric Interurban and Street Railway, business established, machinery in good working order, and in operation, or will sell one-half interest with management. Address Milling and Grain News, Box 216, St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE—A 70-barrel flour mill in good grain section and good town. Time given on part purchase price if desired. Address Milling and Grain News. Box 218, St. Louis, Mo.

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ELEVATOR FOR SALE—At a bargain; 25,000-bu. cap. Flour and coal business. Good grain locality. First-class opportunity for right man. Hillrose Milling & Merc. Co., E. H. Link, Sec'y, Hillrose, Colo.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—Flour and feed mill and 20,000-bu. elevator. Good locationn. Inquire of GEORGE LEE, South Whitley, Ind.

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FRANK P. CLEVELAND,
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Chicago, Ill.

NOW IS THE TIME to get into the mill or elevator business, so as to be in line for the coming harvest. We can offer just what you are looking for. We have a fine lot of paying properties for sale, priced right, with reasonable terms, or in exchange for farm or ranch land. Write us at once what you want. Mid-West Mill and Elevator Exchange, Sargent, Neb.

FOR EXCHANGE—Section 13, township 23, range 18, Loup County, Neb., 20 miles northwest of Burwell, all unimproved, but a good grazing section, 1½ miles north of the Calamus River. Price $7,000. Mortgage $2,500, due March 1, 1916; equity $4,500. Want to trade the equity for a working interest in a good milling proposition, with position as miller or manager. Have had 20 years' experience and can furnish best of references. Address Milling and Grain News, Box 221, St. Louis, Mo.

SEED OATS FOR SALE—We have genuine Iowa Early Burt Seed Oats for sale at 60c per bu. in burlap, l. c. l. shipment. If you can use a small carload, write for carload price. Address Waterloo Milling Co., Waterloo, Ill.

Employes of the Hubbard Milling Co., Mankato, Minn., to the number of 98 were entertained and banqueted by the manager of the mill, George M. Palmer. Among the speakers were Wenzel Bienapfle, the oldest employe in the mill. He has worked for the Mankato company for 27 years.

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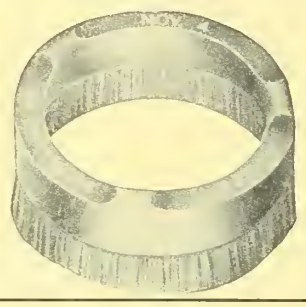

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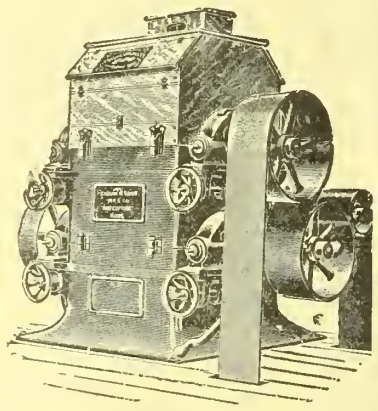

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"SEND US YOUR ROLLS."

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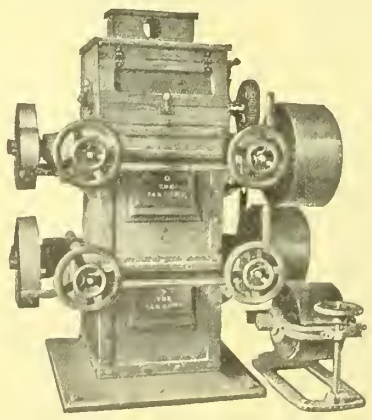

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FREIGHT RATES ON FLOUR

The following are current rates on flour between the points named, in cents per 100 lbs., for domestic shipment only, basis all rail.

Minimum weights for carloads vary Local agents should be consulted as to requirements for different points before billing cars:

From / To	Kansas City	Omaha	St. Louis	Minneapolis
Albany, N. Y.*	28.20	28.20	19.20	24.50
Allegheny,: Pa.*	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Athens, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Atlanta, Ga.	34.00	35.00	26.00	40.00
Augusta, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Baltimore, Md.	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Binghamton*	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Birmingham, Ala.	32.00	33.00	29.00	38.00
Boston*	30.70	30.70	21.70	27.00
Buffalo*	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Cincinnati	17.00	17.00	8.00	18.00
Chicago*	12.00	12.00	8.00	10.00
Charleston, S. C.	33.00	34.00	25.00	39.00
Cleveland, O.	20.50	20.50	11.50	18.50
Columbus, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Detroit, Mich.*	19.50	19.50	10.50	18.00
Erie, Pa.*	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Ft. Smith, Ark.	14.00	17.00	16.00	28.00
Galveston	36.00	41.50	36.00	50.00
Grand Rapids*	19.50	19.50	10.50	18.00
Indianapolis	16.50	16.50	8.00	16.00
Jackson, Miss.	23.00	24.00	21.00	32.50
Kansas City	.....	.....	7.75	11.75	14.00
Little Rock, Ark.	18.00	21.00	14.00	28.00
Los Angeles, Cal.	65.00	65.00	75.00	75.00
Louisville, Ky.	17.00	17.00	8.00	19.00
Macon, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Memphis, Tenn.	14.00	15.00	11.00	23.50
Meridian, Miss.	23.00	24.00	21.00	35.00
Milwaukee	12.00	12.00	10.50	10.00
Minneapolis	14.00	14.00	14.00	.....
Mobile	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Nashville, Tenn.	20.00	21.00	12.00	26.00
Natchez, Miss.	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
New York*	28.70	28.70	19.70	25.00
New Orleans	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Omaha	7.75	.....	14.00	14.00
Peoria, Ill.	10.50	10.50	6.00	10.00
Philadelphia*	26.70	26.70	17.70	23.00
Pine Bluff, Ark.	18.00	21.00	14.00	28.00
Pittsburgh, Pa.*	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Portland, Me.	30.70	30.70	21.70	27.00
Portland, Ore.	70.00	70.00	75.00	70.00
Richmond, Va.	26.50	25.70	17.50	22.00
Rochester*	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Schenectady*	28.20	28.20	19.20	24.50
Scranton, Pa.*	26.70	26.70	17.70	23.00
San Francisco	65.00	65.00	75.00	75.00
Seattle, Wash.	70.00	70.00	75.00	70.00
Shreveport, La.	24.00	29.50	24.00	38.00
St. Louis	9.00	9.00	.....	14.00
Syracuse*	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Terre Haute, Ind.	15.00	15.00	6.00	16.00
Texarkana, Ark.	20.00	25.50	20.00	34.00
Toledo, Ohio*	19.50	19.50	10.50	18.00
Troy, N. Y.*	28.20	28.20	19.20	24.50
Utica, N. Y.*	26.70	26.70	17.70	23.00
Vicksburg, Miss.	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Washington, D. C.	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Wheeling, W. Va.	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50

Rates from Kansas City and Omaha apply when inbound tonnage is surrendered at these points.

Lake and rail points marked with * take a rate two cents less than above quoted rates during lake and rail season.

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Milling and Grain News

Entered as Second Class Matter, Feb. 27, 1914, at St. Louis Post Office under Act of Mch. 3, 1879

St. Louis Office: 716 Merchants-Laclede Bld.

Volume Twenty-three. TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 1914. Number Sixteen

On Price Maintainance

Views of Manufacturers and Retailers Favor Legislation to Eliminate the Cutting Evil.

The right of the manufacturer to maintain the retail selling price was discussed from all angles at the annual meeting of the United States Chamber of Commerce. Heretofore the views of ehe retailers—the price-cutters—have not been given consideration, but retail merchants were allowed to give their side of price maintenance at this gathering of business men in Washington. Manufacturers pointed out their rights and were without exception in favor of national legislation whereby the manufacturer can prosecute the retailer for the cutting of prices on a standard article sold at a standard price.

Donald Dey, a large retail merchant of Syracuse, N. Y., stated that the maintenance of prices was to the advantage of the retailer, and that price cutting was a menace. Mr. Dey said: "None of us will question the right of the manufacturer to seek to promote to his own best advantage whatever article he has to offer to the public. We should not assume to ourselves a free hand at criticizing his method, whether that method be the usual one of putting his product before the jobbers of the country or the retailers through the channel of skilled representatives or agents; or whether he should select the press, the magazine and the mail service to accomplish his end. Any one of these is legitimate, and any one or all are expensive. and when the manufacturer seeks to attach to his product a retail price, and expects that price to be maintained, he must then give due weight to the difference between the selling price and the nominated retail price.

"My practical acquaintance with our line of trade leads me to believe that price cutting on nationally advertised goods has become a subject of vital importance and a matter of interest to retail men throughout the country; indeed, I look upon the practice as being a menace, and believe the retailers should, in some way or other, reach a saner method of doing business. I feel sure that when the subject is brought to the serious attention of the average retail merchant throughout the country the ethical side of the question will appeal strongly to him and that his views will be changed, and with the change of views will come a change of method. We hear much of scientific methods in business. The word efficiency rings in our ears, and it is being driven home to us with renewed vigor. Surely in our new era of education and the application of scientific methods to our business we will see the advantage to be gained from the maintenance of price where the price is reasonable, and where the value is assured and it is staple, and the interests of the consumer are safeguarded. No sane man wants a fixed price on a Paris hat of latest mode."

The effect of price-cutting on an established brand was pointed out by W. H. Ingersoll of New York City. "No brands were injured by the New York stores that sold bulk flour at 2 cents to 3 cents per pound, according to the customer," said Mr. Ingersoll, "and the reason that the trade mark received wide welcome was this very fact that before it came there was a lack of uniformity of goods and who was responsible for them and the lack of a guarantee, all of which gave rise to the trade mark. Its coming removed one big element of doubt as to the quality and uniformity, and it saved haggling and doubt and experimentation with unknown goods, which had to be repeated with every purchase. It saved wasted time and disappointment. It gave the basis for the one-price system, the standardized quality at the standardized price. When the consumer buys such trade-marked goods he buys, not the mere physical product, but he gets with it an assurance of certain definite quality. He knows that the article is exactly the same, whether bought in one store or another, and I challenge anyone to produce an instance where any well-known brand of goods has ever been offered at a cut price without the brand being featured.

"And to whom does the good will of the trade mark belong? Ask this of any court and they will say—to the owner of the trade mark, of course. But do the court decisions sustain such a contention when this trade mark can be appropriated by any big or little dealer, and can be used by cutting the price to ruin the market and destroy the value of the trade mark?"

The open-price system, it was declared at the gathering, was working to the disadvantage of the small retailer in his competition with the department store, mail-order house and general store system, and it is working to the disadvantage of the small manufacturer in his competition with the big one.

It has been charged that if manufacturers are allowed to set the retail prices the prices will be set high. An intelligent examination of this situation disproves this. The manufacturer's object is to get a wide consumption for his goods—he wants a big sale—he wants the benefit of the lowered cost of production which results from extensive manufacturing operations. Standardized prices established and maintained by the manufacturer of trade-marked products does not restrain trade. Rather it restrains those cut-throat abuses which themselves restrain trade. It means trade expansion, not trade restraint. The manufacturer adopts it because it gets the widest possible consumption of his goods.

A permit was granted the Gage Roller Mills of Gage, Okla., to do business in Texas.

The executive committe of the Farmers' Co-Operative Association of South Dakota at a recent meeting in Sioux Falls adopted a resolution favoring the establishment of government owned grain elevators.

Branch offices of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce have been opened in New York, Chicago, New Orleans and San Francisco, where the bureau's publications, samples of foreign-made products, plans and specifications of construction work abroad, lists of foreign dealers in various lines, manuscript consular reports and similar documents are available to interested individuals and firms.

"Spotting" Cars Necessary

Kansas City Shippers Are Opposed to Plan of Charges for "Spotting" Cars.

Kansas City, Mo., March 16, 1914.

Manufacturers in Kansas City who do an extensive shipping business are making plans to vigorously oppose the abolition of the so-called "free service" of railroads without granting the 5 per cent general increase in rates. A committee of Kansas City shippers submitted a resolution protesting against the elimination of free service, and this was unanimously adopted. L. E. Moses of the Kansas Flour Mill Co. represented the milling interests on the committee, while George H. Davis of the Ernst-Davis Grain Co., argued for the grain men.

It was also decided at the meeting that every Kansas City shipper take up the proposition with his customers outside the city. The Commercial Club is to take the matter up with the commercial organizations of many of the cities of the West.

The free service, which the shippers are opposing unanimously, is the present practice of railroads in delivering cars to the loading points of private concerns having sidetracks. The suggestion to abolish this service means the railroad would set cars consigned to mills just off their main tracks, but not to the loading stations. The commission's proposition would grant the railroads an extra fee of a minimum of $2 per car for delivery to the loading station.

The resolution set forth that Kansas City shippers are opposed to the plan of adding charges over and above the existing freight rates for the performance of reconsigning or diverting cars in transit. It stated that the present "spotting" of cars relieves congestion on railroad terminals and facilitates car movement.

H. G. Wilson, traffic commissioner of the Kansas City Board of Trade, will start immediately to collect statistics with which to fight the proposed increase.

William F. Gadow, a miller at Barton, Wis., was denied his petition of unreasonable rates by the Interstate Commerce Commission on a shipment of 10 cars of flour from his mill to Milwaukee. Mr. Gadow charged that the Chicago, Minneapolis, St. Paul & Omaha Railroad had charged him the two locals on the shipment, instead of the milling-in-transit through rate. The commission held that as Gadow would not allow the inspection of his transit accounts on the grounds that it interfered with more important duties of his bookkeeper the higher rate was justifiable during the period of refusal.

The Ohio Millers' State Association is considering the adoption of the slogan "Milled in Ohio." Michigan millers and those of several other states have adopted a similar phrase and are using it in advertising.

The Apple River Milling Co., Amery, Wis., has been incorporated with capital stock of $40,000. A general milling and grain commission business will be transacted. Incorporators are E. J. Schneider, E. M. Fay and W. N. Fuller.

Proposed Missouri Amendments.

State Food and Drug Commissioner Fricke of Missouri in his annual report to the governor holds the opinion that the present regulations and laws regarding foods are inadequate. Commissioner Fricke makes several recommendations in his report, suggesting amendments to the pesent law. One is that all foods sold by weight or measure should contain a statement of the true weight or measure on the outside of the package, or it will be deemed misbranded in violation of the law.

Another recommendation calls for an alteration of the present method for confiscation of articles of food made or sold in violation of the law, after same have been inspected and analyzed. He suggests the abolition of dual hearings before the commissioner and justices of the peace, and a simplification of the proceedings by giving to the food and drug commissioner the additional power to confiscate and order the destruction of articles.

One of the most important amendments to the present law, as suggested by Mr. Fricke, is that the food and drugs commissioner should be empowered to make regulations in conformity with those of the national Department of Agriculture by providing penalties for the violation of such regulations.

New Trade Marks for Flour.

The following applications have been filed recently. Anyone who claims ownership of any of the trade marks, or considers that he would be injured in his business by any of the proposed registrations, may oppose the same if prompt steps are taken in compliance with the law. For further information apply directly to our correspondent, Edward S. Duvall, Jr., trade mark solicitor, Bond Building, Washington, D. C.

Words: GOLDEN GLOW. Used on wheat flour since July 21, 1906. Applicant, The Southwestern Milling Co., Kansas City, Mo.

Words: PORT ORANGE. Used on rye, wheat and buckwheat flour since Sept. 15, 1913. Applicant, Barber & Bennett, Albany, N. Y.

Word: HUSKY. Used on wheat flour since Oct. 21, 1913. Applicant, Bogert & Greenbank, New York, N. Y.

Word: STALWART. Used on wheat flour since August, 1902. Applicant, Charles Lacey Plumb, New York, N. Y.

Word: TAWCO and representation of poster figures of two women and village background. Used on self-rising wheat flour since June, 1913.

Words: TRI CITY SPECIAL in red. Used on wheat flour since June 1, 1909. Applicant, Berton Beebe, St. Louis, Mo.

Word: CELEBRITY. Used on wheat flour since July 30, 1913. Applicant, The Kansas Milling and Export Co., Kansas City, Mo.

Word: SURETY. Used on wheat flour since Aug. 25, 1913. Applicant, Rea & Page Milling Co., Marshall, Mo.

Words: THE CERTIFIED. Used on wheat flour since Jan. 25, 1912. Applicant, United Flour Mills Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Word: CAPTOR. Used on wheat flour since Oct. 23, 1913. Applicant, Bogert & Greenbank, New York, N. Y.

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Death of Edwin Obed Stanard.

The death of Edwin Obed Stanard, president of the Stanard-Tilton Milling Co., of St. Louis, removes from the milling industry a man who has been prominent not only as a miller, but honored by his fellow citizens of Missouri as a public spirited man of affairs.

Governor Stanard, as he was called, was 82 years of age when he died suddenly at his home last week. He had been in his usual health, having naturally a very strong and rugged constitution. Although he was a frequent visitor at the company's offices in St. Louis, he has not been active in business affairs since 1907.

Like many men who have achieved success in business and been honored in the West, Mr. Stanard was a New Englander. Born in Newport, N. H., in 1832, his parents moved to Iowa when he was a lad of 4 years. He grew up on a farm and supplemented a country school education by attending a business college. He taught school in Illinois and commenced his remarkable business career by keeping books for a grain commission firm of Alton, Ill. Later he was salesman.

Entering business for himself in a very small way, with borrowed capital, he chose the milling business, and has, from an insignificant beginning, made his name famous as the head of one of the largest and most perfectly equipped milling concerns in the winter wheat section of the United States.

The career and achievements of a man of the ability, of the strong purpose and the character of Governor Stanard, is an inspiration to the younger generation of millers. From a pioneer who blazed untraveled trails in the manufacture and merchandising of flour in large quantities, he became a figure of national importance Although he had business acumen in a rare degree, the characteristics of strict integrity and honorable, straight forward business methods which brought ultimate success, stand out in the forefront as the leading feature of his life

"Free Service" a Misnomer as Applied to Mills and Elevators

While the final determination is unknown, it is evident that railroads are to be allowed to advance rates to a degree which will allow them to maintain equipment and service and pay a reasonable return on a fair investment. This question has been advocated for many years, and the first thought of a shipper would be to oppose any advance. But further deliberation and careful scrutiny of existing conditions will usually modify the first opinion. There are many millers, for instance, who are not willing to record themselves as opposing an advance in rates, but who are vigorously demanding an equality of rates so adjusted that their own particular needs will be met by that adjustment.

But in considering an advance, the Interstate Commerce Commission have been asked to cloud the issue of higher rates by several indirect methods of advancing revenue. One of these is especially indefensible and would result in still further discriminations among millers and grain dealers. This has been wrongfully called "free service" by the carriers in regard to "spotting" cars for loading and unloading, a switching service, as required to handle equipment to load or unload has been termed, in effect, a rebate said to give some concerns an unfair advantage over others.

While this may apply to some industries, the carriers are not justified in any extra compensation for the mere service of setting in a car to unload grain at an elevator or a mill. Unloading facilities for bulk grain are provided, not by the carriers, but by the mills or elevators. It is a matter of importance to the railroads to have equipment promptly unloaded, that it may be quickly put into use again. Railroads would find it impossible to handle by other methods.

As for the "spotting" of cars to a mill or warehouse for either loading of grain or grain products, what carrier could undertake to handle the loading of mill products with the facility, the convenience and the care which are employed by the mills? Suppose, for instance, that the proprietor of a 2,000 bbl. mill would deliver car load shipments to the freight house of a railroad and the local freight house employes should attempt to load the daily output. Consider the careful sweeping of the cars, the lining with paper, the even and systematic pack and count, which is a regular routine with a mill because carried on daily by trained warehouse men serving under a competent foreman.

It is simply economy that the shipper perform this service. It is economical for the carrier and absolutely necessary to the shipper that the cloth or paper packages containing flour be carefully handled. Without the utmost care, the loss and damage claims of the railroads would multiply many fold.

As a matter of fact, most railroads simply run in a few empties on the mill's siding when they take out the loads with the engine of the "local" freight. The mill itself, with its own power, its own crew and with its own time, carry on all the real labor and expense of so-called "spotting."

There are several other reasons why the so-called "free" service performed by carriers in relation to the grain and milling industry, is a misnomer and why the trade will vigorously oppose any curtailment of present service or any increase of charges other than the rebular fixed charges for freight. There is no real argument favoring the assessment of these "extras," except that the railroads need the revenue and whatever may be the case with other industries, the recent opinion of the Interstate Commerce Commission does not apply to the milling industry.

"Doc" Wiley Cries to the Wind Again.

"Doc" Wiley yearns for publicity. Rather chagrined over the fact that one of his pet cases, the bleached flour litigation, has been finally decided against him, the deposed head of the Bureau of Food and Drugs Inspection is heaping what he considers "hot coals of fire," in the form of interviews in daily newspapers ridiculing the decision of the United States Supreme Court. The supposed coals are not having much effect on the honorable judges, at least, for they have run the gamut of many "pure food" fanatics and have come through unscorched.

The latest break for publicity by the venerable "Doc" comes from New York and harps on the decision in this way: "All the justices of the United States Supreme Court were figurative killed by poison here today by Doctor Harvey W. Wiley, 'food expert.' The poison for the justices was placed in an imaginary meal prepared for them by Wiley, because of their recent interpretation of the pure food law, in which they held in effect, according to Doctor Wiley, that food manufacturers could put as much poison as they liked in their products as long it could be proved that they did not actually kill anybody."

This statement accredited to Wiley is a deliberate misrepresentation of the bleached flour decision. The court did not hold that manufacturers could add as much poison as they liked to their products.

That Wiley's ideas regrading pure foods are nothing more than those of a fanatic is indicated by his unavailing arguments against white flour. The doctor belongs to that class of fanatics who are continually deploring the present milling methods, which make flour from the middlings of the wheat and not the bran and outer coarse coatings of the grain. Doctor Wiley likes the limelight, therefore his unfounded interviews.

Doctor Wiley is far from being among the best food experts. Dr. Woods Hutchinson, the great authority on diet, and recognized the world over as a practical, not fanatical, food authority, has not made any statement against the reasonableness df the bleached flour decision. Doctor Hutchison favors white flour and has very little sympathy with the whole wheat propagandists. Dr. Hutchison has said:

"Never before was a better or more convincing illustration of the sound common sense of unregenerate humanity than the irresistible way in which white wheat flour has swept the board as the staple breadstuff of civilized man, in every age, country and class in the world which could secure or afford it. This great instinctive bread food of civilized man has now been shown to be practically the only grain or vegetable plant which contains the life-giving protein or nitrogen stuff in sufficient amounts to supply a considerable share of the actual daily needs of the body in readily digestible form. All other grains that compete with it have some defect or disqualifying feature which throws them out of the race."

The world is not composed of fools. Its consumers determine very accurately who is right and what is best. "Doc" Wiley is not misleading many people.

Not a Railroad Baiter, for Railroads Have Rights as Well as Shippers.

Milling and Grain News wishes to be absolved from any charge of baiting the railroads or of taking every opportunity it can find to take a whack at transportation lines. It may be fairly charged with taking up the cudgels for the industry it represents at any and all times and it will have to persist in this endeavor as long as transportation charges and facilities continue to be of the utmost importance to that industry.

This preliminary statement may not be necessary in stating what has been said before in these columns and which we feel like reiterating at this time. Whether willing victims or not, millers will soon be confronted with the necessity of having the minimum car load shipment of flour and feed materially raised. A simple demonstration of unloading an 80,000-lb. car of wheat at the mill and shipping its resultant product out in three cars of flour or feed, proves, from the transportation standpoint, the futility of protesting against any increased minimums.

It will be difficult to adjust the milling business to the increased minimums, but millers should carefully consider the different phases of the

transcortation question. In this consideration, attention should be given to the transit privilege, with all its power for good or ill to individual concerns. There are some out-of-line hauls in vogue at present which have a bearing on the question of raising minimums. The advance of freight rates are in the same catagory.

But most important for the thought of a miller who objects to increase of the minimum car load of flour, is the constant handicap of any discrimination against flour in favor of wheat. Why should not a traffic manager prefer an 80,000-lb. car of wheat at 10c a 100 lbs. to three cars of flour or feed at the same rate?

A gradual advance, in regular sequence might be arranged to advantage and adjustment of trade and size of orders be made to conform.

Grain Trade Review

By R. O. Johnson.

Wheat futures were steady last week. Trade was largely professional. Market news was about equally divided on the bull and bear side.

On the bull side the factors of future price importance may be summarized as follows:

Concentrated holdings of May wheat in Chicago, by interests that in the past have made a market on the end of the crop, especially when statistics have been in their favor, as they are at present. A firm cash market that is reflecting lessening supplies of good milling wheat and bullish primary statistics. Chances for crop scares, artificial or real, which invariably come with the actual growing wheat season. Unusually light primary receipts for this season of the year and official farm reserves 5,000,000 bus. under last year, despite a record crop. Such an unusually small surplus of wheat in Argentine that shipments since Jan. 1 have totaled only 16,104,000 bus., against 42,160,000 last year, which suggest that Europe will need other than Argentine to supply her wants before the end of the old crop. A domestic visible supply of 56,384,000 bus., against 62,248,000 last year. A European visible of 81,912,000 bus., against 89,200,000 bus. last year. Floating supplies of 47,712,000 bus., against 57,644,000 bus. last year. Exports of American wheat since July 1 of 194,633,000 bus., against 173,057,000 bus. last year. Chicago stocks of 6,441,000 bus., against 7,197,000 bus. last year. A Canadian visible of 21,118,000 bus., against 24,937,000 bus. last year.

The bear factors are: A perfect outlook for winter wheat on an acreage never before equaled, and the soil in excellent condition for the early growing season. Almost perfect crop and sowing conditions in all the foreign wheat producing countries. Chances of a federal investigation of the Chicago Board of Trade, which may show the leading bull interests in that market, have held wheat prices well above actual values. owing to excessive supplies held by them, and which should lead to the government changing trading methods, so as to permit prices to be influences entirely by the law of supply and demand. An uncertain financial and business outlook, caused largely by the new tariff, and by enormous losses sustained by investors in the shrinkage of securities, which factors may later precipitate minor trade reaction, that invariably has operated against high grain values. Lastly, May wheat futures 5 cents higher in Chicago than last year; 4 cents higher in St. Louis; 3½ cents higher in Kansas City, and 6½ cents higher in Minneapolis.

Death of Governor Stanard

The Close of a Long and Successful Career as Miller and Citizen.

The funeral of Edwin O. Stanard was held Saturday afternoon, March 14, from his residence, West Pine boulevard, St. Louis. It was attended by a large number of former business associates, as well as many personal friends of Governor Stanard. There was a large representation from the Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis, of which he was formerly the president. Conspicuous among those who honored his memory were former employes of the milling company which bore his name. Among these men were head millers who have been in the employ of the Stanard Mills at St. Louis years ago, but who have now retired from active milling.

The death of Mr. Stanard occurred on Wednesday night, March 11. Death came quietly and unannounced during the night. In fact, the family were unaware that he had passed away until he failed to respond to the morning call on Thursday.

Governor Stanard was 82 years of age at the time of his decease, and yet his physical vigor was exceptional up to the end. He was another striking example of a farmer's boy's rise to influence with nothing to start on but health and ambition. Born in Newport, New Hampshire, in 1832, he came to Iowa with his parents when only 4, and spent his boyhood on a farm. His early business years were spent teaching school and keeping books in Southern Illinois. It was only when he finally went into the grain business for himself that St. Louis became his home in 1858. Eight years later he founded the E. O. Stanard Milling Co., which in 1907 became the present firm of Stanard-Tilton Milling Co., of which he was president.

He was a director of the Boatmen's Bank, the oldest bank in St. Louis, for many years, and also a director of the St. Louis Union Trust Co. He retired from active business in 1907.

The State of Missouri elected him Lieutenant Governor in 1868, and in 1872 he was elected to Congress. The Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis, at a special meeting appointed all the living ex-presidents of the exchange, together with the present board of directors to serve as honorary pallbearers at the funeral. Governor Stanard had been a former president of that body, elected to office in 1868.

The active pallbearers at his funeral were: Hanford Crawford, Col. Fred B. Gardner, Nicholas R. Wall, F. C. Bonsack, E. A. Bayrd, J. H. Hoskins, J. B. Cozzens and William Yule.

The Merchants' Exchange, at a special meeting appointed all the living ex-presidents and the present board of directors to act as honorary pallbearers, as follows: Alex. H. Smith, Michael McEnnis, Charles E. Slayback, D. R. Francis, Henry C. Haarstick, Frank Gaiennie, Charles A. Cox, W. T. Anderson, H. F. Langenberg, Oscar L. Whitelaw, George J. Tansey, Otto L. Tiechmann, Manley G. Richmond, George H. Plant, Edward Devoy, Edward E. Scharff, Manning W. Cochrane, James W. Garneau, Christian Bernet, John L. Messmore, Marshall Hall, Roger P. Annan, Jr., George C. Martin, Jr., Charles L. Niemeier, W. H. Toberman, Cary H. Bacon, Claude A. Morton, L. Ray Carter, Ben S. Lang, Charles Harsh and Henry E. Halliday.

Memorial to Governor Stanard.

The following memorial has been adopted by the ex-presidents and board of directors of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange:

"On Tuesday night, March 10, 1914, our late associate, Edwin O. Stanard, went peacefully to a sweet sleep, from which he did not wake—a beautiful ending of 82 years of honorable, useful life. He was a member of this Exchange for over half a century during which he filled prominent positions in the business, civic and religious activities of the city, state and nation, serving as president of the Exchange, Lieutenant Governor of the state, and as a member of Congress. As a member of Congress he helped to pass the Eads jetties act, which opened the mouth of the Mississippi to deep-draft tonnage. In his long and useful career among us, he earned and held the esteem and confidence of his fellow citizens. We commend his fragrant memory as sweet consolation to son and daughter. Resolved, that the ex-presidents and board of directors of the Merchants' Exchange attend his funeral, and that the Exchange rostrum be draped in mourning for 30 days in honor of his memory; and be it further resolved, that a copy of this memorial be engrossed and sent to his family.

(Signed)
"ALEXANDER H. SMITH.
"H. F. LANGENBERG.
"FRANK GAIENNIE."

Fine Wheat Conditions

Winter Wheat "Never Better" at This Time of Year.

Kansas City, March 16, 1914.

The past week of mild temperatures with weather above freezing point has put away all fear of any considerable winter-killing. In most of the Southwest wheat is in excellent shape. The plant is excellently stooled and the soil is compact, with not signs of heaving in any part of the winter wheat belt. Of course, there are a few complaints coming from scattered sections in regard to freezing, but these are so few and coming from such a small section that millers believe a very small percentage will be abandoned.

The Nebraska Board of Agriculture estimates the winter wheat acreage in that state at 3,500,000, against 3,033,610 acres in 1913, which was the previous record acreage in the history of Nebraska.

Alfred Blaker, of the Blaker Milling Co., Pleasanton, Kan., who was a visitor in Kansas City last week, said that the growing wheat in his territory looks fine and there will be no abandonment of acreage from present indications. Nine-tenths of the wheat is soft. Mr. Blaker said that his estimate of reserves indicated only 4 to 5 per cent remaining on farms.

Character of wheat damage being received on the Kansas City Board of Trade is well illustrated by the two messages from Plymouth, Neb.: "On rolling ground there will be about one-half stand of wheat. Plant on level ground looks hard and dry." From Fairbury, Neb.: "Except in corn fields growing wheat is in good condition. We have had some hard freezing weather on wet ground."

Much speculation is going the rounds of the Kansas City grain dealers as to how much of the present excessive wheat stocks will be carried over into the new crop year. Kansas City elevators now hold more than 6,700,000 bus. of wheat, and the decrease during the past week was not to exceed 5,000 bus. A proportionate decrease up to the new crop movement would not empty elevators. Some are of the opinion that more than 3,000,000 bus. of wheat will be carried over. Others expect an export demand to materialize soon, which would take much wheat.

The Washington Flour Mill, Washington, Mo., is installing a steam power plant. Bihr & Son are doing the work.

Cut Flour Rate By River

Boat Line Company Enters Flour Transportation Business From the Southwest.

Special to Milling and Grain News.

Kansas City, March 17, 1914

President Walter S. Dickey, of the Kansas City (Mo.) Navigation Co., has just authorized the filing of tariffs with the Interstate Commerce Commission which provide for a 7.2 rate on flour by boat line from Kansas City to East St. Louis. The present railroad rate is 9 cents.

This rate provides for the absorption of switching charges necessary to handle the business from Western lines and deliver it to the east or southbound lines at East St. Louis. Traffic Manager A. A. Poland says tariffs are prepared and will be filed as soon as possible, probably on Saturday, March 21.

The question of export flour rates to the gulf at 80 per cent of the present rate from Kansas City to New Orleans is under consideration by the boat line company. This hinges on the successful operation of the barge line from East St. Louis to New Orleans, which is now making a trial trip. The boat line officials here believe that this rate to the gulf will be filed within a month.

The Kansas City millers, and millers with shipments which can be routed by the boat line to St. Louis, are making preparations to use the boats this season. The insurance on flour shipments is provided in this rate.

The millers of the Southwest have been making an effort, since the boat line was started, to have through tariffs filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission by the boat line company, as they considered the freight rates too high between the rivers and it has been a great handicap in their Eastern flour sales, especially during the past two years.

Transit Export Rates Cancelled.

The Rock Island and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul have cancelled tariffs providing for a 24½c and 23½c respectively, milling-in-transit export rate on wheat from Minneapolis, with transit privilege at Kansas City, to the Gulf. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul has filed a supplementary rate of 23½c on wheat to the Gulf from Minneapolis, but does not allow a transit privilege. The Rock Island will take care of this business with the combination of local rates.

The export rates of the two railroads had not been used at Kansas City by any of the mills. St. Louis has a rate of 19½c from Minneapolis to the Gulf with transit at St. Louis, and Kansas City traffic interests have been attempting to secure a like rate.

EXPORT WHEAT RATE PROBE.

Kansas Public Utilities Commission to Investigate Present Charges to Gulf.

An investigation of the present export rates on wheat and wheat products from Kansas points to Galveston will be made at a conference called by the Kansas Public Utilities Commission for Hutchinson on March 21. The conference is the result of petitions by the Witchita Board of Trade and organizations of grain dealers in Kansas, who are planning to ask the Interstate Commerce Commission for a material reduction in the export rates on wheat to Galveston. It is asserted that Wichita and other interior points in Kansas are grossly being discriminated against, and a reduction of 9 cents in the rate on wheat is to be asked for.

Kansas City and the Southwest

209 Postal Bldg. Kansas City, David Sosland, Representative

Kansas City, Mo., March 16, 1914.

A fairly satisfactory business continues to be done by Kansas City and Southwestern mills. Business is of fair volume and heavier than is usual at this time of the year. A slightly weak tone developed in flour prices, partly accounted for by the strength in bran and other mill feeds and the bearishness in wheat markets. Flour sold generally at steady to 10c lower prices. Interior mills offered 95 per cent flour freely at $3.50 to $3.70 in bulk delivered Missouri River points. Some sales were made 10c under these prices.

Best outlet for flour continues in nearby territory and to Central states. The mixed-car demand from Iowa, Indiana and Illinois featured the trade of interior mills during the week, and local plants were selling to mixed-car trade in large volume. Sales to the Southeast were in small lots for prompt shipment, but mills report this business heavier than at any other time this season. Local mills are in line with Southeastern market prices, and in some instances are able to undersell offerings of Tennessee and Kentucky mills.

Eastern markets continue to show a better tone, and a small improvement was apparent last week. Mills are selling straight flour to New York City and other Eastern centers at a very close margin. The bright spot in the Eastern trade is that spring wheat mills are no longer in command of the price situation, as the shortage of wheat supplies in the Northwest has caused mills in Minnesota and the Dakotas to advance prices materially. Then, too, they are asking a premium for deferred delivery. Southwestern mills were able to place fairly large amounts of flour in New York City on a basis of $4.25 for straights in jute delivered. Some jobbers' views were at $4.15 to $4.20, but most mills refused to concede this price.

Trade in Southern markets is showing an improved tone as a result of the beginning of the active season on plantations.

Clears of fancy grades are decidedly strong, and a good domestic and foreign demand is in evidence. Cabling was fairly active on first clear during the week, offers netting mills $3.05 to $3.25 in 140-lb. jute Kansas City. Foreigners are not in the market for second clear or low grade, as bids on these grades are few and out of line. The local demand for clear flour is mostly on the better grades. A 30 to 35 per cent clear is in good demand in Eastern markets.

Soft wheat mills are doing a good business in the South and Southwest. Prices are steady on patents, with clear flour having a strong tone. Local mills are running on full time, and stocks of soft wheat flour in mill warehouses is not heavy. Soft wheat clears are good sale in Central States markets, but none of this grade is moving to the East. New Orleans is also buying rather heavily of soft wheat clear, and other large Southern markets are taking rather freely. Soft wheat patents are held at $4.70 in cotton at mill.

The following quotations are derived from sales made last week by interior Kansas and Nebraska mills, as reported by Kansas City buyers and commission men, and are basis jute, net f. o. b. Missouri River in round lots or single carloads, 95 per cent straight for March-April shipment, $3.60@3.85 per bbl.; high patents, 20@25c higher than 95 per cent; first clear, $3.15@3.40 per bbl., according to quality and grades; second clear, $2.65@3.

Better Demand for Mill Feed.

Improvement was apparent in all mill feeds last week, but bran showed the best gain in demand and price. The Southwest is on a shipping basis with Eastern markets, and some mills report sales to the New England states. The feed situation in the Northwest is still strong, and the supply is inadequate. Kansas City mills made large sales last week to Milwaukee and Chicago and centers north, territory generally supplied by spring wheat mills. Eastern states also bid rather freely, but mills did not care to accept bids.

Bran advanced to a basis of $1.15 to $1.17, with millers asking up to $1.19 in mixed cars. Gray shorts showed a slight change in prices, mills asking 2 cents higher values. Several sales were made at $1.17 by interior mills, who report demand for heavy feeds as very light, but generally prices were at $1.20 to $1.25.

The demand for heavy feeds in the Southwest is light, and many mills in the interior have a large surplus of shorts and middlings on hand. They are offering rather freely in the Kansas City market, and this has a tendency to keep prices down. Improvement is not expected until the pig-farrowing season is general, which will be about a month later than usual, or around April 15.

Missouri and Arkansas are taking bran in good volume. Demand from these two states is taking a large percentage of the supplies of local jobbers. However, few sales of shorts are being made to Missouri, except in mixed cars.

Middlings are held at $1.33 to $1.35, with the fancy white offerings up to $1.35.

Beginning of spring work in the Southwest is expected to witness a better demand for feed. Decreased running operations of Northwestern mills is putting a better tone in the market.

The following prices were paid by brokers and commission men at close of last week for mill feed from interior Missouri River mills, basis 100-lb. burlap net f. o. b. Missouri River. Bran, $1.15@1.17 per 100 lbs.; shorts, $1.17@1.23; fancy white middlings, $1.33@1.35; red dog, $1.35@1.36.

Cottonseed and Linseed Meal.

Demand for cottonseed and linseed meal is of fair volume. Kansas City brokers report a good demand from Iowa and Northern corn belt states, but best outlet is in immediate Southwest. Kansas and Missouri are buying rather freely in single cars. Stocks in Kansas City are light, and receipts are being absorbed. Prices last week were about steady. Cottonseed meal is held at $32 per ton in 100-lb. sacks; linseed meal, $29.50 to $30.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Quotations by Missouri River mills for prompt shipment to Eastern or Middle states in carlots f. o. b. Kansas City, are as follows:

Flour—Hard winter wheat patents, 98s cotton or jute, $4.20@4.40 per bbl.; hard winter wheat straights, 98s cotton or jute, $4@4.20; first clears, $3.20@3.50; soft wheat patent, 98-lb. cotton or jute, $4.60@5 per bbl.; straight, $4.40@4.80; first clears, jute, $3.30@3.50; ordinary shorts, $1.25; white shorts, $1.25; corn meal, 35c per 17½-lb. sack.

Cereal Goods—Rye flour in small sacks, $1.65@1.75 per 100; in 98s and 140s, $1.60@1.75; rye graham (pumpernickle) in small cotton sacks, $1.55@1.65 per 100; in 98s and 140s, $1.50@1.60; graham flour in small sacks, $2@2.10 per 100; whole wheat flour, in small sacks, $2.10@2.20 per 100; 98s and 140s, $2.05@2.15; rolled oats, in wood, 180 lbs., $5.20 per bbl.

Mill Feed—Bran, in 100-lb. sacks, in car lots, $1.17@1.20; red dog, in 100-lb. sacks, carlots, $1.45; white shorts, $1.30.

Linseed Meal—Carlots, per ton, $29.50.

Cottonseed Meal—Carlots, per ton, $31.50; ton lots, $32.

Southwestern Market Prices.

Following are prices of flour and other mill products quoted by Southwestern mills for straight or mixed cars, basis f. o. b. buyer's station. Flour in 24-lb. sacks 5c per cwt. higher:

Kansas—Hard winter patent, $4.40@4.60 per bbl.; hard winter, straight, $4.20@4.40; bran, $1.12@1.25 per 100; mill run, $1.30; brown shorts, $1.30; white shorts, $1.35; corn meal, 38c per 17½-lb. sack.

Oklahoma—Soft winter patent, $4.70@5 per bbl.; hard wheat patent, $4.40@4.70; bran, $1.25; mill run bran, $1.30; corn meal, 33@38c per 17½-lb. sack.

Arkansas—Soft wheat, high patent, $4.70@5.10 per bbl.; hard wheat patent, $4.50@4.70; corn meal, 17-lb. sacks, 40c; bran, $1.25@1.35 per 100, basis L. R. rate points.

Texas—Soft wheat flour, extra patent, $4.90@5.10 per bbl.; hard wheat flour, high patent, $4.60@4.90 per bbl.; straight, $4.40@4.70; bran, $1.30 per 100; shorts, $1.55; corn meal, 70c per 35-lb. sack.

Kansas City Output Increases Again.

Production of Kansas City mills during the past week again showed an increase of several thousand barrels. Mills turned out 39,100 bbls. during the past week, compared with 37,200 bbls. in the preceding week, 33,600 bbls. two weeks ago and 39,700 bbls. in the corresponding week in 1913, when one additional large mill was in operation.

Wheat Receipts Fall Off.

Notwithstanding the big falling off in receipts, elevator stocks of wheat in Kansas City decreased only 20,000 bus. Arrivals last week totaled 261 cars, compared with 325 in the preceding week, 181 a year ago and 67 two years ago.

The receipts of corn also decreased, being 794 cars, compared with 927 in the preceding week, 188 a year ago and 309 two years ago. Elevator stocks here increased 57,909 bus., notwithstanding the heavy loss in receipts.

SOUTHWESTERN NOTES.

The installation of a new engine in the power plant of the Kell Milling Co., Vernon, Texas, cost $14,000.

The Kansas Flour Mills Co. is planning to build a warehouse at Preston, Kan., where a selling station will be maintained.

R. H. Breed of the Breed Milling Co., Garden City, Mo., was a visitor on the Kansas City Board of Trade early last week.

W. E. Daniel of Wichita, Kan., will probably open a branch establishment for the distribution of flour and feed at Houston, Texas.

J. F. Kroutil of the Yukon Mill and Grain Co., Yukon, Okla., was a visitor on the Kansas City Board of Trade the first two days of last week.

A deal was closed last week whereby John Henry becomes the proprietor of the Holyrood Mill, Holyrood, Kan. Mr. Henry intends to put the mill in running shape before the new crop year.

H. Niemoller & Sons, Wakefield, Kan., is remodeling its elevator. The company reports mill feed trade rather slow during the past week, because of the bad condition of roads. An improvement in the demand from Eastern markets is noted. Flour business is fair to Central States. Mill is on 11-hour schedule.

Estabrook & Weaver, cereal chemists of Kansas City, have made several important changes in their testing laboratory at 711 Wyandotte street. Some new apparatus for testing has been installed and a dough room where the temperature is closely regulated has been added to the already large quarters.

The Lord Milling Co., Wamego, Kan., is contemplating improvements in its wheat handling capacity. The company will install a new corn meal plant in the next six months. It reports on trade: "Flour business is good in nearby territory and to foreign markets. We are shipping no flour to the East, but are booking in fair volume from nearby trade for deferred shipment. Feed is slow."

The Federated Mills Co., Morganville, Kan., is planning to double its present capacity of 150 bbls. The increase will probably be made before the new crop year. The mill is now running 15 hours daily, and is doing a fair business in flour. A very small demand is noted from Eastern markets. It has about 2,500 bbls. of flour booked for deferred shipment. An excellent demand for mill feed prevails.

John Stephens has started active work in overhauling the old Grant mill in Larned, Kan., which he purchased several months ago. Mr. Stephens will get the mill in running shape as soon as possible, and it is likely that he will begin grinding before the new crop year. Mr. Stephens was formerly head miller at the Hutchinson, Kan., mill of the Larabee Flour Mills Co. He was with the Larabees 15 years.

The plant of the Clyde Milling and Elevator Co., Clyde, Kan., is shut down while the mill is being improved and repaired. The large new concrete elevator is nearly completed, and will be ready to receive wheat within 30 days. The mill reports flour trade as excellent to local territory, with a fair demand from the East. Nothing doing in the export line. Sales for deferred delivery are good. Feed is meeting a good demand.

The Thomas Page Milling Co., Topeka, Kan., will erect concrete storage tanks of 110,000 bus. capacity at Topeka, and additional tanks of 75,000 bus. capacity at Manhattan, Kan. The Page mill is running full time and reports: "Good flour business to local and Central States trade. Eastern markets are punk. Are making occasional sales for export. Deferred shipment business is limited to orders for 60 days delivery. Feed is quiet."

R. A. Goerz, secretary of the Newton Milling and Elevator Co., Newton, Kan., says that the company may possibly add concrete wheat storage. This has not yet been definitely decided upon, but prospects are for a record winter wheat crop and the present capacity of the elevator is considered inadequate. Mr. Goerz reports the mill running full time. Flour business is only fair, with none moving to Eastern markets. Sales for deferred shipment are light. Feed is in good demand."

The Rea-Patterson Milling Co., Coffeyville, Kan., is now adding a complete laboratory to its mill at Coffeyville. An experimental mill has been purchased from the Kansas City office of The Wolf Co., and will be installed in the testing department of the mill. Complete apparatus for making extensive tests of flour and feed are being installed. An expert chemist, who is now taking the course at the Manhattan Agricultural College will be in charge of the testing department. Several other mills in the Southwest contemplate adding laboratories.

L. A. Fitz and A. E. Langworthy of

(Continued on page 16.)

St. Louis and the Southeast

716 Merchants Laclede Bldg., St. Louis
W. B. Burns Edward S. Little

St. Louis, Mo., March 17, 1914.

The flour trade was dead dull last week, and at no time did sentiment show any indication of changing for the better. Continued favorable winter wheat conditions hang like a cloud over buyers, and are largely the direct cause of small orders for immediate use, and an entire lack of future purchases to replenish stocks, or anticipate improvement in trade conditions. As long as the crop outlook appears so favorable, dealers expect no general improvement in market sentiment, but the period of crop scares, artificial or real, is now fast approaching, and there is no way of forecasting what may develop over the wheat fields, to change the entire complexion of the flour and grain trade.

It often has been noticeable that in years of highest promise in the early growing season, the ultimate crop has been the shortest. And although this may not prove true in the present season, the crop outlook is so ideal that almost any change that takes place must be for the worse, and in favor of higher prices for the trade.

Millers were rather disappointed with the market, owing to a firm tone in cash wheat. Some expressed the opinion that cash wheat is working into a much stronger statistical position, and that if it continues it must naturally have a favorable influence on flour prices, especially as stocks of good grade wheat in nearly all the primary markets are running down rapidly, and promise to be scarce on the end of the old crop.

What little flour business there was last week, was mostly local and to Southern buyers. And despite the steady cash wheat prices, which should at least have held the market, flour values favored buyers rather than sellers. Clear flours and low grades were salable, owing to light supplies, but high grades, both hard and soft, were freely offered and in light request.

Export demand was lacking and sales were practically nil. A little hard wheat flour was worked elsewhere than to Europe, and there was one sale of 600 sacks of hard patent to the Continent. An offer from the Continent, on hard wheat flour, reported Saturday, was 5c out of line. The deficiency in the Argentine wheat surplus, however, is daily becoming more noticeable, and may at any time turn buyers more strongly towards America, especially as supplies in Russia and Australia are being drawn upon in unusual volume.

Sales during the week were of soft low grade flour at $2.85@2.95 jute; extra fancy, $3.55 jute; straight, $3.70 @3.85 jute, and patent at $3.90@4.00 bulk—latter on orders by local mills at $4.60@4.70 wood, and by Southern Ilinois mills at $5.40 wood; blend patent (hard and soft) at $3.90 jute; hard clear, $3.25 jute, and Kansas 95 per cent at $3.60 jute—also on direct orders, hard patent at $3.85 bulk for 95 per cent to $4 bulk for high patent; Minnesota patent at $4.40 jute.

St. Louis mills showed a slight decrease in flour output last week, and continue to operate about half capacity. The leading mills that sell through their city offices made 59,800 bbls. during the week, against 63,900 bbls. the preceding week, and 61,400 bbls. the week before. The following figures were reported: G. P. Plant Milling Co. (city), 7,000 bbls.; Standard-Tilton Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Dallas, Tex.), 14,000; Kehlor Flour Mills Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 13,000; Sparks Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Terre Haute, Ind.), 7,000; Saxony Milling Co. (city), 3,000; John F. Meyer & Sons (Springfield, Mo.), 2,500; Camp Spring Milling Co. (Nashville, Ill.), 1,500 Hezel Milling Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 2,600; Bernet, Craft & Kauffman Milling Co. (Mt. Carmel, Ill.), 8,000; Annan, Burk & Co. (city), 1,200.

Mill Feed Is Stronger.

The mill feed market presented a bullish front last week, and sentiment was more universally favorable towards the buying side than in many weeks past. The demand in bran continued to expand, and middlings and other feeds made a ready response to increased orders, both for immediate and future shipment. There were practically no offers of feed in the late week, and prices closed with considerable of a scramble from buyers. Bran was scarce at all stages of the trading, and at the week-end it was reported that spring middlings advanced 50@75c per ton and spring bran 50c per ton. Eastern buyers are in the market with more inquiries than in several months, and the recent advance in prices in the Northwest has turned some trade this way. The late jump in prices suggests that the trade has been sleeping comfortably on small supplies in the interior and all important markets, while the demand from the established trade has taken most of the output. As a consequence any effort to replace stocks results in a strong movement in prices. The near approach of the Southwestern farrowing season also has a tendency to improve sentiment on the heavier grades of seed. Sales during the week were: 100-lb. hard bran at $1.21@1.22 prompt shipment, and $1.25@1.25 locally; 100-lb. soft bran, at Southern country points at $1.21 and East St. Louis at $1.24 for shipment. Mixed feed at $1.24@1.25; middling, $1.23, and split cars hard at $1.24@1.25 for bran, and $1.30@1.35 for middlings. (On direct orders, hard bran at $1.24¾@1.25¾, and soft at $1.27; hard middlings, $1.25¼@1.26.) Corn bran, $24.60 per ton in late week; white hominy feed, $24 per ton and 15 cars 100-lb. oat-feed at equal to $12 per ton here.

St. Louis Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $3.90@4.00; straight, $3.70 @3.85; extra fancy, $3.50@3.60; fancy, $3.10@3.25; low grades, $2.80@3.00.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $3.85@4.10; straight, $3.65 @3.85; first clear, $3.00@3.20; second clear, $2.85@3.00; low grades, $2.70 @2.80.

Spring Wheat Flour (in jute—Patent at $4.30@4.50; clear, $3.60@3.75.

Rye Flour—In jobbing way at $3.70 in jute and $4.00 in wood.

Mill Feed (East St. Louis basis, in 100-lb. sacks)—Quote wheat bran at $1.24 and sofe at $1.25 for immediate shipment. Mixed feed, $1.25; middlings, $1.25@1.30; alfalfa meal, $17 @18 per ton for brown and $19.50@20.50 for green. At mills to city trade, 100-lb. bran now sells at $1.28@1.30 and middlings at $1.30@1.40.

St. Louis Cash Grain Market.

Despite the favorable winter wheat outlook, a rather irregular market in futures, and a dull flour trade, cash wheat prices showed a bullish tone in last week's trading. The early market was firm to a fraction higher on both soft and hard winter wheat, and shippers readily absorbed the light soft wheat offers. Millers took the offers of hard wheat and when receipts dried up in the late week, prices touched the highest point Friday. On Saturday there was a slight easing in values, but final figures were ½ cent to 1 cent over the preceding week's close. Hard winter wheat now is leading the upturn, but soft descriptions also were well taken. Buyers, however, were disinclined to follow advanced prices asked late on red winter wheat. Supplies of wheat in St. Louis elevators are only 843,000 bus., against 2,247,000 bus. last year, which is causing some buying by shrewd traders. Stocks and receipts also are light in other markets, with cash prices of No. 2 red wheat here only 95@96½c, compared to $1.05@1.09 a year ago, it is readily seen that the statistical position of the cash articles might work very strong on the end of the crop. Should an export demand of moderate improvement develop, supplies would vanish very quickly, especially with the deficiency of Argentine wheat to supply European needs, and the fact that farm stocks are less than a year ago, despite the last record-breaking crop. Final quotations on No. 2 red wheat were 95@96c; No. 3 red, 92½@94½c; No. 2 hard, 92 @94½c; No. 3 hard, 91@93c. Light receipts and buying by Southern houses caused a strong market in cash corn, and prices finished 3 cents to 4 cents higher than a week ago.

Roger P. Annan, Jr., on "Future" Trading.

Roger P. Annan, Jr., of Annan, Burg & So., first vice-president of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, believes that the grain exchanges of the country should welcome an investigation of trading in futures, along lines proposed by the resolution introduced in the House of Representatives at Washington last week, which charged that a "trust" controls prices on the Chicago, Minneapolis & Duluth grain exchanges, and that future trading should be stringently controlled if not abolished. "There is no question," says Mr. Annan, "that future trading is legitimate, that it is necessary and that it is a great benefit to the farmer as well as to the grain dealer and miller. Future trading aids the farmer to sell his grain ahead, often when the crop is short in other territory than his, which permits him to realize a good price in futures, knowing that he will have the grain to deliver. If he only sells part of his crop in futures, he at least knows in advance, that he has realized a set price for his supplies, and this is a big disadvantage in this day of 700,000,000-bushel crops. Farmers now are among the biggest future grain traders in the country, and protect their crops by selling or buying futures, much the same as merchants buy insurance on their goods.

"Elevator interests, cash grain handlers and millers also continuously hedge their actual supplies, through sales or purchases of futures, and increase their profits or ward against losses from over-burdensome stocks, if they have misjudged the size of the crop, or see plain indications that their idea of trade requirements have been at fault. Ever since trade and barter were established, it has always been the successful tradesman who sold his wares in advance of his competitors, when the supply was excessive, and purchased before other eager buyers when he surmised that supplies would be less than the demand. This rule applies to future trading to this day. It is true that the grain trade of the country is largely centered and controlled by the Chicago Board of Trade, and that manipulation of prices at times has been flagrant. But government investigation and regulation of these abuses can be made on favorable lines, and the result would be similar to the improved conditions on the New York Stock Exchange, since the government recommended many important changes covering sale of stock and bonds. Germany wiped out 'futures' in grain commodities, and it worked such a hardship on the producers and handlers of the products, and was so largely instrumental in bringing on serious business reaction, that the trading was restored. There is no reason why the United States should take this step backward."

St. Louis Notes.

D. R. Krehbiel, of the Moundridge Milling Co., Moundridge, Kan., was in St. Louis last week on his return from a trip to New Orleans, where he visited the connections of the mill in that market.

The annual meeting for the election of officers of the St. Louis Millers' Club will be held on March 30. Delegates to the annual meeting of directors and delegates of the Millers' National Federation will also be chosen at this meeting.

N. M. Vilm, of the Reliance Milling Co., Murphysboro, Ill., was a St. Louis visitor Monday. Mr. Vilm says he would place the condition of the Illinois wheat in their vicinity at 100 per cent. The wheat is in fine condition and promises excellent crop.

George A. Gamble, commercial agent Lehigh Valley Transportation Co., of St. Louis, has announced that tariffs covering lake and rail rates to Eastern markets will be restored on March 20. The first boat is scheduled to leave Chicago between April 15 and 20.

Charles Hezel, Jr., of the Hezel Milling Co., St. Louis, last week did strenuous work in aiding the subscription campaign for $300,000 for the Mount St. Rose Hospital. Mr. Hezel raised $1,500 during the week, despite the fact that he was captain of collection team No. 13.

Receipts of flour in St. Louis last week totaled 34,650 bbls., against 66,150 the preceding week. Since Jan. 1 the total is 657,850 bbls., against 624,730 bbls. a year ago. Shipments of flour last week were 88,560 bbls., against 89,790 the preceding week; Jan. 1 to date, 815,400 bbls., against 750,650 last year.

W. O. Bartholomew, representing the interests of St. Louis and Southern Illinois millers, is in attendance at the rate hearing at Kansas City this week. This is a continuation of the Memphis rate case, in which the Kansas City Board of Trade is asking that lower rates be made from Kansas City to the Memphis gateway.

John O'Neill, who has been with the Zenith Milling Co. of Kansas City, was in St. Louis last Thursday on his way to Knoxville, Tenn., where he has accepted a position with the J. Allen Smith Milling Co. Walter Peters, formerly superintendent of the Leavenworth Milling Co., of Leavenworth, Kan., is now superintendent of the mills at Knoxville.

Members of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange last week raised a purse of $1,065 and presented it to James A. Connor, as an expression of their friendship and esteem. Mr. Connor, a member of the old firm of Connor Bros. & Co., has been compelled by ill health to make his home in the South. He and his family left last Saturday for San Antonio, Tex., where Mr. Connor expects to enter the grain business.

Receipts of wheat in St. Louis last week were 276,390 bus., against 412,740 the preceding week. Shipments were 463,210 bus., against 484,240 bus. Stocks of wheat in St. Louis elevators last Saturday were 843,553 bus., against 855,644 bus. the preceding week and 2,271,227 bus. last year. Of the present stock 30,802 bus. is No. 1 red wheat, 369,069 bus. No. 2 red, 28,703 bus. No. 1 hard winter and 334,747 No. 2 hard winter.

Nebraska

Omaha, March 16, 1914.

Flour trade ruled quiet this past week. Prices, however, while not having advanced, are firmer, and millers are feeling more hopeful as to future conditions. They are looking for a return of their Eastern trade (the bleaching case being settled), which was lost to them owing to the uncertainty in the shipping of their product. The larger mills are already pushing their salesmen into that territory, and have no doubt of being able to regain their lost business.

General quotations in the state can be said to be north of the Platte, $4.40 to $4.80; south of the Platte $4.60 seems to be prevailing price. Of course, there are some exceptions to these prices, but they all range within the above quotations for the entire state.

Omaha mills still quote $4.40 to their city trade. They report better business for the past week, with some export in evidence.

The bakers' trade is being supplied on a $3.80 to a $4 basis bulk.

While mill feed has not advanced in price, there is a much better demand. Jobbers and dealers are paying around $22 for bran, $25 for shorts. City mills are obtaining $23 for bran, $26 for shorts at mill door.

Nebraska State Millers' Meeting.

The statewide millers' meeting called for Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 12, was a disappointment as to attendance, only about some two dozen being present. Those present, however, made up in enthusiasm what they lacked in numbers. The meeting was called largely to celebrate the victory of the bleached flour case and to outline steps to guard against any further opposition in this respect and other matters pertinent to the milling trade were discussed.

W. W. Black, of Beatrice, chairman, gave a very interesting talk on the work of the bleaching committee during all the years that the matter has been in court, outlining the work the committee accomplished. The meeting as a whole was largely an open discussion of the court decision and the prospects of business in the future.

H. B. Smith, former secretary of the South Platte Millers' Club, was present, and gave a pleasant talk of his past experience as secretary of the club.

Resolutions were presented and adopted by a rising vote, endorsing and commending the work of the defense committee, and also continuing them in office to still further look after the interests of Nebraska millers. A resolution was also adopted commending in the highest terms the able work of the counsel, Ed. P. Smith, Judge Scarritt and Attorney Elliott.

Those present were: Mr. Hulshizer, of Seward; J. C. Hedge and C. E. Dinsmoor, of Hastings; J. W. Mackie, of Tecumseh; F. E. Gooch and H. E. Roth, of Lincoln; George Hotchkin, of Minden; Mr. Stepanek, Jr., of Friend; Fred Zwonechek, of DeWitt; Charles Schminke, of Nebraska City; Charles Orr, of Clay Center; C. J. Milenz, of Wahoo; W. W. Black and W. C. Black, of Beatrice; C. L. Aller, of Crete; Ernst Meyer, of Superior; J. F. Burgner, of Grand Island; Secretary Don McKay, of Hastings; W. J. Monaghan and C. A. Lewis of the Bemis Omaha Bag Co., and J. T. Bartlett, of Omaha.

NEBRASKA NOTES.

James Shanks, chief millwright of The Wolf Co., is superintending the installation of the machinery in the 75-barrel mill of the Aurora Elevator Co., Aurora, Neb. The mill will probably be ready for operation in six weeks. The plant is to be equipped with ball-bearing roller mills.

James Reeder has severed his connection with the Snyder Roller Mills, which have been purchased by farmers, and is now employed in the Norfolk Mills, Norfolk, Neb.

All briefs in the important case of the Holmesville Mill & Power Co., Holmesville, Neb., against the estate of the Iowa-Nebraska Public Service Co., have been filed. A decision is expected some time this week.

Several improvements have been made in the trading room of the Omaha Grain Exchange. The quotation board, which was formerly only a foot above the floor, has been raised so that the quotations can be seen from all parts of the trading room.

Abie Milling Co., Abie, Neb.: "Are running mill on 12-hour schedule. Flour business is good in nearby territory. Local demand normal volume. Trade in feed is good at strong prices. Growing wheat nearly perfect."

J. Skrdla & Son, Atkinson, Neb.: "Are operating mill 10 hours daily. General demand for flour is dull. Local trade good. Mill feed is brisk and at times we cannot supply demand. Growing wheat condition is good."

York, Neb., reports condition of growing wheat as excellent in its immediate territory. Farmers are optimistic and say that the drop in temperature, which was preceded by snow, did not affect the plants adversely.

The Battle Creek Roller Mills, Battle Creek, Neb., which became the property of Mrs. Fred Scheerger about two years ago, have been purchased by George Scheerger. The new proprietor is in active charge of the plant. The mill will remain under the management of John Vandenberg. Ernst Scheerger will leave the mill to devote his time to farming.

O. A. Cooper has purchased the interest of his son, Guy C. Cooper, in the firm of O. A. Cooper & Son, Humboldt, Neb. Guy Cooper plans to enter some other line of business, but will assist his father until the new crop year. He has been in partnership since 1908. O. A. Cooper has been connected with the grain and milling business in Humboldt for 37 years.

The Wausa Rollers Mills, Wausa, Neb., have been shut down indefinitely by order of the board of directors of the Farmers' Elevator Co., which controls the mill. An effort is being made by the business men of the town to have the directors reconsider their decision to keep the mill idle. Wausa values the mill as an asset, and paid a bonus to the company which formerly operated the plant to keep the mill running.

A complete laboratory has been installed in the plant of the Wells-Abbott-Nieman Co., Schuyler, Neb. An experimental mill is included in the new department and the company now plans to make milling tests of all purchases of wheat. G. E. Nipp, the new head miller, has already taken charge of the operative end of the mill. J. E. Neidhardt, former head miller, will take a trip to the Pacific coast before he makes any definite plans as to the future.

The new mill of the Pierce Milling Co., Pierce, Neb., is now in active operation. The formal opening of the mill was celebrated on March 2, when the plant was thrown open to the townspeople of Pierce. Samples of the product of the new mill were given to each visitor. The mill has a capacity of 250 barrels of flour and a large corn meal plant. The elevator adjoining the mill will hold 20,000 bushels, while the flour warehouse will hold 25 carloads of flour. The mill is electrically driven. The business is under the management of Frank Rainbow, and A. P. Wolcott will represent the company on the road.

Nebraska millers presented O. F. Johnson of Nichols, Neb., with a cash prize of $15 and a silver trophy valued at $250 for having the best five-acre field of winter wheat in Nebraska during the past year. The field of wheat owned by Mr. Johnson yielded 49½ bus. to the acre and the wheat tested 64 lbs. to the bushel. This test was the highest in the state, although several farmers raised larger yields per acre. Nebraska millers started the plan of awarding a prize to the farmer raising the best and most wheat in the state a year ago. The South Platte Millers' Club and the North Nebraska Millers' Protective Association worked together, with the object of bettering the wheat produced in the state. A strict test is made of the farmers' yields who enter the contest. Milling quality of the wheat has equal weight with the judges as the yields. The two millers' organizations in the state plan to make the prize wheat contest an annual affair.

Texas

Dallas, Tex., March 14, 1914.

Local mills characterize present flour business conditions as rather slow, buyers merely ordering for current needs and assuming the usual pre-crop attitude as regards forward commitments. This business is, however, sufficient to keep the local plants on full-time runs.

Out-of-town mills' reports are in a little stronger tone, with a good local demand in most cases. The promising prospects for crops have made way for a great deal of improvements in the smaller as well as the larger cities, and consequently work is plentiful throughout the state, all of which finds an echo in improved demand for breadstuffs.

Mill feed demand has eased off somewhat, owing to the advent of spring weather conditions and the unusually good condition of pastures.

Prices are being well maintained and are quoted as follows, basis delivered Texas common points:

Soft Wheat Flour—Extra high patent, $5.50@5.60; high patent, $5.10@5.35; seconds, $4.50@4.60. Cotton packages.

Hard Wheat Flour—Extra high patent, $5@5.10; high patent, $4.80@4.90; cotton packages. Quotations in wood 20c higher.

Pure Rye Flour—$5.20 in 24-lb. sacks.

Mill Feed—Mill-run in 100-lb. sacks, $28 per ton; shorts in 100-lb. sacks, $31@34 per ton.

Notes.

Crop reports being received are generally good and full of promise for a large yield this coming harvest.

Among the recent Oklahoma charters issued is the Rea & Reed Mill and Elevator Co., Tulsa, Okla. Capital is given as $50,000, with the following named as incorporators: E. R. Coker, O. A. Coker, Tulsa; E. S. Rea, Coffeyville, Kan.

The repeal of the bread ordinance in Dallas has been asked for by S. S. Kirk, a real estate man. This is the ordinance requiring the stamping of the name of the maker and of the weight of all loaves of bread sold and regulating the size of the loaf. The reason given is that the method usually in vogue is that of affixing a paper tag to the loaf, and not a metal tag, and that the former method is unsanitary and in violation of the pure food laws. A lively fight in the matter is looked for.

A. E. Doll has traded his Bunceton Flouring Mill, Bunceton, Mo.

New York

New York, March 16, 1914.

There was somewhat of an improvement in flour sales during the week because mills were disposed to shade prices. The trade were able to make purchases for reasonably prompt shipment at figures they have been bidding for several weeks.

The continuation of the brilliant winter wheat crop prospects and reports that spring wheat seeding had commenced in the southern part of the spring wheat belt offered no encouragement to the trade to make any purchases for future requirements.

Quite a few spring wheat mills loosened up on prices considerably during the week and flour was booked as low as $4.25 jute for immediate shipment and $4.30 jute for shipment within 30 days.

Kansas straights were generally held at $4.20 to $4.25 in sacks, but it is understood that some business was put over at $4.15 jute. There seemed to be a little better inquiry for Kansas flour, and consequently there was a slight improvement in sales, although such business as was done was for prompt shipment.

Spring wheat clears were in fair demand and a moderate amount of business was transacted for prompt shipment. Prices were held at $3.90 to $4 in sacks.

There was still quite a little spot Kansas clear on hand of good quality, which could have been picked up at around $3.50 in sacks, and it is also understood that some business was transacted on fancy grades for immediate shipment at around $3.60 jute.

Soft winter wheat straight was held at $4.30 to $4.40 in barrels. There was no business to note, as the trade recently made purchases to take care of their immediate requirements and are waiting further developments before making additional purchases.

Mill feed was held very firm during the week and prices showed somewhat of an advance again. A fair demand was in evidence. City bran in bulk was held at $27 at the mill.

New York Market Prices.

All prices quoted are the prices at which the trade could purchase in sacks and include brokers' commissions, or receivers' profits and charges:

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $4.50@4.75 in bbls.; straights, $4.40@4.50 in bbls.; clears, $4.15@4.30 in bbls.; low grades, $3@3.30.

Winter Wheat Flour—Patents, $4.90@5.00 in bbls.; straights, $4.30@4.40 in bbls.; clears, $3.75@3.95 in bbls.; low grades, $3.15@3.50.

Kansas Flour—Patents, $4.35@4.65; straights, $4.20@4.35; clears, $3.55@3.70; low grades or low clears, $3.25@3.40.

Mill Feed—Bran, coarse Western spring in 100-lb. sacks, to arrive, $28; standard middlings, $26.75; flour middlings, $29; red dog, to arrive, $30; oil meal, $31@31.50; city feed, bulk bran, $27. 100-lb. sacks, $28; middlings, $27@30; red dog flour, $3.15.

Argentine bran and middlings, 100-lb. sacks, $26 f. o. b. New York.

Notes.

Benjamin Stockman, manager Duluth-Superior Milling Co., Duluth, Minn., was a visitor on 'Change during the week.

Alex. S. Campbell, Austin, Minn.: "We are operating mill from 12 to 18 hours daily. General demand for flour is quiet, with local trade buying in good volume. Our prices on patents are out of line in Eastern markets, but sales of clear to New York are good. We are booking some flour for deferred shipment. Trade in mill feed is good."

Tennessee

Nashville, Tenn., March 16, 1914.

Flour trade with Nashville mills was quiet, although the volume of business was about the same as usual at this time of year. Wheat was irregular, with a rather bearish tone, but did not decline enough to warrant the mills in making any change in quotations. A little better strength was noted toward the end of the week.

There was some new business reported. Buyers are ordering out on contracts very satisfactorily. Buyers are proceeding under the rule of conservatism and no heavy buying is expected by the millers for some time.

A few inquiries from abroad were noted last week, but no sales for export were mentioned, as prices are still out of line.

Some strength was noted in mill feed, and prices were slightly advanced. There seemed to be a good demand and some of the mills reported that they were from a week to 10 days behind on orders.

Nashville Market Prices.

The following prices are f. o. b. Nashville in car lots:

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (basis wood)—Best standard patent, $4.85 per bbl.; high patent, $4.45; half patent, $4.25; choice, $3.85; in cotton bags, 15c per bbl. lower.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (basis jute)—Best patent, $4.25@4.40.

Mill Feed—Bran, $27@28 per ton; middlings and shorts, $29@30; hominy feed, $28@29.

Southeastern Notes.

Stocks on hand for the week, as reported through the Nashville Grain Exchange, were: Wheat, 201,300 bus.; corn, 525,000 bus.; oats, 711,500 bus.; flour, 38,000 hbls. Receipts of grain for the week were 198 cars.

Reports from over the state are to the effect that the growing wheat is in splendid condition. The rains and a light snow the past week have aided the crop materially, the farmers claim, and the outlook is splendid.

Memphis, Tenn., March 14, 1914.

The steady Chicago market has been having its effect, to a certain extent, on flour buyers recently. There have been no large bookings, but there has been an improvement in bookings and in cleaning up old contracts. The demand is good for shipments to country points and will increase as planting operations get in full swing. Reports from the interior are very satisfactory and show stocks with the retail merchants as being light.

The demand for corn meal from both the jobbers and country merchants is not as heavy as is usually the case at this season of the year. This is caused to an extent by the price of meal, which, in comparison with flour, is high. Meal is selling to the country merchants around $3.50@3.60, while a good extra fancy flour can be bought by them at from $4.50 to $4.60, and it is reasonable to suppose that the demand for extra fancy flours will show quite an increase from now on, and will be used largely to take the place for meal.

Corn meal mills seem to be anxious to make sales, and in several instances have offered concessions of 5c to 10c a bbl. Flour mills are refusing concessions, and in most cases flour mills who are established are refusing bookings for over 60 days ahead.

Memphis Market Prices.

Quotations are: High patent, $5.20@5.50; standard patent, $4.80@5; cream meal, basis 38-lb. sacks, $3.10@3.15; standard grade meal, 38-lb. sacks, $2.90@2.95; gray shorts, in sacks, $26. Offerings of bran are light. Mills seem to be short, and are asking top prices, refusing concessions.

Notes.

Harry Glenn, of the Meek Milling Co., Marissa, Ill., is just back from a visit to his mill.

Mr. Craig, vice-president of the Cadick Milling Co. of Grandview, Ind., who spent Sunday here, reports wheat with them as looking fine.

Al. Jung, of the Waterloo (Ill.) Milling Co. is back South again, after a few days spent at the mill. He says the wheat crop is looking fine up in his part of the country.

W. G. McIntire, the well-known flour man of Meridian, Miss., says that we are sure of much better things in south Mississippi than we have had for several years.

A. L. Gilster, vice-president of the Steelevile (Ill.) Milling Co., who formerly traveled in the South and went into the office about a year ago, is again representing his firm as Southern salesman.

M. J. Bouldin, of Clarksdale, Mayor of Clarksdale and manager of the Delta Grocery and Cotton Co., was a recent visitor to Memphis, and reports prospects in the Clarksdale territory as decidedly pleasing.

A. E. Grissom, of Tupelo, Miss., Southern representative of Big Thompson Mill and Elevator Co., Loveland, Colo., and Eaton Mill and Grain Co., Eaton, Colo., which mills are interested in the Southern States Flour Distributing Co., of Memphis, spent a few days here this week in the interest of his firm. Mr. Grissom reports stocks lo wthroughout his territory, the business outlook good, and he expects a decided improvement in business in the near future.

Mississippi

Jackson, Miss., March 14, 1914.

While there has been little flour sold during the week, a very desirable improvement is noticed. Specifications have been furnished freely. Later on there will be quite a few buyers who will want to buy old wheat flour to run them during July and August. Jobbers are pleased over crop outlook.

High Illinois patent is quoted to jobbers at $5.50 to $5.90, with standard patents 50c to 60c and extra fancy $1 to $1.10 less. Indiana mills are offering 20c to 30c under the above prices.

Standard meal, 190-lb. wood, $3.25 to $3.30. This is for better-known brands; some mills are asking 10c to 15c less, some few are asking 5c more. Corn chops, $1.40; bran, $1.28@1.30.

Notes.

B. Kullman, of B. Kullman & Co., wholesale grocers of Natchez, who was recently operated on for appendicitis, is improving rapidly, much to the delight of his friends.

The Natchez Packing Co., which closed down about a year ago, will open for business again in the next week, which is gratifying indeed to all Natchez jobbers.

Iowa

Des Moines, Ia., March 16, 1914.

An unchanged business at steady prices was transacted by mills and mill agents during the past week. Hard winter wheat flour from the Southwest was in improved demand from bakers. Established Kansas brands were held at $4.50 to $4.70. Northwestern patents were quoted at $4.60 to $4.80. Iowa mills held patents at $4.50 to $4.70 delivered.

The mixed-car demand from the Southwest featured the market during the week. Northwestern mills were holding bran and shorts above the figures of the Southwest and local Iowa mills, and in consequence, did a very small trade in mixed cars. Southwestern mills did not appear to be booked up on bran or other mill feeds, for they offered rather freely in mixed cars at unchanged prices.

Iowa mills reported a very brisk demand for feed, and many were unable to fill orders. Prices were strong during the week, especialy on bran. Most mills in the state are running on half to 18-hour schedules. Demand from Eastern states is reported as light, while nearby states are taking in normal amounts. Indiana and Illinois were fair purchasers last week at $4.70 delivered for patents.

At the annual convention of the master bakers reports indicated that most of the bakers present were carrying small stocks of flour for their immediate needs. Many are decidedly bearish on the situation and are inclined to take on flour for current wants only.

Des Moines Market Prices.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $4.50@4.70; straight, $4.30@4.50; fancy clear, $3.50; low-grade clears, $3@3.25.

Spring Wheat Flour—Extreme short patent, $5; family patent, $4.60@4.80; clear, $3.50@3.60; red dog, scarce at $1.65.

Mill Feed—Bran, $24@26 per ton; standard middlings, $26.50@28; flour middlings, $31.50@32.

Iowa Notes.

The Mapleton Milling Co., Mapleton, Ia.: "Are running mill 11 hours daily. Mill feed is scarce and cannot supply demand at times. Flour is showing an improved tone. Nearby trade is taking in somewhat better volume. Local markets good."

Harlan City Roller Mills, Harlan City, Ia.—"Are operating mill 11 hours. Flour business is fair, with all of output absorbed by local trade. A good trade prevails in millfeed. We have a small surplus of straight flour."

The Phoenix Milling Co., Davenport, Ia., is operating mill 11 hours. The mill reports Eastern markets sending in shipping instructions on old contracts in fair shape, but new business as dull. General flour demand fair. Demand for millfeed is brisk.

Shannon & Mott Co., Des Moines, Ia.: "Mill is on half-time schedule. Demand from Eastern markets is light, and our prices are out of line. Flour to nearby states is fair. Local demand is also of usual volume. Are not booking for deferred shipment. Tone of feed is firm, with demand good."

The movement of corn in all sections of Iowa continues of fair proportions. The report of the national Department of Agriculture indicated only fair reserves of the coarse cereal in Iowa, but the supplies in other states was as expected. Iowa farmers do not anticipate any material advances in corn prices before another crop year, and are marketing corn as the condition of the roads allow.

Reports from a number of mills in Iowa indicate a good growing wheat condition. Quite a few mills note a condition of 100 per cent, and say that there has been little or no winter killing. Danger of this is past. Heavy snows of the past month have put plenty of moisture in the soil, and the plant is expected to make a rapid progress during the spring growing season. The Mapleton Miling Co., Mapleton, Ia., says growing wheat condition is good. The Phoenix Milling Co., Davenport, Ia., says reports from its correspondents are that the plant is covered with snow and that no damage was done during the winter. Shannon & Mott Co., Des Moines, says indications are Iowa crop of winter wheat will be a large one.

Flour by Parcel Post in Colorado.

Mills in Colorado are using the parcel post for flour shipments to a greater extent than those in any other state in the country. The Mesa Flour Mill, Grand Junction, Colo., shipped out another 1,000 lbs. of flour to Bluff, Utah, by parcel post. The mill has made several shipments by parcel post, and reports that the flour arrives at destination in good shape. Cost is much less than by express.

Other mills in Colorado are making use of the new government change in parcel post. The larger maximum weight allowed to be sent by parcel post enables the mills to ship a quarter barrel sack.

Carr & Berger have their mill in operation at Glasgow, Mont. Plant is of 50 bbls. capacity.

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"Consignments Our Specialty"

Corn Products Department

Kansas City, Mo., March 16, 1914.

Strength in corn during the past week resulted in an improvement in the trade of Kansas City and Missouri river corn mills. Prices were held steady during the week, with the undertone in the market bullish. In some instances mills advanced quotations 5 cents per 100 pounds.

A fair demand for meal was in evidence, principally from Southern states. Shipping instructions on old contracts are being received in fair shape, especially from Louisiana and Texas. New sales of meal were made on a basis of $1.60 for cream corn meal in small paper sacks. Standard meal sold at 15c below prices of cream meal.

The consumption of meal in the South is increasing as the preparations for spring planting progress. Dealers in the Southeastern cotton states report a better demand from the retailers, but stocks of jobbers are sufficient for present needs, and they are not replenishing. An improvement is expected when planting is general.

Texas made fair purchases of meal in straight cars. A small mixed-car business was done with Southwestern states, but generally interior mills are placing most of the business in Kansas, Oklahoma and Arkansas. Illinois and Iowa mills are underbidding Kansas City mills on trade in New Orleans and other large Southern centers. Kansas City mills are altogether out of line in Northern centers, Northern corn belt mills getting all of this business.

Chop trade was lighter during the week. Mills quoted chop 1 to 2 cents higher for the week, but the advances had an adverse effect on new trade. Arkansas took chop in fair volume. Carlot sales to Kansas were less than a week ago. Chop was quoted at $1.25 to $1.28. The kiln-dried product is worth about 5 cents more.

Brewers' goods continue in light demand. Local brewers are not taking any grits, most of them having a supply on hand or are using substitutes.

Following quotations for corn products, basis f. o. b. Kansas City, for shipment within 30 days, either in straight or mixed cars, were reported by Missouri River corn millers last week: Cream corn meal, in small cotton or paper sacks, kiln-dried and degerminated, $1.60@1.65 per 100; coarse hominy grits, in 100-lb. bags, $1.60@1.65 per 100; brewers' grits in 100-lb. bags, $1.55@1.65 per 100; corn chop in 100-lb. burlap bags, natural, $1.25@1.28 per 100; corn bran in 100-lb. bags, $1.10 per 100.

Minneapolis, Minn., March 14, 1914.

Conditions in the corn products market were unchanged as compared with the previous week, and prices remain practically the same. Corn meal, granulated, white, $3.40@3.50; corn meal, granulated, yellow, $3.40@3.50; coarse corn meal and cracked corn, $21.50@21.75 per ton bulk; ground feed, corn and oats mixed, $21.75@22.50 per ton bulk.

New York, March 14, 1914.

There appeared to be a little more activity in the corn goods market during the week, and it is understood that the demand was somewhat better Prices were steadily held.

Current quotations are: Meal, kiln-dried export, $3.35 in sacks; fine yellow, $1.45@1.50; coarse, $1.40@1.45; hominy, $3.70; granulated yellow, $3.65: corn flour, $1.65. Brewers' goods: Meal, $1.64; grits, $1.65; flakes, $2.

Dallas, Texas, March 14, 1914.

Corn products trade is reported fair, with prices held steady. While orders are mostly for current shipment, some mills report a goodly number of forward orders on their books.

Current prices are as follows: Standard wheat, 65@66c per 35-lb. cotton sacks, with halves quoted at 33@35c; corn chops, $1.55 in 100-lb. sacks; white corn bran, $1.20.

Cincinnati, O., March 15, 1914.

There was no change in the corn products department market. Some large carlot orders were received this week, owing to the easiness of the market. The cash corn market has taken on a little firmer tone this week and the dealers are predicting that there will be an advance in the market shortly. The total receipts of corn this week aggregated 242 cars. Quotations are: Corn meal, $1.30@1.35; corn chop, $1.25@1.30.

New Orleans, March 14, 1914.

Corn and corn products were steady last week, at prices prevailing the week previous. The demand was better on account of cold weather and the developments in the country, especially in the sugar districts where planters are turning their attention to stock raising and corn planting. Corn products jobbers say the outlook is improving, in spite of the bank failures in Mississippi and Southern Louisiana. Northern capital is coming in rapidly, taking up cut over pine and reclaimed lands, and wherever they go the chief articles of their commissary are corn meal, grits and hominy. This development, with the establishment of drainage and levee camps at numerous places in the Gulf states, has held up the demand in spite of bad country conditions. The following were ruling quotations for corn goods in barrels, carlots f. o. b. New Orleans: Cream meal, $3.50@3.60 per bbl.; standard meal, $3.35@3.40 per bbl.; corn meal, $3.50@3.65 per bbl.; grits, $3.70@3.85 per bbl.; hominy, $3.80@3.90 per bbl.; chops, $1.40@1.50 per 100.

Nashville, Tenn., March 16, 1914.

Corn prices were lower last week and as a result millers reduced prices on corn products. One of the features in the trade last week was the reopening of the corn mill at the Liberty Company's plant in Nashville, one of the largest corn mills in this section. For the present the mill is being operated on a rather irregular schedule. Practically no contracts for corn products are noted and the immediate shipment rule controls.

Millers are quoting f. o. b. Nashville in 96-lb. bags as follows: Best bolted meal, $1.55@1.65; pearl meal and grits, $1.65@1.75.

Aunt Jemima Mills Co. Increases.

The Aunt Jemima Mills Co., St. Joseph, Mo., has awarded contract for machinery to double the output of the mill and increase the capacity of the flour mill. Work on the installation of the new machinery will be started soon, and finished before the beginning of the new crop movement. H. S. Malsness, Kansas City representative of Nordyke & Marmon, secured order for machinery.

The capital of the Aunt Jemima Mills Co. was increased when the company was re-incorporated under its present name. It formerly operated as the Davis Milling Co. It makes a specialty of Aunt Jemima pancake flour and cereal foods. The flour mill now has an output of 1,000 bbls.

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DARK RYE FLOUR
LIGHT RYE FLOUR
RYE MEAL
PUMPERNICKLE RYE
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR
PEARL CORN MEAL

GRANULATED CORN MEAL
(White or Yellow)
HOMINY
CORN OR OATS FEED
HOMINY FEED
CHICK MEALS
HEN MEAL
MIXED SCRATCH FEED
BRAN, SHORTS, MIDDLINGS
CORN OR OATS
(Sacked or Bulk)

Plymouth

THE PLYMOUTH MILLERS, Le Mars, Iowa

New Orleans

New Orleans, March 14, 1914.

The volume of flour sales was not as large as this time last year, yet there was a healthy undertone to the market and jobbers were rather encouraged by the outlook. The marines have established their camp at the naval station and some large military forces are also expected to make camp on the same reservation. This, with continued demand for flour from the Mexican oil fields and those of North Louisiana, give bright prospects for future orders.

Kansas and other hard wheat mills captured the bulk of the orders last week, outstripping both the hard spring and soft winter wheat districts by a good margin. Minneapolis flours and those of the Northwest generally were discounted by the Kansas mills from 20c to 30c a bbl., thus shutting out the Northwest. Kansas high patents were freely offered at $4.20@4.30 per bbl., with a few mills asking $4.30@4.40 for April-May delivery. The first-named figures were for immediate shipment. The major part of the trading was done for immediate delivery by straights at $4@4.15 per bbl. in cottons. Values in wood were from 20c to 30c per bbl. above the cotton figures. Clears had a fair market from macaroni factories at prices prevailing the week previous. Hard wheat mills generally were making concessions.

Minneapolis mills, on the other hand, were holding values firmly on an advance of 10@15c per bbl. for deferred shipments. Patents for March and the last half of February were selling at $4.60, with few takers, while the demand for April-May patent flours in 98-lb. cotton sacks was $4.75@4.85.

Soft winter flours were quoted at $4.60@4.75 for patents. Straights and extra fancys did a better than average business, most of which came from the country and Latin America. Venezuela merchants were making feelers for a steamship line to New Orleans offering a large tonnage of flour if connections could be made with this port. Guatemala and Honduras seemed to be ready for orders also, the coast section showing signs of much development. Practically all the stocks of flour in Ceiba were destroyed by the conflagration on Wednesday, and this will enhance the demand from the north coast of Honduras, as Ceiba was the depot for that district.

Mill feed prices were soaring last week and reached the highest level this season. Brans were quoted at $1.38 per 100 in cotton sacks, both for hard and soft winter wheats, and shorts went to $1.65@1.70 per 100. Jobbers here regard the ascent as temporary and expect lower prices next month. The demand was practically nothing, as everybody who can do without buying is holding off. The dairy demand for shorts is increasing remarkably. Stocks of mill feed here are fairly heavy, so jobbers will not have to replenish for at least 30 days.

BURRELL

Engineering and Construction Company

1102 Webster Building

CHICAGO

Designers and Builders of Fireproof Grain Elevators and Mills.

Illinois

Chicago, Ill., March 13, 1914.

The Chicago flour market during the past seven days has been slow and very unsatisfactory. Although some of the brokers and jobbers report a moderate volume of business, trade on the whole is dull. Mills made fewer sales than during the previous week and production was slightly in excess of bookings. Prices are unchanged, but the buying side of the flour market refuse to purchase at present values. Stocks of flour in all quarters are exceptionally small. If shipping directions were received in any volume millers claim that the orders now on their books would soon be cleaned up, and speculators and jobbers are holding the smallest stocks of flour that they have for a number of years past. At the moment, with cash wheat and flour both lacking in demand and prospects of the growing crop most gratifying, flour buyers in general can see nothing to warrant their taking on a large line of flour, with a satisfactory profit in the future only a probability. The bookings of flour were chiefly of straights and good strong clears.

Scattering bids are received from week to week on foreign account for patents and bakers' patents. Offers are considerably out of line, however, and but few sales are being made, although millers contend that these inquiries will lead to an increased export volume in the near future.

Good, strong Northwestern first clear continues to be a scarce article in this market and at the present time is in better demand than any other grade of flour. Mills have very much curtailed their offerings on flour of this quality; especially is this true for deferred shipment. Offerings for the most part are for immediate or prompt delivery. Very seldom can a mill be found that is willing to quote for 60 or even 30-day shipment.

Rye flour at the moment, so to speak, is a "drug on the market." Millers of this commodity claim that buyers are able to book at values which are so low that they represent almost the cost price. Offers continue to pour in very much in excess of sales.

A feature of the market during the week was the strength and demand for millfeed. Especially is this true of spring and winter wheat bran, and local millers report their ability to dispose of their production at figures materially in excess of values a week ago.

Buckwheat flour sales during the week were comparatively light at basis of $2.75 per hundred in 100-lb. grain sacks delivered. Stocks on hand to be carried over into next season are reported small.

Chicago Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Special brands (basis wood), $5.50 per bbl.; standard patents (basis jute), $4.10@4.30; straight, $3.80@4; first clears, $3.30@3.60; second clears, $2.60@2.80.

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $4@4.20; straight, $3.80@4; fancy clears, $3.30@3.60; standard clears, $3.05@3.30.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $4.10@4.20; straight, $3.90@4; fancy clears, $3.30@3.50;; low grade, $3.15@3.35; Michigan, 10c higher; patent, $4.20@4.35; straight, $4.05@4.15.

Mill Feed (100-lb. sacks)—Spring wheat bran, $24; standard middlings, $23.50: red dog, $27.50.

Rye Flour (in jute)—White, $2.80@3; dark, $2.30@2.60.

Coast Flour—Patent, $b.55@4.70; straight, $4.30@4.50.

White corn meal is quoted at $1.50@1.55 in 100-lb. cotton sacks in car lots delivered, and yellow corn meal, $1.50. Corn flour is offered at $1.45 bulk.

Federation Meeting on April 10.

The annual meeting of directors and delegates of the Millers' National Federation will be held at Hotel La Salle, Chicago, Friday, April 10, the first session beginning promptly at 10 o'clock.

At this meeting the officers will submit reports covering the year's work and directors will be elected to succeed those whose terms expire.

Chicago Notes.

Thomas A. Harney and William Legner were recently elected members of the Chicago Board of Trade.

E. S. Conklin, the genial proprietor of the Marcellus Milling Co., Marcellus, Mich., spent several days in Chicago during the week, renewing old acquaintances.

While tariffs for the opening of lake navigation will be issued to take effect March 15, it is reported that owing to the large amount of ice in the straits the first boats will not sail until probably the middle of April.

The next regular meeting of the Flour Men's Club will be held on Wednesday, March 18, at which time it is expected the committee appointed by John M. Stephan, president, to draft new by-laws, will have the same ready for presentation to the organization.

It is reported that Chicago's wheat speculative trade during the past three months is the least it has been for three years during the same period. Shipments of wheat from chief points continue small, which is indicative of only moderate cash demand.

Among recent Chicago visitors were A. L. Goetzmann, secretary and manager of the Listman Mill Co., La Crosse, Wis.; Charles Goldstein, of Winnipeg, Canada, a member of the grain exchange; J. D. Vaughn, sales manager of Stillman Wright & Co., Berlin, Wis., and Hugh Hughes, a Minneapolis grain dealer.

The New Century Co. have just completed the installation of an up-to-date flour laboratories in the country. The laboratory is under the supervision of R. F. Kilthau, registered chemist, assisted by H. R. Lindberg and F. J. Neugebauer, who have both for some time past been engaged in laboratory work. Analytical and baking tests are made on a large scale in this laboratory daily.

Oppose Compulsory Inspection.

The compulsory inspection of grain in Kansas is not favored by the Kansas Co-Operative Grain Dealers' Association. Resolutions opposing compulsory grain inspection, but favoring optional inspection under federal or state supervision were adopted at the annual convention of the organization in Abilene last week.

The association adopted a resolution asking the Public Utilities Commission of Kansas to secure a favorable export rate on wheat from Kansas points to Galveston. It is claimed that present export rates are extremely discriminatory.

These officers were elected: J. A. Lyons, Langdon, president; D. Sommer, Abilene, vice president; G. W. Lawrence, Larned, secretary-treasurer.

The Goshen Milling Co., Goshen, Ind., reports a very active demand for feed. The mill reports: "We cannot begin to fill anywhere near all of our orders for feed. Mills at Elkhart and Goshen are on 18-hour schedule. Flour business to local trade is good. Eastern market are quiet. Growing wheat condition is good."

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia, March 14, 1914.

Buying this week has been confined to immediate shipment for both flour and feed, but has been very good. Brokers have been getting as high as $29 in sacks for bran from junction points, although the mills have been quoting around $27.50@28 in sacks. As soon as the snow goes the demand for feed will stop. Have had lots of snow, but it is going away gradually, and all hope no rain will come for a week at least. If it does will have bad floods. A great many of the buyers are holding off to see what the floods will amount to, as they are in the flood district. This time last year the farmers had nearly all their spring plowing done, but as yet this year have done nothing at all in that line.

The mills and elevators report the receipts of wheat as being very large, on account of the good hauling over the snow. It is bringing 85@96c, according to locality.

Philadelphia Market Prices.

Prices f. o. b. Philadelphia in full or mixed cars:

Flour—Spring patent (basis wood), $4.60@4.75; straight, $4.35@4.50; clear, $4.10@4.30; low grade, in jute, $3.10@3.20.

Winter patent (basis wood), $4.50@4.90; straight, $4.15@4.40; clear, $3.85@4.10; extra, $3.65@3.75.

Kansas patent (basis 98-lb. cotton or 140-lb. jute), $4.40@4.70; straight, $4.20@4.45; clear, $3.65@3.90.

Western rye in sacks, $3.40@3.60; Pennsylvania rye in wood, $3.50@3.60.

Feed—Spring, in 100-lb. sacks, red dog, $29@30; flour middlings, $28@28.50; standard middlings, $27@27.50; bran, $29@29.50; Kansas middlings, 100-lb. sacks, $31@32; bran, $28@29; winter middlings, bulk, $29; bran, $29@29.50.

Notes.

Thieves entered the flour mill of Walter Reynolds, at Ellandale, Del., and stole a lot of flour.

The mill and warehouse belonging to Arthur Huston, of Hogestown, Pa., burned with loss of $15,000.

A. P. Husband, of Chicago, secretary of the Millers' National Federation, was on 'Change last week.

Aaron Y. Coates, for many years a flour and feed dealer in Frankford, Philadelphia, died at the age of 85.

A. G. King, formerly salesman for Bernet, Craft & Kauffman, is now traveling the whole United States for the Lindsborg (Kan.) Milling and Elevator Co.

An insect that has been destroying a great deal of wheat in bins in Eastern Pennsylvania, has been pronounced the Angoumois grain moth. So say our Harrisburg authorities.

Pennsylvania raised in 1913 21,862,000 bus. of wheat, 5,180,000 bus. of buckwheat, 4,900,000 bus. of rye, 35,774,000 bus. of oats, 57,057,000 bus. of corn and 4,146,000 tons of hay. And still they think we are not an agricultural state.

No Effect on North Dakota Regulation.

The bleached flour decision of the Supreme Court will not have any effect on pure food regulations in North Dakota, according to Professor Ladd, official in charge of food and drug inspection. Professor Ladd says that the North Dakota law states specifically that the adding of any substance injurious or deleterious to the health of the consumer is prohibited from being offered for sale. Regulations forbidding the manufacture of bleached flour will continue in effect.

Minnesota

Minneapolis, Minn., March 14, 1914.

All the Northwest mills are complaining of the unusually dull condition of the flour trade. Not only are new orders hard to get, but shipping directions on old orders are not coming in as fast as they should, or as fast as the mills would like to see them. The trade all over seems to be extremely bearish and are only buying when compelled to, and only in very limited quantities. This gives a very draggy feeling to the trade, and makes it seem even worse than it really is. Some of the millers are inclined to think that if wheat prices would break 2 or 3 cents it would bring in a nice lot of business on account of so many buyers having made up their minds to wait for a break. It often happens, however, that under such circumstances buyers just step back a little further and continue their "watchful waiting" policy. The more conservative of the large millers prefer to curtail their capacities rather than have a big volure of business and sell at greatly reduced prices. Fancy clears are in fairly good demand, but other grades are going begging. Some low grade has been worked for export, but our prices on the higher grades are fully a shilling out of line. However, conditions change quickly, and the mills are keeping in touch with the other side in the hope that they may find a much needed outlet for their surplus.

With mill feed in such excellent demand, the Northwest mills feel disposed to book freely at present prices, but are unable to do so on account of the uncertainty of the flour demand. Not knowing whether they will be able to run steady or not, they are afraid to sell feed very far ahead. The market has experienced a further advance during the past week. Quick or prompt shipment bran was almost unpurchasable, and those who had a car or two to spare for immediate shipment received as high as $24 and $24.25 Minneapolis. March shipment bran is nominally held at $23.75, and brokers are bidding $23 for first half April or 30-day shipment. May bran is being taken up by brokers at $21.50. Flour middlings and red dog remain practically on the same basis as last week, although there seems to be a strong feeling for middlings, and the general sentiment is that this grade will prove a good purchase at present prices. Most of the mills are sold ahead through April, and feel doubtful as to their ability to deliver feed against sales unless the flour trade picks up soon.

Minneapolis Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—First patents, sacks, $4.35@4.50; second patents, sacks, $4@4.20; first clears, sacks, $3@3.30; second clears, sacks, $2.40@2.50.

Mill Feeds—Bran in 100-lb. sacks, $23.50@24; standard middlings, in 100-lb. sacks, $22@22.50; flour middlings, in 100-lb. sacks, $24@25; red dog, in 140-lb. sacks, $25@26.

Cash Wheat Market.

A big decrease in Minneapolis wheat receipts was recorded for the week just closed. This made a strong and steady tone to the cash market. There was a good demand for the choice grades, and a fair demand for the lower qualities. Premiums continue firm, both on spot wheat and wheat to arrive. No. 1 hard wheat sold at 3½c over May. Blue Stem No. 1 Northern sold for 1@2½c over May, and velvet chaff No. 1 Northern for 1@1½c above. No. 2 sold at ½c over May to 1c under. No. 3 sold at 1½@4c under May. No. 2 hard Montana was quoted at May price to 2c discount. No. 1 Durum brought 90@90½c and No. 2 Durum 88@88½c.

Northwestern Notes.

The Barber Milling Co. of Minneapolis has shut down for several weeks, during which time some necessary repairs have been made.

Marcus Johnson has dismantled his flour mill at Pipestone, Minn., and has moved the equipment to Forsyth, Montana, where he is building a 250-bbl. mill, which he will have ready for operation this spring.

H. C. Garvin, manager of the Bay State Milling Co., of Winona, Minn., was a Minneapolis visitor during the week. He reports business quiet, but they have so far been able to keep the mill running full time, mostly on old orders.

The Russell-Miller Milling Co. are building a new 300-bbl. mill at Sidney, Montana. This will be their third mill in that state. Sidney is just across the line from North Dakota, where that company owns a large number of mills and elevators.

Thos. F. Blake, former manager of the Maney Milling Co., of Omaha, Neb., was a visitor in Minneapolis Friday. Mr. Blake has a number of propositions under consideration, and will probably decide on one or the other of them within the next week or so.

Farmers have begun planting spring wheat in Akron, Iowa, just across the state line from Sioux Falls, S. D., according to a telegram received from the latter town. The farmers as far north as Lake Preston, S. D., will also be busy seeding next week if the present mild weather continues.

The Northwestern mills were well represented at the convention of the Iowa Master Bakers' Association held at Burlington, Ia., last Thursday. Some of the larger mills had as many as four or five salesmen in attendance, but practically no business was done—it was just a case of making friendships faster. Their next meeting will be held at Cedar Rapids in 1915.

The Eagle Roller Mill Co. of New Ulm, Minn., will install a 500 h. p. turbine engine some time during the fore part of the month of May. The machine will be built by the Allis-Chalmers Co. of Milwaukee, and will be the first of its kind in that part of the state. On account of the limited space in their boiler room it will be necessary for the Eagle Roller Mill Co. to build an addition in which to house the new engine. They will also install several additional boilers, and will double the capacity of their present rye mill.

The Spady & Sons Millling Co., Stanford, Mont., is rapidly overhauling its mill and plants to have it in operation within 30 days.

KANSAS CITY AND SOUTHWEST.

(Continued from page 10.)

the Kansas City Feed Control were visitors on the Kansas City Board of Trade last week. Mr. Fitz said that unless manufacturers of feed ceased to offer less than standard weight packages for sale, some action would be taken at the next session of the legislature. He said that much bran and shorts were found packed in 98-lb. and even as low as 90-lb. sacks in the mining sections of the state. Mr. Fitz is making an educational campaign to eliminate the less than standard weight packages, and this is succeeding largely.

W. J. and Harry J. Kaull of F. M. Kaull & Sons, Glen Elder, Kan., have purchased the mill of the Simpson Milling Co., Simpson, Kan., from Charles Reich and J. W. Nelson. Improvements are being made in the mill and an electric motor is being installed in the power plant. The motor will be held in reserve and used only when the water power is low. J. W. Nelson, former part owner, will continue as manager of the mill. Mr. Nelson reports: "Mill is on 12-hour schedule. Flour trade is rather dull, with demand from local territory fair to good. Eastern markets are out of line, jobbers' views 20c under our price. Feed is in good local demand."

Wichita

Wichitan, Kan., March 14, 1914.

The wheat market remains practically the same as last week. Reports of damage by wind have come in, but when traced down there is nothing to them—the fine growing condition of the wheat keeps the market from advancing, and with only 15 weeks until harvest there is not much of an advance looked for. Receipts continue good, the mills are not taking on much and using their stocks of wheat on hand. Some sales were made during the week as high as 92c basis Kansas City, but only a car or two. Texas is taking most of the wheat, but as their wheat will be on the market in 11 weeks they won't take very much more and will leave practically no competition. Export continues to take some of the wheat, but bids are not very strong.

Flour market remains quiet; some sales have been made to Eastern markets, but stocks are low and this undoubtedly accounts for the increased buying. Mills continue to run a little better than half time. Good Kansas patents bringing from $4.40 to $4.60. Not much export business is being worked. With the opening of lake and rail navigation there should be an increase in the flour business in the East.

The feed situation is very strong. Millers are unable to supply the demand for bran, and quite a number of mills are buying feed. There is not quite as much demand for shorts as there is bran. Prices are stronger and there should be a good demand for tht next month or so. Straight bran bringing from $1.15 to $1.20 in straight cars. White shorts selling around $1.50.

Notes.

Mr. E. F. Newing, the well known exporter of Galveston, Texas, spent Tuesday in Wichita getting a line on the new crop and conditions in general. From all reports he has received and from what he has seen, it looks as if the Southwest was due for a big year, and especially so from the exporters' standpoint.

Mr. W. W. Deck, of Citizens' Mill & Elevator Co., Weatherford, Okla., stopped off in Wichita on his way home from Kansas City. Mr. Deck reports business slow; not much doing in grain or milling. He is pleased with the prospects for the growing wheat and says in Western Oklahoma the wheat is in the best condition he has ever seen it.

The Public Utilities Commission have called a conference of parties interested in the reduction in rates to the Gulf for export at Hutchinson, Kan., March 21. This is in line with the petitions sent out by the Wichita Board of Trade, in which they are agitating a reduction of 10c in the export rate.

The mill of the Peru Milling Co., Peru, Ind., will be shut down April 1 for a period of 30 to 40 days. A complete change in the machinery of the plant will be made. The mill is now running on a 12-hour schedule. Flour trade is quiet. A good trade is reported in mill feed. Condition of growing wheat could not be better.

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Flour when matured shows a mellowed gluten of increased expansibility, loses its yellow vegetable coloring matter and attains its highest baking efficiency. **Matured Flour** produces a loaf of greater volume, finer texture and better color. It is a natural product, in a condition to render its fullest bread value to the consumer.

The active agent of the **Perfect Flour Maturing System** is a stable, finished product easily controlled, regular in its treatment, does not stain the fibre or discolor the impurities of a low grade flour, nor does it impart a gray, blue, or dead color, nor a rancid odor to flour.

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Our licenses, at our cost, with our attorneys, will be defended and protected against any or all suits or actions that may be brought against them involving their right to the use of the System or Appliances.

We Invite Inquiries and Correspondence from Interested Millers

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Wheat on the Farms Roads are Impassable Flour Orders Delayed

Plant of Concordia Milling Co., Concordia, Kans., Built by

There are many mills which need more **wheat storage** to carry over the periods when wheat supplies dry up because there is no chance for farmers to deliver wheat. Same condition applies to car shortages.

Concrete re-inforced storage tanks will solve this problem for you.

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construing the Pure Food Law, says that flour and other food need not be proven to have actually injured health to bring it under the ban of the law, but that it must be proven to at least have the possibility of injuring before it can be condemned.

The use of the mechanically operated Electrical Process avoids the possibility of injuring the strength and quality of the flour, or the health of any consumer, or of otherwise violating the Pure Food Law.

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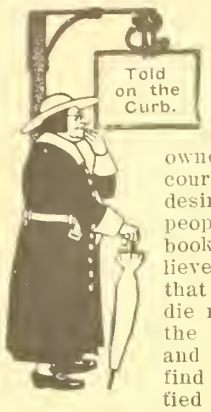

Surplus money can be dissipated in a variety of ways to suit the particular and peculiar ideas of the owners; that is, of course, should they so desire. The majority of people need no guide book in the matter. Believers in the theory that it is a crime to die rich, and who want the quickest, easiest and surest way, will find their want satisfied in the method of securely wrapping it up in an old newspaper and dropping it in the river. Should no river be handy a furnace will answer just as well.

To those, however, who prefer a more round about way we would suggest the purchase of a flour mill and making $4-a-barrel flour out of 99c wheat. Of course, some little effort will have to be expended in doing this, but it is a sure money-losing proposition. Spice can be added to the experiment by reducing the price to the buyers' level occasionally.

Giving the flour away when entering a new territory, so that the local mills haven't even a look in, is another enjoyable and result-producing method. Should you tire of this diversion after a while, offer a cash prize to the first buyer who lays down on a contract when the market declines. A lot of fun will be found in trying to guess who the first one will be.

Selling flour with a guarantee against a subsequent decline in wheat affords another joyous pastime.

If you have exhausted these methods and still have any money left, you might try selling on as long a time as possible. Be careful in doing so, however, to pick out the most irresponsible buyers as otherwise a few misguided ones might accidentally pay up and thus spoil the game. The object of this method is to see who lasts the longer—you or the buyer.

Of course, the plant should be heavily mortgaged and interest allowed to lap over several periods, as it is one of the pleasures of the business to show the sheriff around when he comes. It is a good plan to keep several cans of metal polish handy so when he does put in an appearance you can help to brighten up the occasion by polishing his star and thus show people that you have succeeded in your enterprise. On these occasions sheriffs are usually tame and easily handled, so there will be no danger of any fatality in connection with the proceeding.

We believe that the above will prove some of the surest and divertingest ways of dissipating surplus capital as well as providing a most riotous ending to any man's career, so that when the inevitable ending comes his friends may have the pleasure of placing the epitaph on his tomb: "He did his Damnedest. Angels could do no more."

John F. Meyer, head of the St. Louis milling firm which bears his name tells the following on a physician friend of his: One dark, wintry night, after the doctor had retired, his door bell rang. He arose, thrust his head out of the window and asked: "Who's there?" A voice in the darkness replied: "It's negro Mose, Doctor. I's got a turrible cold and pains all up and down my back. Can't you give me somethin'?" "Yes," replied the doctor. "Wait a minute." Rather than go down to the door, the doctor went to his desk and wrote out a prescription. Then, owing to the darkness, he picked up a rubber band, took a small lump of coal from the scuttle and fastened the prescription to it. "There, Mose," he said to the negro, out of the window. "Go home and take THAT." The negro went home and took—THE COAL. He recovered rapidly.

Peyton T. Carr, president of the Kehlor Flour Mills Co., St. Louis, has many applications for employment, but a recent request for work by a middle-aged negro was about the most startling in his experience. Hat in hand, the job-seeker shuffled into Mr. Carr's presence and asked for work. "I's a plantation nigger," he said, "and come from Memphis. I's a good worker, 'boss,' but jus' couldn't stan' dat 'stravagant way ob libbin they forced me to on my last job." "What was the trouble?" asked Mr. Carr, smiling. "I don' 'xactly know, 'boss,'" replied the negro, scratching his head, "but libbin' was so 'stravagant down there I jus' couldn't save any money. After working eight weeks I counted up and I lacked jus' $2 of havin' 40 cents." Mr. Carr was so stunned by this reply that he told the negro he ought to work in a bank. "But not on the books," he added.

While in New York recently, Oswald Graves, St. Louis representative of Shearson, Hamill & Co., met a German friend who had been in the United States only a few days and was seeing the metropolis. He expressed a desire to visit the Stock Exchange and Mr. Graves obtained tickets to the gallery. After watching the brokers for some time, the German turned to Mr. Graves with a puzzled expression on his face and remarked: "Where are those $50,000 and $60,000 'seats' I have heard so much about? I certainly would like to see them."

Though somewhat strange to relate, a member of the Southwestern milling industry reached his home the other night in an unusually jovial frame of mind.

With a wisdom born of experience, however, his better half refrained from any comment, preferring to let the announcement as to the cause come as a voluntary contribution. Her reward came during the supper hour.

"Well, my dear," said the miller, "there's a better time in store for us. I have hired a man at a salary of $100 per month to do all my worrying for me."

His wife smiled while visions of the rigid economy in vogue in the household for the past months rose before her. "Do you think you will be able to pay him?" she questioned.

"I should worry—nit," came the reply, "that's his business."

Cuba and the West Indies are constantly taking heavier amounts of corn and other coarse grain. The trade to these islands by Baltimore corn handlers is large.

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Scene in Cash Grain Department of
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Hi-Grade Milling Wheat
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Alfalfa Department

Kansas City, Mo., March 16, 1914.

Higher prices for corn and other coarse grains, a strengthening tone in alfalfa meal and alfalfa hay placed the alfalfa mixed feed markets on a higher basis during the past week. Advances of 50c to $1 were recorded in alfalfa grain mixed feeds, while alfalfa molasses feeds sold at steady to 50c higher prices. Meal had a better tone throughout the week, and in a very few instances prices were raised 50c per ton. Alfalfa hay was also higher, due to the better shipping demand.

The better tone in meal developed principally on No. 1. Mixers are beginning to realize that the visible supply of No. 1 alfalfa hay in the hands of meal mills is exceedingly light, and that the supply of No. 1 meal will be short before the new crop. One large local dealer who is in constant touch with most of the mills in Colorado says that the total visible supply of No. 1 hay in mill warehouses at this time is not to exceed 1,000 tons, which is far short of their needs. New crop hay is not expected on the market for at least three months. Mixers have little or no No. 1 meal on hand, and have only small quantities on contracts. In face of a good mixed alfalfa feed demand, the meal market has been dull for the past month. Mixers have been exhausting their supplies of meal in warehouses and on contracts, until local dealers say that they will have to enter the market for supplies. A strong market and a greatly increased demand is looked for.

The outlook for the mixed feed demand is considered bright until the next corn crop is harvested. Mixers will have to replenish stocks of meal, and for this reason local dealers are maintaining prices and are refusing to sell at a lower basis.

The storms in the East of a fortnight ago improved volume of trade in grain mixed feeds. Dairymen, especially those in Pennsylvania, took quite a few cars. Grain mixed feeds advanced to $26 per ton, with the undertone in the market still upward. Alfalfa molasses feeds were also in good demand. Prices range from $19 to $20.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Range of prices of sales on the Kansas City market during the past week was as follows:

Alfalfa Meal—Choice, nominally $21@21.50; No. 1, $18.50@18.50; No. 2, $17.50@18.

Alfalfa Molasses Feed—No. 1, $20.50@21.50; No. 2, $20.50; standard, $19.50.

Alfalfa Grain Molasses Feeds—$24.50@25.75; alfalfa grain, dry mixed, $25.25@27.

Alfalfa Hay—Fancy, $17@17.50; choice, $16@16.50; No. 1, $15@15.50; No. 2, $12@13; No. 3, $9.50@11.50; standard, $13.50@14.50.

ALFALFA LEAVES.

Work on an alfalfa meal plant will soon be started in Avondale, Colo., a suburb 11 miles from Pueblo. The plant will be of rather large capacity and will grind alfalfa hay exclusively. No effort will be made to make mixed feeds. The meal mill will be equipped with a 100-horsepower electric motor and will be ready for operation next fall. It will secure power from a Pueblo company which is now building an extension. Great quantities of alfalfa are raised in and around Avondale. Farmers have a large surplus over their needs and are supporting the plan for an alfalfa mill.

Reports from Kansas indicate a very large acreage to alfalfa. Farmers have an unusually large amount of alfalfa seed on hand, and the demand for the seed is not heavy, because of the general record crop. This is inducing many farmers to plant. The past winter has been a favorable one to the alfalfa sown in the autumn months. The ground contains more than a normal amount of moisture and the spring growing season will be unusually rapid.

Chicago, Ill., March 16, 1914.

The week in alfalfa products closed featureless, with demand slow but steady and values unchanged. Springlike weather is prevailing, stocks about normal for this market—which is never a good feed market—and no revival of trade is hoped for. Alfalfa feed, molasses and grain mixed is offered at $24 per ton in 100-lb. sacks in carlots, f. o. b. Chicago, and alfalfa feed, containing alfalfa meal and molasses, at $21. Alfalfa hay is offered all the way from $15 to $20 per ton for hay of the choice pea green variety, in carloads delivered.

Cincinnati, O., March 15, 1914.

There is a good demand for all descriptions of alfalfa products and the market displayed a firm tone this week. Large orders are being shipped to the Southern territory. The firmness of the cash hay market also brought about a 50c increase in the price of the products. Alfalfa hay is selling fairly well. Quotations are: Grain mixed alfalfa feed, $28@28.50; mixed feed, $27@27.50; molasses feed, $26.50@27.

Nashville, Tenn., March 16, 1914.

Dealers report the alfalfa market rather quiet. Stocks are light and the demand only fair, although no change in prices are noted. Some of the dealers here report that several shipments recently arrived in a damaged condition and that for that reason they have "quit fooling with it." The local crop is very light, and most of the alfalfa sold here is brought from the West. Quotations are around $22.50 to $23.50 for Western stocks, with local alfalfa selling from $2 to $4 less per ton. Alfalfa molasses and dry feeds range from $28 to $31 per ton, with only a moderate demand reported.

New Orleans, March 14, 1914.

Embargoes on alfalfa hay were removed last week by all lines except the Illinois Central and the Louisiana Railway and Navigation Co. This relieved the tension to a certain degree and caused a stimulus to business. Choice hay was offered freely at $20@21 per ton, with meal at $23.50. The market has been flooded with off-color meal for some weeks, so that choice meals are getting a little the worst of it in prices for the time. Jobbers' stocks of meal are heavy, but most of it is of a lower grade which they will have to sell before they can take on the choice. Mixed feeds had a good sale last week, particularly to country points and small cities of the Southeast. News from the country indicates that the acreage in alfalfa will be greatly increased through Alabama, Mississippi and the uplands of Louisiana this season, so that receipts of alfalfa and lespedeza from native farms will be unusually heavy if conditions are favorable. Quotations on mixed feeds were as follows, basis car lots, f. o. b. New Orleans: Molasses mixed feed, $25@27.50 per ton; grain mixed feeds, $26@28.50 per ton.

To Analyze Argentine Corn.

The national Department of Agriculture is making a chemical analysis of samples of Argentine corn. The large imports of corn from the South American republic and the numerous discussions as to its comparative worth with domestic corn are the reasons for making the analyses. Samples from the crops of 1911 and 1912, and also samples from 23 cargoes recently received in this country from Argentine, will be analyzed. The tests are to determine the relative properties of Argentine as compared with American corn, and the result, when completed, will be given to the trade. The analyses will include samples from cargoes received at Atlantic, Pacific and Gulf ports, and should prove of great value in corn trade circles.

How to Sell a Barrel of Flour.

At a banquet given to the employes of the Hubbard Milling Co., Mankato, Minn., recently, Earl Palmer, Western sales manager of the company, delivered a short address on the "Joy of Selling," with especial reference to flour. The sales manager declared it was a real joy to sell flour, when the product is handled right. He said it was necessary first to create interest, then to develop that interest into a desire and finally to make the desire come to fruitation in the form of an order. Mr. Palmer declared that unfilled promises led to the ruination of more salesmen than anything else in his experience.

Henry C. Craft, of Bernet, Craft and Kauffman Milling Co., St. Louis, tells the story of a "Southern Gentleman," who at times was decidedly lax in payment of his bills, yet considered it a high favor when he settled them. One day a grocer's collector presented the Southerners with a bill for $70, many months past due. "My employer would like very much to have this money," said the man. The Southerner smiled graciously, then reached into his pocket and handed the collector a $20 bill. "Young man," he said, condescendingly, "be very careful of that money. Money is a very hard thing to get."

The Commercial Club of Pierce, Neb., banqueted S. F. Gilman, proprietor of the Pierce Milling Co., the new plant of which was formally opened last week. More than 150 of the business men and townspeople were present at the banquet. The mill has a capacity of 250 bbls. and is of modern construction. It replaces the mill destroyed by fire more than a year ago.

The 1913 Alfalfa Crop Is Eleven Per Cent Short

of last year's crop, and 3 per cent shorter even than two years ago when alfalfa reached the highest price ever known in Kansas City.

So Place Your Alfalfa Meal Orders Now

We'll take care of you. We have the hay and the mill to turn out "the meal that's all food." Write us for quotations.

The Otto Weiss Alfalfa Stock Food Co.,

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Largest, oldest and best Alfalfa Plant in the United States.

Alfalfa Meal--Haywood Alfalfa Warehouse Co.

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International Feeds

Comprise a Full and Complete Line

DAN PATCH SPECIAL HORSE FEED—a World's Champion Horse Feed formulated and endorsed by Mr. M. W. Savage, owner of the World's Champion Pacing Horse, Dan Patch 1:55.

INTERNATIONAL SPECIAL DAIRY FEED—a complete ready ration for dairy use. Costs less than ordinary mill feed. You can pay more money, but you cannot buy a better producing ration than International Special Dairy Feed.

INTERNATIONAL CLIMAX FEED costs less money than Special Dairy Feed and is giving splendid satisfaction wherever sold.

INTERNATIONAL SUGARED HOG FEED—a concentrated feed for mixing with grains. Fattens hogs rapidly, makes pigs grow, keeps them healthy.

INTERNATIONAL SUGARED CATTLE FEED—a concentrated feed for mixing with grains. Fattens cattle quickly and gives a fine finish.

INTERNATIONAL POULTRY FEED—a scientific blending of wheat, corn, oats, barley, kaffir corn, sun flower seed. Largely increases egg production and keeps fowls in healthy condition.

INTERNATIONAL GROFAST CALF MEAL—a complete and cheap substitute for milk. Grows calves at a low cost without milk.

Our Prices on Above Feeds Are Always in Line With the Market.

We Ship Mixed Cars at Regular Carload Prices.

One mixed car of INTERNATIONAL will provide you with a stock of everything you need in the feed line and all at carload prices.

International dealers are live ones. Are you on our list of customers? If you are not on our list, drop us a line and we will put you right for the balance of the season.

International Sugar Feed Company

Minneapolis, Minn.

Mills at Minneapolis and Memphis.

Climax Scoop Truck is a "Dandy"

Send Two More as Soon as Possible

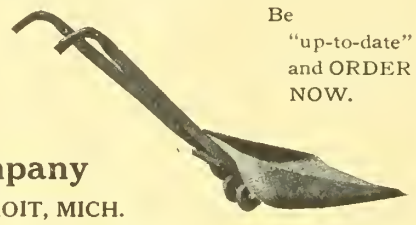
Toledo, O., Sept. 10th, 1913.

Detroit Scoop-Truck Co.

The Scoop-Truck you shipped us on trial is a dandy for unloading ear corn from cars. Find our check inclosed to pay for this one and send us ***two*** more as soon as possible.

Toledo Grain & Milling Co

Price $10.00
At Factory.

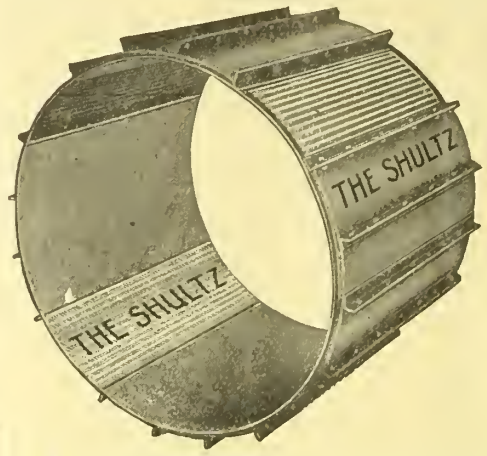


Be "up-to-date" and ORDER NOW.

Detroit Scoop Truck Company

2227 W. Jefferson Ave. DETROIT, MICH.

THE SCHULTZ PATENT COMPOSITION SCOURING CASE



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If you value time and labor-saving convenience, equip your scourers with the SCHULTZ PATENT COMPOSITION SCOURING CASE. It will increase the efficiency of any scourer three or four times. Send for our catalog.

Made to fit any scourer.

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the miller, the packer, the jobber, the grocer, the housewife—clear down the line to the "consumer," they spread satisfaction, create demand and fetch trade. Milwaukee Bags, coupled with the "Milwaukee Method" of printing—bright—clean—clear—puts your flour on the market in attractive packages. There is a reason for the demand of Milwaukee Bags—let's get acquainted.

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Standard, X, XX and XXX Quality Grit-Gauze and XXX Grit-Gauze

EACH UNEXCELLED IN ITS CLASS

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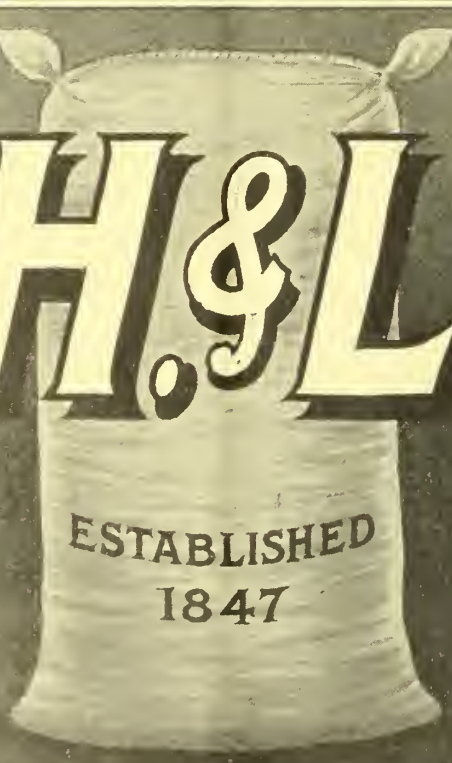

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Simple, Durable, Efficient.

For tempering wheat or Heating Purposes. Adapted for water, electric or gasoline power mills or factories. Easy to install and operate. Write for details to

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We have devoted our entire time for 35 years to making Phosphate. Correspondence Solicited.

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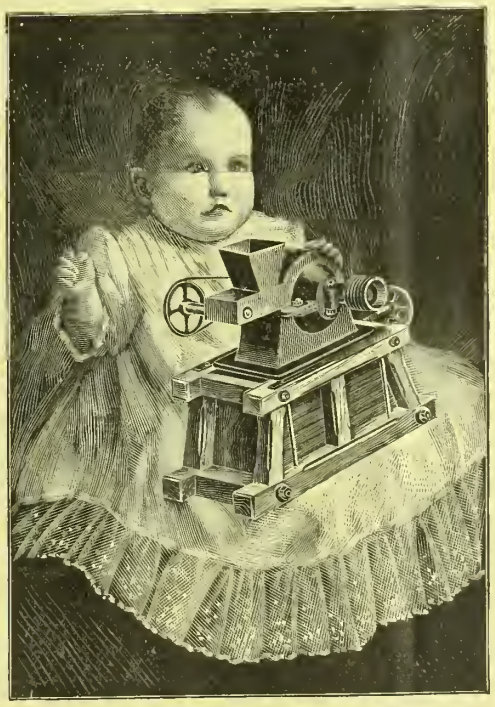

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(Before Getting the Belt)

The World's Champion

We grind wheat or corn bran, screenings, middlings, ship stuff, red dog, or any by-product from a feed mill, either singly or together, and make a finer product than any grinder in the world can do.

Williams Patent Crusher & Pulverizer Company

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Cost of Advertising Under This Heading Is 50 Cents Per Insertion for One Inch or Fraction Thereof.

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MILL BARGAINS FOR SALE BY FRANK P. CLEVELAND.

Michigan—100-barrel steam mill and elevator having 18,000-bushel capacity, located in city of 12,000 population; one of the best mills in the state; price, $16.500; will sell half interest.

Pennsylvania—25-barrel never-tailing water power mill, residence, barn and 13 acres of land; fine location, $8,000.

Wisconsin—125-barrel mill and never-failing water power mill and electric light plant; this is a money-maker; $38,000.

Tennessee—50-barrel steam flour and meal mill, also sawmill and heading plant; local market for output of plant; price $12,500.

Ohio—75-barrel steam mill; good location in Allen Co.; price $6,000.

Nebraska—Partner wanted to purchase $10,000 interest in one of the best mills in the state. Ask me about it.

Missouri—Substantial brick mill, 100-barrel capacity; fine location for practical miller; a bargain at $8,500.

Kentucky—60-barrel steam mill in Grant Co.; business established 40 years; price $7,500.

Kansas—90-barrel steam mill and 25,000-bushel elevator; fine shipping point in Doniphan Co.; plant has handled from 250 to 300 cars of grain per year; easy competition; a bargain at $20,000; terms half cash.

Illinois—120-barrel steam mill in Randolph Co.; plant is in good repair; price $4,500; will exchange for other property.

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Ohio—75-barrel steam mill and elevator, with 10,000-bushel capacity; good location in Wood Co.; price $7,500

Nebraska—150-barrel never-failing water power mill, corn meal mill and elevator; sales average $7,000 monthly; price $35,250; will exchange for a farm.

Kentucky—120-barrel steam flour and corn meal mill; good shipping point in LaRue Co.; also concrete elevator with 30,000-bushel capacity; price $13,500; terms half cash.

Illinois—Here is a money-making Gallatin Co. flour mill and elevator; sales average $8,500 monthly; price $7,000; terms half cash; will consider an exchange for a farm.

Write me for detailed descriptions.

No matter where located, if you want to buy, sell or exchange any kind of property anywhere address

FRANK P. CLEVELAND,
1558 Adams Express Building,
Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—A mill with a location and business, running steady, in North Central Nebraska, of 60-barrel capacity. Price $8,500. Terms, $1,500 cash, balance $1.000 per year at 4 per cent. Address Milling and Grain News, Box 224, St. Louis, Mo.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE.

ELEVATOR FOR SALE—At a bargain; 25,000-bu. cap. Flour and coal business. Good grain locality. First-class opportunity for right man. Hillrose Milling & Merc. Co., E. H. Link, Sec'y, Hillrose, Colo.

FOR SALE—A 70-barrel flour mill in good grain section and good town. Time given on part purchase price if desired. Address Milling and Grain News. Box 218, St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE—Milling concern at Centertown, Ky. Consists of 25-barrel flour mill, meal mill and crusher; also sawmill, doing good business, in a fine wheat section. Address Watt Taylor, Centertown, Ky.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—Flour and feed mill and 20,000-bu. elevator. Good locationn. Inquire of GEORGE LEE, South Whitley, Ind.

FOR SALE.

140-Barrel Flour Mill, 100-Ton Feed Mill, and 30-Ton Arctic Ice Plant, 500-Ton Coal Yard, good local Flour, Feed, Coal and Ice Trade; have own water, ground and spur track, incorporated and under one management; located in eastern Kansas, in good growing town of ten thousand, three Railroads, one Electric Interurban and Street Railway, business established, machinery in good working order, and in operation, or will sell one-half interest with management. Address Milling and Grain News, Box 216, St. Louis, Mo.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A competent manager for a flour milling, grain and coal business established with $50,000 investment. Applicant must invest $20,000 in the business and be able to hold down job. Address Milling and Grain News, Box 219, St. Louis, Mo.

POSITION WANTED.

WANTED—Position as head miller in mill of 100 barrels and up. Have had charge of mills from 150 to 2,000 barrels. Can furnish very best of references. Can keep mill in good repair, have my own tools. Married. Can come at once. Wish a situation where there are good schools. Address Milling and Grain News, Box 203, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Position as flour packer in any size mill. Have had nearly three years' experience, am not a booze fighter, can come at once and give best of references as to character and ability. Address James De Wester, Cambridge, Neb.

WANTED—By a miller of experience and ability, position as miller. Manager of a 100-barrel mill, either with a contingent interest, or would take stock on easy terms. If it is the 'man" you lack to succeed, you would do well to let me present my claims. Address Milling and Grain News, Box 223, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Position as head miller or superiutendent in mill of 100 to 1,000 barrels' capacity. Spring or winter wheat or corn goods. Middle age, ample experience. Reference exchanged. Would consider small investment in good going business. Write me today for particulars. Address Lock Box 474, Lockport, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MILL WANTED—A competent miller and mill manager wishes to lease, with option to buy, a small flour mill in Kansas. Will pay cash rent or run on shares. Would accept place as mill manager. Address Kansas, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Bran and shorts, in car loads Send sample and price. Shenandoah Milling Co., Shenandoah, Iowa.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Two good wheat scourers, one B. & L. flour packer, five reels, one Draver dust collector, one Beeman flour bleacher, several pulleys, various sizes, one 56"x15", 4¾" bore. Galena Mill and Elev. Co., Galena, Kan.

FOR LEASE—150-barrel flour mill in first-class shape, doing good business. Very reasonable and easy terms. At McPherson, Kan. Address L. D. Kneeland, Little River, Kan.

The new engine has been installed in the power plant of the Kell Milling Co., Vernon, Tex., and the mill is now turning out an increased output. Manager Birdsong has developed a good trade in the West Indies and Central America, and reports business to the Latin states as good.

BEST CLOTH CLEANER

Peterson's Patent Cloth Cleaner

Will clean the cloth in your sieve bolting machines to the very extreme edge of sieve frames which enables bolter to work to full capacity.

Write for sample.

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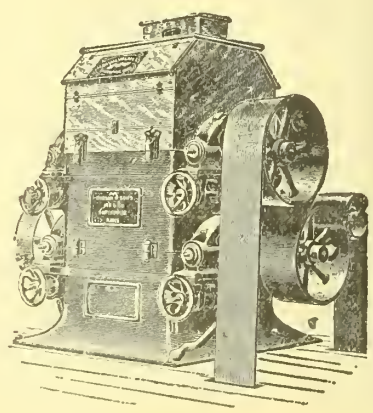
Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

THE EHRSAM Big Capacity Corn and Feed Mill



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Grinds coarse or fine meal, barley, graham flour, linseed meal, corn chops, etc.

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Now let us tell you about the benefits obtained through use of the EHRSAM. Write

THE J. B. EHRSAM & SONS MANUFACTURING CO.

2 Factory St., Enterprise, Kansas.
"SEND US YOUR ROLLS."

FREIGHT RATES ON FLOUR

The following are current rates on flour between the points named, in cents per 100 lbs., for domestic shipment only, basis all rail.

Minimum weights for carloads vary Local agents should be consulted as to requirements for different points before billing cars:

From / To	Kansas City	Omaha	St. Louis	Minneapolis
Albany, N. Y.*	28.20	28.20	19.20	24.50
Allegheny,: Pa.*	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Athens, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Atlanta, Ga.	34.00	35.00	26.00	40.00
Augusta, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Baltimore, Md.	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Binghamton*	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Birmingham, Ala.	32.00	33.00	29.00	38.00
Boston*	30.70	30.70	21.70	27.00
Buffalo*	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Cincinnati	17.00	17.00	8.00	18.00
Chicago*	12.00	12.00	8.00	10.00
Charleston, S. C.	33.00	34.00	25.00	39.00
Cleveland, O.	20.50	20.50	11.50	18.50
Columbus, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Detroit, Mich.*	19.50	19.50	10.50	18.00
Erie, Pa.*	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Ft. Smith, Ark.	14.00	17.00	16.00	28.00
Galveston	36.00	41.50	36.00	50.00
Grand Rapids*	19.50	19.50	10.50	18.00
Indianapolis	16.50	16.50	8.00	16.00
Jackson, Miss.	23.00	24.00	21.00	32.50
Kansas City	.....	7.75	11.75	14.00
Little Rock, Ark.	18.00	21.00	14.00	28.00
Los Angeles, Cal.	65.00	65.00	75.00	75.00
Louisville, Ky.	17.00	17.00	8.00	19.00
Macon, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Memphis, Tenn.	14.00	15.00	11.00	23.50
Meridian, Miss.	23.00	24.00	21.00	35.00
Milwaukee	12.00	12.00	10.50	10.00
Minneapolis	14.00	14.00	14.00	.....
Mobile	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Nashville, Tenn.	20.00	21.00	12.00	26.00
Natchez, Miss.	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
New York*	28.70	28.70	19.70	25.00
New Orleans	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Omaha	7.75	.....	14.00	14.00
Peoria, Ill.	10.50	10.50	6.00	10.00
Philadelphia*	26.70	26.70	17.70	23.00
Pine Bluff, Ark.	18.00	21.00	14.00	28.00
Pittsburgh, Pa.*	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Portland, Me.	30.70	30.70	21.70	27.00
Portland, Ore.	70.00	70.00	75.00	70.00
Richmond, Va.	26.50	25.70	17.50	22.00
Rochester*	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Schenectady*	28.20	28.20	19.20	24.50
Scranton, Pa.*	26.70	26.70	17.70	23.00
San Francisco	65.00	65.00	75.00	75.00
Seattle, Wash.	70.00	70.00	75.00	70.00
Shreveport, La.	24.00	29.50	24.00	38.00
St. Louis	9.00	9.00	.....	14.00
Syracuse*	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Terre Haute, Ind.	15.00	15.00	6.00	16.00
Texarkana, Ark.	20.00	25.50	20.00	34.00
Toledo, Ohio*	19.50	19.50	10.50	18.00
Troy, N. Y.*	28.20	28.20	19.20	24.50
Utica, N. Y.*	26.70	26.70	17.70	23.00
Vicksburg, Miss.	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Washington, D. C.	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Wheeling, W. Va.	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50

Rates from Kansas City and Omaha apply when inbound tonnage is surrendered at these points.

Lake and rail points marked with * take a rate two cents less than above quoted rates during lake and rail season.

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Milling and Grain News

Entered as Second Class Matter, Feb. 27, 1914, at St. Louis Post Office under Act of Mch. 3, 1879
St. Louis Office: 716 Merchants-Laclede Bld.

Volume Twenty-three. TUESDAY, MARCH 24, 1914. Number Seventeen

Third Annual Meeting of Southwestern Millers' League

The annual meeting of the Southwestern Millers' League in Kansas City on March 18 proved conclusively that the league is one of the most active organizations in the country in protecting its members' interests and in securing results. The convention in Kansas City was well attended and millers present expressed surprise and gratification when the successful work of the various committees was enumerated.

President George H. Hunter called the meeting to order in the morning, and after delivering a short, formal address, asked Henry Lassen of Wichita to discuss "Surplus Flour." Mr. Lassen pointed out the fact that surplus flour was a variable quantity, and the best outlet for it, in his opinion, was to the export markets. The greatest obstacle towards a successful development of an export trade was the unequal ocean rates on wheat and flour. The decrease in export trade of American mills in the past five years had been due to the higher flour than wheat rates. Realizing this, the Southwestern Millers' League and the Millers' National Federation sent a committee to New York City to meet with officers of the steamship lines. Good work was accomplished at this conference, steamship rates on flour not showing such a wide disparity from that time on. Mr. Lassen said that he understood that steamship lines carried wheat at times below the cost of transportation, but this was accounted by the fact that the ocean boats had empty space, and as no other cargo was available, wheat was taken at a very low charge, rather than leave the room empty. Mr. Lassen is rather confident that ocean rates in the future will not be very much higher than the current rates. The tendency of steamship lines is towards further reductions and Mr. Lassen advanced the view that steamship companies are gradually placing wheat and flour on a parity.

As chairman of the Transportation Committee, Mr. Lassen urged that the league protest to the Interstate Commerce Commission against the elimination of the so-called "free" service or spotting of cars. If railroad earnings are small and present rates unremunerative, give them an advance outright by allowing the 5 per cent general increase, but don't place a further hardship upon the miller and other manufacturers by eliminating free service. A. J. Hunt seconded Mr. Lassen's views and stated that a vigorous protest against the discontinuance of "spotting" of cars should be made by the league, and that as the time was limited this should be done immediately. Mr. Lassen termed this method of getting revenue as "taking the millers' money out of the back door," and he believed the charges could not be sustained.

A committee appointed to formulate the protest reported the following resolution, which will be sent to the Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington:

Whereas, the Interstate Commerce Commission now has under consideration granting railways in official classification territory permission to impose a charge, separate and apart from the transportation rate, for "spotting" cars, and

Whereas, the imposition of such a charge in official classification territory would undoubtedly be followed by similar action by all railways throughout the country, resulting in an erroneous increased burden upon shippers and an added income to the roads far beyond any possible need, be it

Resolved, by the Southwestern Millers' League, representing the milling industry of the Southwest, that we are opposed to the principle of cutting up of what has heretofore been a single service as a single charge and separately charging for different items, thus disturbing a basis established since the beginning of American railways, and be it further

Resolved, that we are in particular opposed to the brief consideration being given to this revolutionary proposal and urge upon the Interstate Commerce Commission that any and all definite action in the matter be delayed pending the fullest possible investigation and hearings in all territories and in all lines of industry.

L. E. Moses Speaks of Freight Rates.

L. E. Moses, who has perhaps made a more thorough study of rates and rate conditions as they affect the Southwestern miller than any other person connected with the industry, made a lucid and comprehensive review of "Our Freight Rates." He said in part:

"There are several rates now being paid by the hard winter wheat millers in Kansas, Oklahoma, Nebraska and other Southwestern states that demand the immediate attention of the millers. Principal among these is the matter of Eastern rates, which certainly ought to be at least three cents lower compared with the present rates to the South. I have taken up this proposed reduction with several prominent Southwestern railroad officials, and they assert that a lower rate in this classification territory would be fought most bitterly, as it would disturb local rates from Memphis to Minneapolis and from Illinois-Indiana lines to Missouri river. However, if the Traffic Committee of the league was successful in securing the approval of one Southwestern carrier, no doubt the Eastern roads would absorb half or more of the reduction. I consider this a paramount issue before the Southwestern millers. Hard winter wheat flour has no peer in the world, and probably the only reason for its present limited sale in Eastern markets is the discrimination in Eastern rates. We make the quality, but Eastern rates put us out of line. We ought to have at least an equal rate with the Northwest to Eastern points. The opening of the Panama canal will witness many changes in the rates from the East to the Southwest. A great change in the movement of merchandise will take place, and it will be principally towards the Southwest and South, instead of the East. We should closely scan all changes in the next year and be satisfied as to their correctness before approving them.

"A matter that I think demands the immediate attention of Southwestern millers, especially in rate problems, is the equalization of export and domestic rates on the same commodity, when the haul is the same. I took this matter up with the Interstate Commerce Commission not very long ago, and pointed out the big discrimination against the domestic consumer in favor of the foreigner. I asked the commission as to the reasonableness of the lower export than domestic rate on like commodity, and made it plain that the consumers in this country were being grossly discriminated against. The commission has already gone on record as opposing lower import rates than domestic rates, in the case of Argentine corn from Galveston to Northern Texas points. I believe that the league would make a good showing before the Commission in favoring the domestic consumer by pointing out this discrimination, and if this organization favors an equalization of the export and domestic rates on flour by advancing the export rates and at the same time bring to the attention of the commission the discrimination in Eastern rates compared with the present Southern tariffs, I believe that we will be assured of some success in securing lower rates to the East and an equalization of export and domestic rates."

Theodore Ismert, of the Ismert-Hincke Milling Co., Kansas City, immediately approved the position of Mr. Moses in asking for an equalization of export and domestic tariffs. He believed that this would result in much good for the Southwestern miller. There was some discussion then of how the lower export than domestic rate came to be. Later the matter was referred to the Traffic Committee of the league, with the recommendation that it be taken up with the commission at an opportune time.

The report of Secretary Topping brought out the fact that the league has not failed in a single instance in freight rate fights. The commission is aware of this fact and knows that the Southwestern miller asks for nothing but what is right and which gives them a square deal.

The Arizona rate case, the Kansas City minimum carload weight advance, the California flour case, which provided for an increase of the discrimination against flour to 17c, the tariff fight—all were decided to the favor of the Southwestern millers. It was the consensus of opinion that Southwestern millers could not have secured a more favorable adjustment of the tariff question.

Mr. Topping pointed out that the league was highly successful in securing uniform regulations as regards feeding stuffs in the Southwestern states, including Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Missouri and Arkansas. The league is working in conjunction with J. B. McLemore of the Southeastern Millers' Association in having a law passed by the Louisiana legislature against the sale of flour or other commodities in less than standard weight packages. Mr. Topping touched upon Panama rates, and stated that the league was in a good condition financially.

The report of the Trade Rules Committee in the afternoon offered the suggestion that the league adopt the sales contract now in use by the Wells-Abbot-Neiman Co., Schuyler. It also stated that the elimination of the long time booking would be a good thing for the industry. Mr. Moses suggested 60 days be the natural limit, unless a carrying charge of 5 cents per barrel per month be added.

Advances to Louisiana points from all Southwestern states were discussed by Secretary Marshall of the S. W. Missouri Millers' Club. New tariffs filed by railroads provide for advances of 5 to 12 cents, while declines were provided for some Illinois points. Mr. Marshall stated that this was a rank discrimination and that his club would not submit under any conditions to this advance. H. A. Sawyer of the Monarch Milling Co., and H. E. Brooks of Western Star Mill Co., Salina, also made protests against the advances to Louisiana. With this recommendation, the matter was referred to the Traffic Committee.

The recommendation of the committee regarding the secretary's salary was that the Southwestern Millers' League provide $3.000, and the Southern Kansas Millers' Club an additional $1,000. The league also to provide for 75 per cent of the operating expenses of the secretary's office.

Another committee recommended that the Traffic Committee of the league ask for an equal reduction to the Eastern states and to the Mississippi river gateway as to Galveston in the Wichita Board of Trade effort fight for lower export rates.

Officers Are Elected for Another Year.

The election of officers then followed. The nomination of Henry Lassen for president by George Sohlberg was made unanimous and he was elected without opposition.

Theodore Ismert of Kansas City was elected first vice-president for the ensuing year. George C. Sohlberg of Oklahoma City, Okla., was chosen as second vice-president. Herman K. Schafer of Omaha, Neb., was appointed treasurer, and C. V. Topping of Wichita was re-elected as secretary.

The following were appointed directors: Kansas—George H. Hunter of Wellington and Armin Fassler of Topeka. Oklahoma—M. E. Humphrey of Chickasha and D. McKinstry of Perry. Missouri—W. B. Dunwoody of Joplin and L. E. Moses of Kansas City. Colorado—J. A. McSwigan of Denver. Nebraska—Roy A. Davis of Gibbon and C. L. Aller of Crete. Texas—Frank Kell of Wichita Falls and J. C. Whaley of Gainesville.

Traffic Committee members were appointed as follows by President Lasseu: L. E. Moses, chairman; M. E. Humphrey of Chickasha, Okla.; A. J. Hunt of Arkansas City, Kan.; Frank Kell of Wichita Falls, Texas; Chauncy Abbott of Schuyler, Neb.; Theodore Ismert of Kansas City; George C. Sohlberg of Oklahoma City, Okla.; J. C. McSwigan of Denver, Colo., and J. B. Nicholson of Topeka.

M. E. Humphrey of Chickasha, Okla., suggested a vote of thanks to the outgoing Traffic Committee, and this was carried unanimously. A vote of thanks was extended to President George H. Hunter and other officers on motion of L. E. Moses.

Before adjourning L. E. Moses asked for views of the league on equalization of domestic and export rates and it was the sense of the meeting that immediate action be taken on the equalization of rates to Eastern points as compared with Southern rates and the league expressed unani-

(Continued on page 9.)

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Southwestern League Has Another Successful Year and Promises a Progressive, Active Future.

The annual meeting of the Southwestern Millers' League at Kansas City last Wednesday, both in attendance and enthusiasm, proved conclusively that the formation of the league has been along right lines, that it has been a success in attaining the objects to be accomplished and that millers of the hard winter states are insistent upon its continuance as the strong, aggressive business organization of that territory.

What the Southwestern Millers' League has done in the past three years is so recent that no reiteration is necessary. Its committee on transit attracted the attention of the entire country and assumed the leadership and provided the funds which won the fight for equitable transit rules. No freight rate case has been brought by the league, which has not been won for the millers. The recent victory in the California rate case is the most striking example.

The election of Henry Lassen, of Wichita, as president for the ensuing year assures the members of a leadership which means a continuance of the success which the league has attained with President George H. Hunter and Secretary C. V. Topping in charge of its affairs. A few changes were made in the personnel of both officers, directors and the all-important traffic committee. W. R. Watson, of Wichita, retires from the office of treasurer, as he is not engaged in active milling at present. No man in the Southwest or elsewhere has more of the esteem and confidence of his contemporaries. His services to the industry, not only as a director and officer of the league, but in other important work, cannot be over-estimated. President Hunter was selected as a director by the Kansas delegates at the meeting, although he asked to be relieved of further active work. But his invaluable counsel in league affairs, his wide experience in milling and the willingness with which he ever sacrifices private interests to the common good of the industry will still be available to the the league. The organization indeed is fortunate.

Mr. Lassen has served several terms as chairman of the traffic committee, and in this capacity has attained a prestige for knowledge and achievement in transportation matters which is recognized by both millers and all traffic men. It was only necessary for a critical question to come for Mr. Lassen to be on a train headed for the scene of action. It seems to those who best know his activity during the past few years that his traveling bag was always packed for a trip to Washington, to Kansas City, Chicago or the place selected for some hearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission. His acceptance of the presidency of the league was reluctantly given, but when pressed for a decision, with characteristic enthusiasm and force of character, he said he would "give the league one more year of the best I can do for you, gentlemen."

The traffic committee has had the able assistance of L. E. Moses, of Kansas City, and he was advanced to the chairmanship because the strongest and best-equipped miller was needed in this position during the critical period which now confronts millers of the Southwest. There is no question of the willingness and ability of Mr. Moses to ably guide the transportation matters which press upon the millers of the Southwest for solution.

Secretary Topping has able counsel and active, aggressive millers as officers and directors of the organization. But he must have the continued moral and financial support of all millers of the states represented in the membership if the league continues to prosper. A new plan of financing its activities has been formulated and miller, in recognition of past success and future promise of still more valuable effort, should respond without any delay to the necessity of providing the funds to carry on the work planned for the next few years.

More "Midnight Tariffs" on Wheat Are Filed and Protested by Millers.

The millers' fight for existence is involved in such indefensible tariffs as that filed by the Kansas City Southern, effective April 3, making a variable proportional rate via Kansas City from the wheat fields of Kansas and Nebraska to European ports via Port Arthur. A similar rate reduction on wheat from Kansas points to Galveston for export is being agitated by the Wichita Board of Trade. The old, worn-out plea is being used, in the latter case, that the producer of wheat should be protected, and the campaign being pursued is to have farmers' elevator organizations pass resolutions requesting the Public Utilities Commission of Kansas to take action to secure lower rates on wheat

With its usual promptness, the officers of the Southwestern Millers' League took the initiative and wired a protest asking for the suspension of the Kansas City Southern rates. The next day the St. Louis Millers' Club formulated a protest asking the suspension of the same rate.

Millers are aroused to the situation confronting them regarding the rate situation, which was never in a more chaotic condition. It forms a menace to the industry, which must be vigorously met with prompt action. The effect of these rates is to advance cash wheat to the millers, without giving them any opportunity to gain corresponding advances in flour sales to foreign markets. Further and more important, their cash wheat prices are disturbed for all domestic business. It takes months for a full recovery from the disastrous effects of such rates, which are designed to move all available wheat in a short time for export. A few exporters are benefited and some railroads evidently have a period of largely increased tonnage in one direction.

A basic principle is emphasized by such tariffs, which should be forcibly brought to the attention of the Interstate Commerce Commission. No rate on a commodity for export should be lower than the same rate on a similar commodity or its products for domestic consumption. The equalization of rates for export and domestic shipments is not less important than the parity of wheat and flour rates when the distance is the same. The consumers, for instance, of New York City or New Orleans, are entitled to the same rate of freight that the consumers of London or Liverpool secure on flour moving through New York City or New Orleans.

The parity of wheat and flour rates, the equality of domestic and export rates, without regard to discriminations between communities or sections, are of the utmost importance to all millers. If the Interstate Commerce Commission serves the purpose for which it was created it cannot decline to recognize the plea of the millers of the United States, not for favors or special privileges, but for even and exact justice. This plea is doubly just and fair when the interests and rights of the consumers of the miller's product are also prejudiced by a discrimination in favor of the foreigners who look to the United States for their breadstuffs in periods of scarcity in other producing countries.

A Misguided Reporter's Mistake and a Statement of the Facts.

The contemptible attempt of the Kansas City Post to belittle and discredit the management of the Kansas City (Mo.) Navigation Co. last Thursday would not be worthy of any attention if it had not coupled the meeting of millers and the officers of the Southwestern Millers' League with its despicable article relating to the boat line.

Above the article referred to was a group photograph of President Hunter, Treasurer Watson and Secretary Topping. Each of these officers will deny most emphatically that any statement in the article was true as relating to the millers' meeting.

Instead of millers criticising the navigation company and knowledge of this keeping General Freight Manager Poland from addressing the meeting regarding the new rates and service for flour shipments, the facts are as follows:

In the morning President Hunter requested Mr. Poland to address the millers at the beginning of the afternoon session. Mr. Poland had an important previous engagement, but agreed to appear later in the afternoon if he finished work involved in formulating and revising the tariff sheets to be filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission. It was absolutely necessary that this be done on Wednesday, that the rates be effective this week, when the first flour shipments were booked to start from Kansas City to St. Louis on the "Chester."

The delay of printers kept Mr. Poland at his office, and, as he considered that "doing it" was more important than telling the millers what was being done, he called the publisher of Milling and Grain News on the telephone and requested him to announce the publication of the rates referred to and that this was the reason that officials of the boat navigation company could not be present at the meeting, after receiving an urgent invitation from the officers.

No criticism, either expressed or implied, was given by millers at either the management of the company or Mr. Poland's inability to attend the afternoon session. If any criticism was heard about the hotel lobbies, it emanated from the numerous railroad freight solicitors who surround all millers' meetings. These worthy gentlemen had a good-sized convention in the lobby of the Coates House last Wednesday, and if the navigation company received criticism in the hearing of the Post reporter, who wrote the defamatory article, it is not difficult to ascertain the source of or the inspiration for the absolute falsehoods which were printed.

This is published, not at the request or knowledge of the boat line company, but to clear the record of any implication that the millers at the meeting were responsible for undeserved criticism of the Kansas City (Mo.) Navigation Co. or its officials.

The executive committee of the Ohio Millers' Association will soon meet to arrange details for the annual meeting of the organization. Meeting will probably be held in the middle of April.

THIRD ANNUAL MEETING OF SOUTHWESTERN MILLERS' LEAGUE.

(Continued from page 7.)

mously as being in favor of taking up at the same time the equalization of export and domestic rates. C. E. Curran of the Concordia Milling Co., Concordia, Kan., suggested that the league send to the commission a resolution favoring the 5 per cent general advance, but this was held in abeyance and referred to the Traffic Committee. Theodore Ismert of Kansas City asked that the league intervene and ask for a suspension of the new Kansas City Southern tariff providing for a varying proportional rate on export wheat out of Kansas City. Mr. Ismert's motion was carried.

The meeting adjourned, and the third annual convention, the most successful meeting since the inception of the Southwestern Millers' League, became history.

Among those who were in attendance are the following:

Kansas—Henry Lassen, W. R. Watson, F. D. Stevens, Wichita; H. A. Sawyer and J. W. Burns, Hutchinson; C. E. Curran, Concordia; H. E. Hanna, Russell; A. J Hunt, Arkansas City; George H. Hunter, C. W. Hunter, Wellington; H. Work, Ellsworth; R. O. Yates, Sylvia; J. N. Sauer, Cherryvale; J. B. Nicholson, David Page, Armin Fassler and F. E. Goodrich, Topeka; J. H. McNair, Halstead; S. P. Dalrymple, Ft. Scott; Henry E. Brooks, Salina; T. J. Blakey, Pleasanton; C. M. Lord, Wamego; John Enns, Inman; Charles Wallace and Ross Stratton, Winfield; C. J. Warkentin, Newton; C. J. Fleming, Sterling; W. A. Chain, Abilene; Mr. Johnson, Osborne; Fred D. Shellabarger, Salina; H. L. Kunce, Tonganoxie, and C. V. Topping, Secretary the Southwestern Millers' League, Wichita.

Nebraska—Chauncy Abbott, Schuyler; Roy A. Davis, Gibbon; Donald McKay, Secretary of the South Platte Millers' Club, Hastings; J. B. Burgner, Secretary the Nebraska Millers' Protective Association, Grand Island; C. L. Aller, Crete; W. W. Black, Beatrice; Ernst Meyer, Superior; A. R. Kinney, Ravenna; H. K. Schafer and T. F. Blake, Omaha; A. C. Leflang, Lexington.

Missouri—J. F. Flaut, Aurora; A. M. Hauck, St. Joseph; W. H. Marshall, Joplin, and W. B. Burns, St. Louis.

Kansas City—Theodore Ismert, J. B. R. Wilcox, L. E. Moses, R. Van Evera, George E. Kimball, A. W. Witt.

Oklahoma—M. E. Humphrey, Chickasha; K E. Humphrey, El Reno; George C. Sohlberg, Oklahoma City; Frank Foltz, Oklahoma City; E. R. Lehman, Geary; Jno. T. Ruth, Kingfisher.

Texas—George Chapman and J. Smith, of Sherman.

Notes.

R. E. Sterling, Hugo Roos, John E Bacon, David Sosland and W. B. Burns represented the trade press.

There was a convention of railroad men in the lobby during the meeting, about as many railroad men as millers.

The Kansas City Bag Mfg. Co. had Assistant Manager Jones, Mr. Terreo and Mr. Turner to represent their interests.

Allen Logan compared crop news with the millers. Allen is regarded as authority concerning Kansas crops and conditions.

Manager Firey of the Coates House has the appreciation of the Southwestern Millers for courtesies extended during many years.

Jacob Tobler, importer of Dufour bolting cloth, arrived from New York in the afternoon in time to assist H. R. Williams in extending hospitality to their many friends among the millers attending the meeting.

J. C. Adderly, secretary of the Millers' Mutual Casualty Insurance Co., came down from Chicago to visit millers at the convention.

Charles R. Decker, despite the heavy snow in the evening, had some miller friends "joy-riding" in his new car. R. M. Spivey came in from Topeka to assist.

Oppose K. C. S. Rate

Grain Exchanges and Millers Object to Idea of Export Rates Outlined.

The tariff filed by the Kansas City Southern, effective on April 3, which provides for balanced rates on wheat and flour from Kansas City to Port Arthur on wheat originating at Kansas and Nebraska points, has been vigorously protested by different boards of trades and millers' organizations.

The following telegram was received from the Milling and Grain News correspondent at Washington on Saturday afternoon:

Washington, D. C., March 21, 1914.

"If charges contained in Omaha Grain Exchange protest against Kansas City Southern tariff be true," said Interstate Commerce Commissioner Clarke, "commission will suspend tariff until investigation can be made." It is likely that this action would be taken immediately because of the nearness to the date when tariff goes into effect. Mr. Clarke, however, would not state whether this action would be taken at once. The protest states that tariff is illegal, naming various proportional rates and not providing certification of the points of origin on shipments going out of Kansas City. It also will permit manipulation in allowing rates to be made on grain that may not have come from points mentioned. The protest was immediately placed before the Suspension Board for consideration.

Charles Rippan, Traffic Commissioner of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, left for Washington Monday noon, where he will enter a protest against the rates on behalf of the Merchants' Exchange. When the situation was explained to St. Louis millers, an informal meeting Friday noon authorized the filing of the following protest against the rates, which reads in part as follows:

"It is reported to us that it is proposed to apply this tariff on grain now in the elevators at Kansas City This club desires to strongly protest against the tariff going into effect, believing the same to be an unlawful tariff and that it will undoubtedly be applying unlawful rates south of Kansas City if permitted to be applied on grain moving from country stations specified in tariff prior to April 3, 1914.

"The consequence of such reductions throws the control of the export wheat business into the hands of a few exporters at Kansas City and they are enabled to bid up the price at country stations to such an extent that the domestic miller who had established a business relying upon his supply of wheat coming from Kansas by way of Kansas City, is seriously handicapped and in fact practically excluded from the use of that wheat during that period on a competitive basis.

"We think the anxiety of the Kansas City Southern Road to attract business to its rails should not be an excuse to establish a tariff which has a tendency to disturb conditions and provoke retaliation on the part of other lines which may again bring about a monopoly of control of the wheat business at Kansas City in favor of the exporters.

"For the reasons enumerated, we request the commission to suspend the tariff, pending a hearing at which all facts and the probable effect of the rates can be laid before the commission."

Flour Moves By Boat Line

Ismert-Hincke, of Kansas City, Make First Shipment by Missouri River Navigation Company.

Kansas City, Mo., March 23, 1914.

Offiicals of the Kansas City Missouri River Navigation Co. have received general encouragement from millers and feed manufacturers in Kansas City on the new through tariffs filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission. The first barge to be sent down the river Wednesday under the interstate flour rate will carry a cargo of 2,100 110-lb. sacks of flour consigned by the Ismert-Hincke Milling Co., for export. Because of the lack of time, other mills in Kansas City are unprepared to ship any flour down on the first trip, but have declared that they will use the boat line to East St. Louis on subsequent trips.

The consignment of the Ismert Hincke Milling Co will move to East St. Louis by boat, and from there will be carried by rail to Chicago. The flour will follow the lake movement to Buffalo, and from there by steamship to Holland. The saving from Kansas City to East St Louis is 1.8c per 100 lbs., while the lake saving is 2c per 100 lbs., making a combined saving of 7.6c per barrel over the all-rail route

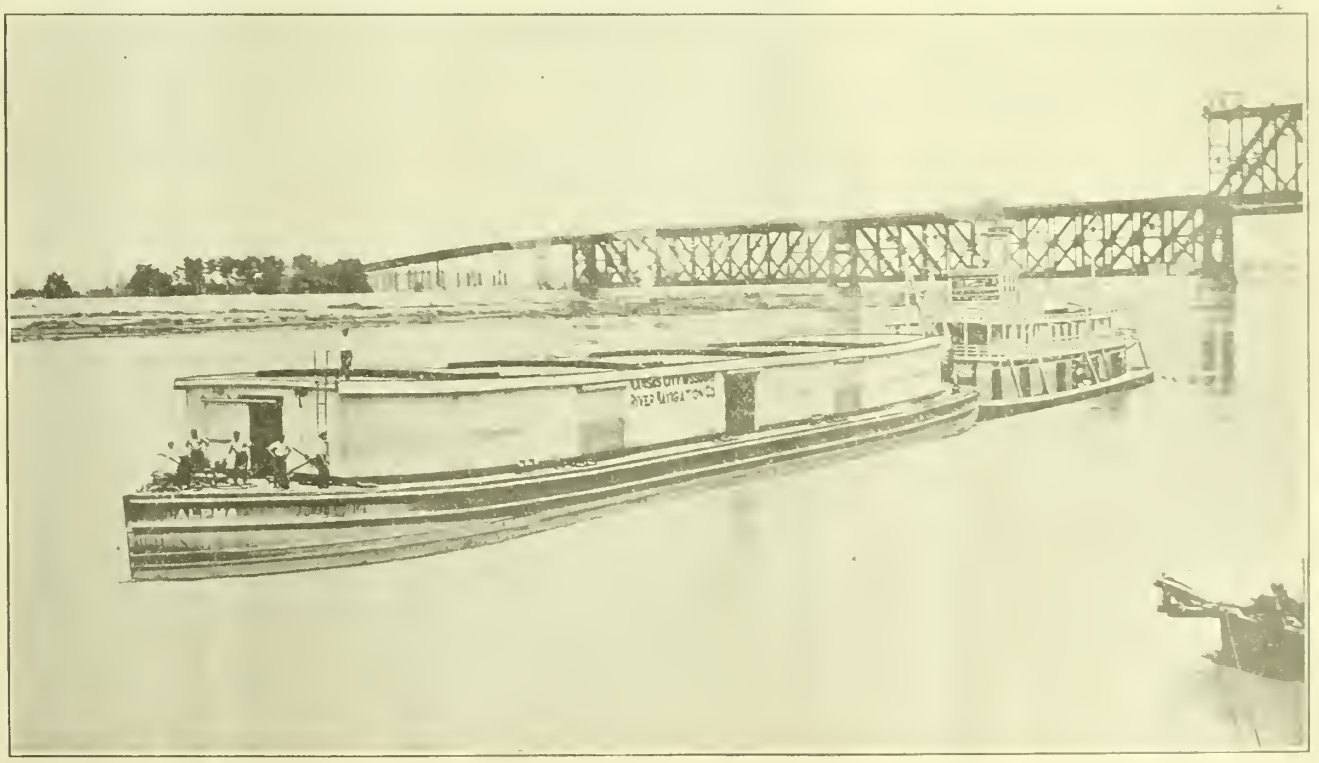
Boat line officials say that only three days will be consumed in making the trip to East St. Louis, while shipments by rail over same distance require from one to three days. A faster movement is promised by the boat line as the shipping season advances.

The first barge will leave Kansas City on Wednesday and the flour of the Ismert-Hincke Milling Co. loaded on cars in East St. Louis on Saturday. Through bills of lading are issued by the boat line providing for a rate of 7.2c. Several flour jobbers and export agents intend to ship flour down the river on the barge which leaves on Wednesday if they can get the flour to the local wharf on time.

The Kelley Milling Co. will make a large shipment on the second trip down the river. As the tariffs were just printed Saturday, March 21, mills did not secure copies until today, March 23, and this did not allow them enough time to prepare a shipment. The Kansas Milling & Export Co., Kansas City, is in favor of the boat line, and R. W. Van Evers, its secretary, has signified its intention of using it on Eastern and export shipments via the Atlantic coast. Several feed manufacturers in Kansas City have also decided to use the boat line.

Interior mills have not yet been heard from in regard to shipments on the boat line, but A. A. Poland, General Freight Agent, says that no doubt Western mills will report favorably after they have time to look over the tariffs.

Bran can move down the river at 6.4c per 100 pounds. The rate on wheat is the same as that on flour. 7.2c, but the boat line will not carry shipments of bulk grain. The minimum weight on shipments is 30,000 lbs. However, when a number of less than carload shipments of grain products in packages are shipped by one shipper and consigned to one consignee at one destination, the rate for the highest-rated article shall apply on the entire shipment, subject to a minimum of 30,000 lbs.



STEAMER "SCOTT" AND BARGE "ALPHA," OF KANSAS CITY (MO.) NAVIGATION CO

Kansas City and the Southwest

209 Postal Bldg. Kansas City, David Sosland, Representative

Kansas City, Mo., March 23, 1914.

A very fair business was transacted in flour by Kansas City and southwestern mills during the past week. Trade is of larger volume than a year ago. Mills are holding prices, notwithstanding the higher values on mill feed, which, in the views of some jobbers, ought to mean lower prices for flour. Interior mills are offering straight in Kansas City as low as $3.60 in jute, but most mills are asking above this figure.

Contract sales are exceedingly light. Most orders of mills are for prompt shipment and generally consist of one to several cars. Large orders for deferred delivery are not being booked. Jobbers are bidding lower prices on flour for May delivery than for immediate, while mills are asking the regular carrying charge of 5 cents per month.

Immediate territory and Central States continue the best outlet for flour. Established trade is taking well, but only in single cars. Mills are selling patent at $4 to $4.25 f. o. b. mill in mixed or straight cars.

The mixed-car demand from the south and southeast is rather heavy. Several local mills also report a good mixed-car trade from Pennsylvania, especially the dairying regions.

Eastern business is not heavy, and is confined principally to clear and cut straight grades. Straight prices are out of line, and where mills have been able to work some 95 per cent flour to eastern states it has been at a very small margin or to established trade. Representatives of local mills in the east report buying of all kinds of flour rather slow, due principally to the fact that jobbers are looking for lower prices on both spring and hard winter wheat flour. The unusually bright crop prospects for winter wheat have resulted in the views of eastern jobbers, dropping about 10c to 15c, enough to put southwestern prices ont of line.

Cabling is active on fancy clear grades, but better kinds of flour are not wanted. Cnt straight prices of foreigners are about 6d out of line, and in some instances more than a shilling. However, mills are selling fancy clears to Holland and the United Kingdom at a good margin. In quite a few instances mills are securing $3.10 net for a 35 per cent clear. In only a few instances are mills able to work second clear for export. Cables are low.

Domestic demand for clear flour is not brisk, and mills report foreign offers as being higher than domestic quotations. As a result of heavy export sales in the last few weeks, quite a nnmber of southwestern mills are sold ahead on fancy clear.

Soft wheat mills report a good business to southeastern states, especially in mixed cars. Local mills are running full time. Soft wheat patent is held at $4.50 to $4.75 in cotton f. o. b. mill. Soft wheat clears of fancy grades are ready sale in the south. Interior mills are running most of the low-grade flour into feed, as there is a better market for it in that way.

The following quotations are derived from sales made last week by interior Kansas and Nebraska mills, as reported by Kansas City buyers and commission men, and are basis jute, net f. o. b. Missouri River in round lots or single carloads, 95 per cent straight for March-April shipment, $3.60@3.85 per bbl.; high patents, 20@25c higher than 95 per cent; first clear, $3.15@3.40 per bbl., according to quality and grades; second clear, $2.65@3.

Continued Improvement in Feed.

Advances of 5 to 8 cents were general in the mill feed market of southwestern mills dnring the past week. Bran displayed the greatest strength and the best improvement in demand. However, mills report shorts and middlings improved sale, and there is no surplus of heavy feeds in southwestern mill warehouses. Interior mills are offering feed only sparingly, although local jobbers and brokers are getting enough to supply their needs.

Bran rose to a basis of $1.20 to $1.22 in straight cars, while some mills are asking up to $1.25 in mixed carlots. A few eastern sales were made last week on a basis of $1.20 for bran, f. o. b. Kansas City. A good demand for bran was in evidence throughout the week, and local jobbers report brisk inquiry from immediate southwestern states. Most sales were made to Missouri and Arkansas, although Iowa and northern states are taking some.

Improvement in shorts, middlings and other heavy feeds was not to the same extent as on bran, but the market had a better tone and good advances were recorded. Shorts are now on a basis of $1.25 to $1.30 for gray shorts, while white shorts are worth up to $1.38. Fancy white middlings are not in large supply. Prices are on a basis of $1.38 to $1.42. Hog feeding in southwestern states is gradually increasing, and the demand for shorts and middlings is showing a similar increase.

The southeast is out of line, except in mixed cars. No demand is noted from the south, while bids from Milwaukee and adjacent territory are somewhat too low. The advances last week put this market somewhat out of line in the east, but northwestern mills are still nnable to supply bran for immediate shipment, and prices are not considered when prompt shipment bran is offered.

Most of the output of southwestern mills went to established trade.

Interior mills are selling bran freely at mill door and are getting strong prices. Kansas, Oklahoma and Missouri mills have only a small surplus, but Nebraska mills report their market rather slow.

The following prices were paid by brokers and commission men at close of last week for mill feed from interior Missouri River mills, basis 100-lb. burlap net f. o. b. Missouri River: Bran, $1.20@1.22 per 100 lbs.; shorts, $1.25@1.30; fancy white middlings, $1.38@1.42; red dog, $1.45.

Cottonseed and Linseed Meal.

Larger sales of cottonseed meal were made by Kansas City jobbers and brokers during the past week. Prices had a strong tone throughout the week, but no material changes were recorded. Linseed meal is also fair sale to southwestern states. Kansas is best buyer in this market. Receipts of cottonseed meal just about balance sales. Quotations now are: Cottonseed meal, $32 per ton; linseed meal, $29.50.

Henry Lassen, Wichita, Kansas, Elect ed President Southwestern Millers' League at Annual Meeting at Kansas City.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Quotations by Missouri River mills for prompt shipment to Eastern or Middle states in carlots f. o. b. Kansas City, are as follows:

Flour—Hard winter wheat patents, 98s cotton or jute, $4.20@4.40 per bbl.; hard winter wheat straights, 98s cotton or jute, $4@4.20; first clears, $3.20@3.50; soft wheat patent, 98-lb. cotton or jute, $4.30@4.80 per bbl.; straight, $4.20@4.50; first clears, jute, $3.30@3.50; ordinary shorts, $1.25; white shorts, $1.30; corn meal, 35c per 17½-lb. sack.

Cereal Goods—Rye flour in small sacks, $1.65@1.75 per 100; in 98s and 140s, $1.60@1.75; rye graham (pumpernickle) in small cotton sacks, $1.55@1.65 per 100; in 98s and 140s, $1.50@1.60; graham flour in small sacks, $2@2.10 per 100; whole wheat flour, in small sacks, $2.10@2.20 per 100; 98s and 140s, $2.05@2.15; rolled oats, in wood, 180 lbs., $5.20 per bbl.

Mill Feed—Bran, in 100-lb. sacks, in car lots, $1.23@1.25; red dog, in 100-lb. sacks, carlots, $1.45; white shorts, $1.35.

Linseed Meal—Carlots, per ton, $29.50.

Cottonseed Meal—Carlots, per ton, $31.50; ton lots, $32.

Southwestern Market Prices.

Following are prices of flour and other mill products quoted by Southwestern mills for straight or mixed cars, basis f. o. b. buyer's station. Flour in 24-lb. sacks 5c per cwt. higher:

Kansas—Hard winter patent, $4.40@4.60 per bbl.; hard winter, straight, $4.20@4.40; bran, $1.17@1.25 per 100; mill run, $1.30; brown shorts, $1.30; white shorts, $1.35; corn meal, 38c per 17½-lb. sack.

Oklahoma—Soft winter patent, $4.70@5 per bbl.; hard wheat patent, $4.40@4.70; bran, $1.25; mill run bran, $1.30; corn meal, 33@38c per 17½-lb. sack.

Arkansas—Soft wheat, high patent, $4.70@5.10 per bbl.; hard wheat patent, $4.50@4.70; corn meal, 17-lb. sacks, 40c; bran, $1.25@1.35 per 100, basis L. R. rate points.

Texas—Soft wheat flour, extra patent, $4.90@5.10 per bbl.; hard wheat flour, high patent, $4.60@4.90 per bbl.; straight, $4.40@4.70; bran, $1.30 per 100; shorts, $1.55; corn meal, 70c per 35-lb. sack.

Local Flour Output Increases.

An increase of more than 1,000 bbls. was again made in the output of Kansas City mills, production being 40,400 bbls. during the past week, compared with 39,100 bbls. in the preceding week, 37,200 bbls. two weeks ago and 36,700 bbls. for the corresponding week a year ago, when one additional larger mill was in operation.

Wheat Receipts Again Lighter.

Kansas City received 222 cars of wheat during the past week, compared with 261 in the preceding week, 125 a year ago and 63 in 1912. The lighter movement resulted in a decrease of more than 100,000 bus. in elevator stocks, which are now 6,560,091 bus.

Corn receipts last week were 636 cars, compared with 794 in the preceding week, 166 in the same week in 1913 and 169 in 1912. Elevator stocks showed a loss of 56,162 bus., being 1,747,170 bus.

SOUTHWESTERN NOTES.

The increase in capacity of the Aunt Jemima Mills Co., St. Joseph, Mo., will be completed before the new crop year.

The Jackman Roller Mills, Minneapolis, Kan., have placed an order with the Kansas City office of The Wolf Co. for a sifter to replace one now in use in the mill. Other minor repairs

(Continued on Page 15.)

St. Louis and the Southeast

716 Merchants Laclede Bldg., St. Louis

St. Louis, Mo., March 24, 1914.

Stagnation is the only word that can be used to deseribe the flour trade last week. There was practically no business worth mentioning. Chief among the restraining influences on trade is the continued favorable wheat outlook, which, as the days roll by, shows absolutely no change for the worse, and every day brings nearer the chanees of a "bumper" harvest.

Dealers' stocks of flour are small, but they refuse to be eonvinced that present prices are stable. This belief is sentimentally influenced by the gradual advance in wheat futures of over 7 cents in the past three months, which has taken place despite a record world's wheat crop last year, and which is questioned as to its legitimacy now that the winter wheat crop has passed the danger line of exeessive winter killing. Millers were encouraged in the early week by a fairly firm cash wheat market, but at the week-end sessions the trade died out and prices shaded. There is a growing belief, however, that supplies of good milling wheat will be very light at the end of the crop year, and the question arises whether the crop outlook will be of suffieient weight to prevent considerable of a buying demand, both domestic and foreign. If so, at least a temporary improvement might be reflected in the flour trade.

The week's trade was mostly local. Fresh sales to domestic buyers were small and shipping directions hard to get. Inquiries were mostly in the low-grade flours, clears and extra fancy, but straights and patents were hard to plaee and quotations favored buyers.

Export demand again was light and sales were confined to about 5,000 sacks of hard straight to the Continent (mainly of special brand to regular customers) and a couple of lots of extra fancy and soft clear, elsewhere than Europe. In Saturday's market, however, one miller sold 1,000 bbls. soft patent, domestic and 3,000 bbls. hard patent for export, with prices and destination withheld; also 600 sacks (110s) hard patent to the Continent. Sales during the week were of soft low-grade at $2.85 jute; extra fancy, $3.40 bulk and $3.50@3.62½ jute; patent, $4 bulk (and on orders at $4.50@4.85 wood); hard low-grade, $2.65 jute; clear, $2.85 jute; straight, $3.55@3.80 jute, and 95 per cent patent (direct order), $3.80 bulk and $4.05 jute; spring clear, $3.75 jute; soft patent (on direet order Missouri mill) at equal to $4.90@5 wood.

St. Louis mills lessened output last week, and continue to operate only about half capacity. The leading mills that sell through their city offices made 49,900 bbls. during the week, against 59,800 bbls. the preceding week and 61,400 the week before. The following figures were reported: G. P. Plant Milling Co. (city), 7,000 bbls.; Stanard-Tilton Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Dallas, Tex.), 16,500; Kehlor Flour Mills Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), none; Sparks Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Terre Haute, Ind.), 7,000; Saxony Milling Co. (city), 3,600; John F. Meyer & Sons (Springfield, Mo.), 1,800; Camp Spring Milling Co. (Nashville, Ill.), 1,200; Hezel Milling Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 3,600; Bernet, Craft & Kauffman Milling Co. (Mt. Carmel, Ill.), 8,000; Annan, Burg & Co. (city), 1,200.

St. Louis Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $3.90@4.10; straight, $3.70@3.85; extra fancy, $3.50@3.60; fancy, $3.10@3.25; low grades, $2.80@3.09.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $3.85@4.10; straight, $3.55@3.80; first clear, $3.00@3.20; second clear, $2.85@3.00; low grades, $2.70@2.80.

Spring Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $4.30@4.50; clear, $3.60@3.75.

Rye Flour—In jobbing way at $3.70 in jute and $4.00 in wood.

Mill Feed (East St. Louis basis, in 100-lb. sacks)—Quote for prompt shipment: Hard bran at $1.30@1.31; soft, $1.32@1.33; mixed feed, $1.30; middlings, $1.30@1.35; alfalfa meal, $17@18 per ton for brown, $19.50@20.50 for green. At mills to city trade, 100-lb. bran at $1.33 and middlings at $1.40@1.50.

Mill Feed Is Higher.

The mill feed market showed renewed strength last week, and prices closed at a substantially higher level. Sentiment was universally in favor of advanced prices, and, as there was very little stuff available for spot or quick shipment, sellers easily dictated prices. As the week closed there was nothing offered for March shipment, and the market finished firm at practically the best level of values. Mills are on a better shipping basis with eastern markets for bran, and inquiries from that section were liberal and more urgent than in several weeks past. The northwestern markets also continue to advance in price, and show a strong upward trend, as supplies there are inadequate, stocks small, and any demand to replace lines causes a runaway market. Missouri and Arkansas are taking bran with a rather ravenous appetite, and, despite recent heavy buying orders, are still the best markets in the country. The beginning of spring work in the southwest is having a beneficial influence on the market, while smaller running operations of some of the more northern mills also aids the sellers. The trade appears generally in a very strong position, and, despite the recent rather wide price advances, there seems nothing in the situation to warrant the belief that the movement will not be carried further. Sales during the week included: 100-lb. soft bran at $1.25@1.28 early, and hard bran at $1.25@1.30, and at $1.31 later—latter on local order; split cars hard early at $1.27 for bran and $1.29 middlings, and later at $1.31 and $1.35 100 lbs.
and $1.35 100 lbs.; corn bran at $24 per ton, and white hominy feed at $24 early, but $24.50 bid and $25 asked later; No. 1 green alfalfa meal at $19.50@20 per ton.

St. Louis Cash Grain Market.

There was an irregular tone to the cash wheat market last week. The continued dullness in flour makes for conservatism in cash wheat purchases, despite the faet that wheat stocks in the St. Louis market are only 808,032 bus., compared with 2,191,288 bus. last year. Generally speaking, last week's demand was about equal to the run of receipts and there was some grain sold from storage. Prices finished about unchanged on the week, although higher early. The final session showed a slightly bearish tendency on all grades although on the decline hard wheat was wanted, despite the fact that priees here are slightly above Chicago, Kansas City and Omaha, on a freight-rate basis. Best opinion also is that this difference will continue to increase in favor of the St. Louis market. Final prices on No. 2 red wheat were 94@95½c; No. 2 hard, 92@94c; No. 3 hard, 91@93c. Cash corn ranged up 3 to 7 cents in the early week, but in the final session prices were slightly demoralized, and a break of 2 to 3 cents resulted. Receivers pressed their arrivals on sales, because atraid that there would be a further break on Monday, owing to the two days' receipts. Cash oats were irregular to a fraction lower in the late week, following the break in corn Iowa is beginning to sell a few oats, but Illinois is still holding rather tight.

Death of Mrs. C. F. Sparks.

Mrs. Charles Fletcher Sparks died at her home at Alton, Ill., last Friday morning and was buried at Alton on Sunday. She recently returned from a trip in the south with her husband, who is a devotee of yachting and who remained to finish a cruise in the Gulf of Mexico.

Mrs. Sparks was suddenly stricken by apoplexy, although she had not been in the best of health recently. Beside her husband, she leaves two daughters and three sons.

St. Louis Notes.

Henry Schurmann, of the Hanover-Star Milling Co., Germantown, Ill., was on 'Change on Monday.

E. M. Kelly, president, and J. B. McLemore, secretary, of the Southeastern Millers' Association, were up from Nashville on last Friday and Saturday.

Joseph M. O'Neil, formerly St. Louis representative of the Chicago commission firm of W. A. Gardner & Co., will in the future represent Jackson Bros. & Co., of Chicago, on the Merchants' Exchange.

The Stanard-Tilton Milling Co. will build a reinforced concrete elevator at Alton, Ill. The Finton Construction Co. has the contract for the 250,000-bu. elevator, which will have modern equipment throughout for handling and cleaning.

A good attendance is expected at the annual election of officers of the St. Louis Millers' Club, which will be held following a dinner at the Mercantile Club next Monday evening, March 30. The club will probably have officers of the Millers' National Federation as guests on this occasion.

A. J. Meek has returned from his southern visit at New Orleans and the south, where he spent about a month. He was on 'Change at St. Louis on Monday and said wheat around Marissa could not be improved and apparently was not damaged by the winter.

W. H. Marshall, secretary of the Southwestern Missouri Millers' Club, was in St. Louis last Friday on his way to Washington. He had several matters to take up with the Interstate Commerce Commission in regard to rates from the territory of his club's membership.

Receipts of flour in the St. Louis market last week were 59,680 bbls., against 64,650 bbls. the preceding week. Shipments were 82,270 bbls., against 88,560 bbls. the week before. Receipts since Jan. 1 total 717,530 bbls., against 694,020 bbls. last year. Shipments 897,670 bbls., against 805,655 bbls. last year.

The will of the late E. O. Stanard, formerly president of the Stanard-Tilton Milling Co., St. Louis, probated last week, provided a fund of $2,750 for faithful employes of the company. The bulk of the estate, which was not made public, was bequeathed in equal shares to Cora Z Tilton, Sue Ella Stanard, daughters, and William K. Stanard, a son.

Marc J. Gautier, who bars the way for strangers at the door of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange trading hall, has a lot of fine chickens, but recently he wished he hadn't. Two of Mr Gautier's roosters were fighting, so he separated them and put one in the cellar. Then he forgot it was there In the evening some neighbors called, and stayed rather late. Suddenly from the cellar came a loud "Cock-a-doodle-doo, Cock-a-doodle-doo." The visitors looked at each other in amazement, then went home Mr Gautier says he hasn't been able to square himself since.

Receipts of wheat in St. Louis last week were 315,330 bus., against 276,290 bus. the week before. Shipments were 344,490 bus., against 463,210 the week before. Stocks of wheat in St Louis elevators last Saturday 803,032 bus., against 843,553 bus. the preceding week and 2,191,288 bus last year. Of the present stock 30,884 bus. is No. 1 red wheat, 343,667 bus. No. 2 red, 27,703 bus. No. 1 hard winter and 303,540 bus. No. 2 hard winter.

Will Reopen Missouri Transit Case.

Regarding the transit situation in Missouri. Secretary W. H. Marshall of the Southwestern Missouri Millers' Club makes the following statement: "In disposing of the Missouri rate case the Public Service Commission held against the millers, in that it was held that transit is a gratuity and in and of itself is responsible for certain elements of discriminations. There are other reasons given, too numerous and not necessary to mention here.

"In an informal manner I met the entire commission on March 19, at which time I was requested to argue the matter of a motion for a new hearing As I see the situation, the commission failed to reach an understanding of such an intricate subject as is transit, and this was the theme of my effort, together with some unimportant inconsistencies in the commission's findings

"I found the commission anxious to be fair, and not disposed to conclude the case on its original findings if it can be shown there is error or any misunderstanding, and I was granted until March 25 to show by petition the facts upon which we will rely. Upon the filing of such a petition the commission will reopen the case for argument or for additional testimony. I am, therefore, preparing the petition, and this information is for the purpose of saying the matter of transit on Missouri statutory rates has not yet been concluded."

MISSOURI NOTES.

J. C. Leach, who has purchased the Leach Flour Mill, Memphis, Mo., is dismantling the plant.

F. X. Joggerst and Joseph Bader have purchased the mill at Bloomsdale, Mo., and have assumed charge. They will operate it.

S. Megown & Son, Renick, Mo. "Flour is slow locally or otherwise. Feed is in good demand at strong prices. Wheat condition is good. Running mill half time."

Miller Milling Co., Miller Mo.: "Feed is in big demand. Flour is in fairly good demand, with local trade heavy. Mill is on 11-hour schedule. Growing wheat condition good."

Fred G. Klein of Moberly, Mo., formerly connected with the McAfee Milling Co., recently traded a farm for the Dallas Center Milling Co., Dallas Center, Ia., which he will operate.

Lutesville Milling Co., Lutesville, Mo.: "Running mill 10 hours daily. Flour is fair to local trade, but nothing doing in East. Feed searce at strong prices. Growing wheat in good condition."

The Sheldon Roller Mills, Sheldon, Mo., have been purchased by G. B. Beeny who plans to convert the mill into an elevator. The machinery will be removed. An electric motor will be substituted for the present power.

Local capitalists in Monroe City, Mo., are subscribing to a stock company which has for its purpose the reconstruction of the mill burned several months ago. The owners of the mill had it only partly insured, and are unable to rebuild unless material help is secured from the business men of the town.

Tennessee

Nashville, Tenn., March 23, 1914.

There was little change in the flour situation last week, and none in quotations. Buyers in the Southwest ordered out fairly well on contracts, but new business was rather slack, due perhaps to the fact that the farmers had been rather busy getting their ground ready for crops and the jobbers being indisposed to advance them goods until their crops were in, it made a rather slow business.

There is little inclination on the part of the mills to offer concessions to effect sales, and few sales were reported over 50 bbls., although there were some 1,000 bbl. shipments. Flour stocks are rather light in this territory.

The mill feed situation remained unchanged as to prices. The mills reported a fairly good demand with oversales in some places. The recent cold weather and snow have had an effect of stimulating the market somewhat.

Nashville Market Prices.

The following prices are f. o. b. Nashville in car lots:

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (basis wood)—Best standard patent, $4.85 per bbl.; high patent, $4.45; half patent, $4.25; choice, $3.85; in cotton bags, 15c per bbl. lower.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (basis jute)—Best patent, $4.25@4.40.

Mill Feed—Bran, $27@28 per ton; middlings and shorts, $29@30; hominy feed, $28@29.

Southeastern Notes.

Secretary J. B. McLemore of the Southeastern Millers' Association, spent Saturday in St. Louis on business.

Capt. T. F. Peck, Commissioner of Agriculture for the state of Tennessee, says that the five-inch snow which fell over this section last week was worth thousands of dollars to the farmers.

Stocks on hand for the week as reported through the Nashville Grain Exchange were: Wheat, 195,750 bus.; corn, 544,600 bus.; oats, 774,000 bus.; flour, 39,500 bbls. Receipts of grain for the week were 181 cars.

Memphis, Tenn., March 20, 1914.

There is an improvement in the demand for flour. Specifications on old contracts have come in freely, some buying for prompt shipment, very little for deferred shipment. Furnishing business is opening up briskly, demand from the interior increasing. The demand for extra fancies will be much greater from now on, as this is the grade of flour that is largely furnished to the credit trade; and this season the prices between extra fancy flour and meal showing only a small difference will cause an increased consumption of extra fancy flour. Quotations based on soft winter wheat, 196-lb. wood, advertised brand $5.10@5.50; standard patent, $4.75@5.10; extra fancies, $4.10@4.25. Creal meal, basins 38-lb. sacks, $3.10@3.15 per bbl.; standard meal, basis 98-lb. sacks, $2.90@2.95.

Wheat bran in good demand at $25 per ton. Sacked gray shorts, $26. Mixed feeds are showing an increased demand at $32 to $33 per ton.

Notes.

Harry Glenn of the Meek Milling Co., Marissa, Ill. was a recent visitor to Memphis.

A. G. Wagner, formerly of A. G. Wagner & Co., wholesale grocers of Memphis, has recently returned from a year's trip to Europe, very much improved in health.

Ernest Wheeler, broker, 1024 Falls Bldg., Memphis, who left the Halliday people a month ago to go into the brokerage business here, reports business as very satisfactory.

T. L. Reynolds of Water Valley, Miss., Southern representative of the Saxony Flour Mills of St. Louis, died in his home on the 17th. Mr. Reynolds was one of the oldest flour salesmen in the South. He had been with the Saxony people for a number of years and was about 60 years of age.

W. B. Parks, grocer of Merigold, Miss., a member of the Mississippi Legislature, now in session at Jackson, passed through Memphis on his way home a few days ago, and spoke very favorably of conditions in the Mississippi Delta. Mr. Parks states he thinks the Legislature will adjourn about the 1st.

Mississippi

Jackson, Miss., March 21, 1914.

There is improvement in flour. There is no heavy buying and no disposition among buyers to take on supplies for longer than 30 to 60 days ahead. Established brands of flour continue to be held at the same prices as for some time past. Indiana and Illinois continue to sell the largest part of flour in this market. Illinois patents are quoted $5.50@6.00—196-lb. wood basis. Indiana patents, 25 to 30 cents under. Extra fancies $1 to $1.10 less.

Reports from the interior without an exception are very pleasing over this state. Farm work is well in hand. The past week has been ideal for farm work. Considerable corn has been planted.

Prices on meal vary considerably, but 190-lb. wood basis, $3.30 to $3.35, would be as near as prices could be quoted. Mills are continuing to refuse long-time bookings on meal; demand for mixed feeds is much greater; better grades are quoted at $33 to $34 per ton, with some lower grades at $32.50. Wheat bran in good demand at $29 to $30 per ton.

Notes.

W. G. McIntire, the flour man of Meridian, Miss., expects a steady business for the rest of this milling year.

L. A. Barr, manager of the Barrett Grocer Co. of Lexington and Tchula, reports business as very satisfactory in that territory.

Philip H. Postel, Jr., of the Postel Milling Co., Mascoutah, Ill., recently made a trip through the South, visiting Vicksburg, Jackson and other points.

R. Veiner, of R. Veiner & Co., wholesale grocers of Natchez, Miss., speaks in very pleasing terms of the improvement of business conditions in that territory.

B. Kullman, of B. Kullman & Co., wholesale grocers of Natchez, continues to improve from his recent operation for appendicitis and reports he will soon be at his desk again.

Reports from J. Leland Trusty, president of the Merchants' Grocery Co. of Water Valley, Miss., who recently went West on account of his health, are that he is improving rapidly.

J. T. Fargason & Co., now in the wholesale grocery business at Memphis and elsewhere, will soon open a branch at Greenville, Miss. Headquarters will be in the old Crawford Grocery Co. building.

W. L. Watkins, who heretofore has been the active manager of the W. L. Watkins & Co., wholesale grocers of Aberdeen, Miss., will in the future devote more of his time to the planting interest and the grocery end of the business will be looked after by Mr. Flynn.

The writer recently visited Greenville, Vicksburg, Natchez, Jackson and several other important jobbing centers of Mississippi, and with an experience of 17 years as a flour salesman in this territory, can state he never saw prospects better in this state than now. Jobbers are all feeling good.

A. A. Grissom of Tupelo, Miss., who represents the Big Thompson Mill & Elevator Co. of Loveland, Colo., and the Eaton Mill & Grain Co., of Eaton, Colo., is convalescent after a recent attack of grippe. The name of the Big Thompson Mill & Elevator Co. has been changed to the Loveland Mill & Elevator Co. There has been no change in the personnel, however, and the management will still be in the hands of H. E. Kelly, known to his many Mississippi friends as "Columbine Kelly."

New Orleans

New Orleans, La., March 21, 1914.

Flour was decidedly unsettled and neither buyers nor producers knew exactly where they stood. This was caused by price cutting from Kansas mills, which had the effect of demoralizing the market in all grades. Some Kansas mills cut values 10@15c per bbl. under the previous week to effect sales for immediate delivery. Quotations for April and May were on the old basis. Kansas flours predominated in the demand, which was far below the average for this season, as none of the other mills cared to enter the value-slashing business.

Jobbers as a rule were cautious and no country credits were given unless in cases of old customers or gilt-edged connections.

In the hard wheat market, Oklahoma mills were 10c out of line, as they have not the wheat stocks that Kansas millers have at their command. Kansas mills, therefore, did the bulk of the business, both for city and country. For immediate shipment in 98-lb. cotton sacks, Kansas mill were quoting 98 per cent patents at $4.10@4.25; 95 per cent straights, $3.85@3.95, and clears, $3.45@3.55. A 5c advance was charged for March-April delivery and 10c additional over immediate shipment prices was asked for May. Prices in wood were 20c over cottons.

Minneapolis mills were holding values steady at the previous week's figures, refusing to participate in the price-cutting as a rule. However, a few mills were meeting the Kansas cut half way as far as March shipment orders were concerned, conceding 5@10c a bbl., but holding firmly to a 10c advance for April-May. Those who reduced charged $4.45@4.55 per bbl. in cottons for high patents, immediate delivery, and $4.60@4.65 for April-May. Straights and clears were proportionately quoted on the regular basis. Owing to the big differential in favor of Kansas flours, hard spring wheats were practically shut out of the business. North Dakota flours were in line with Minneapolis values.

There were few changes in soft winter wheat quotations. High patents in cottons for immediate shipment were reduced 5@10c per bbl., being quoted at $4.45@4.50 per bbl. Straights ranged from 10@15c under patents, and extra fancies were quoted at $3.95@4.00 per bbl., with clears at $3.75@3.80. Wood values were 20@25c per bbl. in advance of cottons. Sales were not large and of small lots, dealers buying only in hand-to-mouth quantities.

Mill feed values shot up last week and offerings were scarce. Few mills were making quotations and buyers were holding off for lower prices. Values for March shipment ranged from $1.39@1.42 per 100 in cottons or jutes. Stocks were low and some jobbers bought minimum carlots. Both hard and soft winter brans were on a parity. Shorts were quoted at $1.52@1.57 per 100.

Mississippi

Meridian, Miss., March 21, 1914.

Old flour contracts have been about closed out. Specifications have been coming in very freely. There have been a few orders placed on new contracts, but in most cases it is strictly for prompt and not over 30-day shipment.

Quotations are 196-lb. wood, Illinois patents, favorite brands, $5.60@5.90; Indiana patents, 20@30c less. Extra fancies, $1.00@1.10 less. There is an increased demand for extra fancies now, as this is the grade that goes largely to the furnishing trade. Very little Colorado flour sold in this market. Almost no hard or spring wheat flour sold here.

Standard meal, 190-lb. wood, $3.40@3.60. There are some lower prices being made by Nebraska mills whose products are unknown in this market, but very little business has resulted. Corn chops, $1.41@1.42. Wheat bran in good demand at $1.28@1.30. Increased demand for mixed feeds. This demand will increase on account of farm work.

John Bran of West Point, Miss., Southern representative of the Scott County Milling Co., Sikeston, Mo., was calling on the trade here recently.

Arkansas

Little Rock, Ark., March 21, 1914.

Flour has been rather quiet for the past week, nearly all buyers waiting as long as possible before placing their orders. The business that the mills are getting is very satisfactory, as nearly all orders are for immediate shipment or not later than a week or ten days deferred.

There is very little doing in the meal business, as there seems to be very little confidence in the corn market. As a general rule the trade did not listen to higher price arguments and very few jobbers contracted for meal before the recent advance.

There is quite a demand for wheat bran and the mills are not offering very freely, as they have been unable to run their plants full time, there seems to be about an average demand for shorts.

Quotations are as follows, f. o. b. Little Rock: Leading brands of Missouri in wood, $5.40@5.60; standard patents, 40@60c per bbl. lower; extra fancy, $1.00@1.20 lower. Best grade cream meal, 24-lb. sacks, $3.45; pearl, $3.25, and standard, $3.15. Wheat bran, per ton, $28@29; what (gray) shorts, per ton, $30@31.

Alabama

Mobile, Ala., March 21, 1914.

There is very little life in the flour business. Jobbers are buying only for their immediate needs at the moment. Several new brands are being introduced with some success. The general feeling prevails that trade in this line will open up materially within the very near future.

Quotations in wood, patent (winter wheat), $5.10@5.60; straight, 50c less. Straight patent, $1.00@1.15 less.

A better feeling exists among the grain and feed dealers. However, a considerable handicap exists here on account of so many saw mills being idle. Interior points raised considerable feed this year and this has greatly reduced local shipments. Taken altogether, feed business is very satisfactory.

Quotations: Chops, $1.50@1.55; wheat shorts, $1.50@1.57½; wheat bran, $1.40@1.45; pearl meal, $1.70@1.87½; prime cotton seed meal, $29@31; feed cotton seed meal, $26@27.50.

New York

New York, March 20, 1914.

Flour business past week was not as active as the previous week. Mills were rather inclined, as a rule, to hold prices firmer, especially later in the week, when the wheat market was higher. A good many of the mills claimed they were anxious for business for quick shipment, in order to keep their plants running, but could not, as a rule, see their way clear to meet the views of buyers.

This market has been consistently bearish in their views ever since the first of the year, and it has been impossible to get them to consider seriously any advance in the market.

Spring wheat patents were held at $4.25@4.45 for 60 days shipment, and it was reported that a line of several thousand barrels was even sold as low as $4.15 jute for the shipment mentioned, although this could not be confirmed. There was some business effected at $4.25 jute for 30 and 60 days shipment, although the volume was limited. If the trade could have obtained certain particular brands at $4.25 or $4.30 jute for 60 or 90 days shipment they would have made some fair purchases, and, while they obtained these flours for prompt shipment at these figures, the mills refused to entertain these prices for future delivery, owing to the fear of a decline in mill feed.

Kansas flours appeared to be of no especial attraction to the trade during the week. There were some few scattered sales made here and there and of odd cars. Some of the southwestern mills were willing to make rather attractive figures for 30 or 60 days shipment, while others held decidedly firm in their views. Straights were held at $4.15 to $4.35 in jute.

There was a fair inquiry during the week on spring clears and a moderate amount of business was transacted. Fancy brands were held at $4.15 to $4.30 in barrels.

There appeared to be a slightly better inquiry for Kansas clears and sales of a few odd cars here and there were recorded. Prices were held at $3.60 to $3.75 in sacks.

Winter wheat flours were very quiet, as mills were disposed to hold rather firm in their views and the trade evidently were sufficiently supplied for the present. Straights were held at $4.35 to $4.45 in wood. Mill feed prices were once again firmly held during the week, and bran particularly showed somewhat of an advance. Demand was not active by any means. City bran in bulk was held at $27.50 at the mill.

New York Market Prices.

All prices quoted are the prices at which the trade could purchase in sacks and include brokers' commissions, or receivers' profits and charges:

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $4.50 @4.75 in bbls.; straights, $4.40@4.50 in bbls.; clears, $4.15@4.30 in bbls.; low grades, $3@3.30.

Winter Wheat Flour—Patents, $4.90 @5 in bbls.; straights, $4.35@4.45 in bbls.; clears, $3.75@3.95 in bbls.; low grades, $3.15@3.50.

Kansas Flour—Patents, $4.35@4.65; straights, $4.15@4.35; clears, $3.60@ 3.75; low grades or low clears, $3.25 @3.40.

Mill Feed—Bran, coarse Western spring in 100-lb. sacks, to arrive, $29; standard middlings, $27; flour middlings, $29; red dog, to arrive, $30.50; oil meal, $31@31.50; city feed, bulk bran, $27.50; 100-lb. sacks, $28.50; middlings, $27@30.50; red dog flour, $3.15.

Argentine bran and middlings, 100-lb. sacks, $26 f. o. b. New York.

New York Notes.

The following parties were visitors on the Exchange during the past week: F. B. Stubbs, Wells Flour Mills Co., Wells, Minn.; F. J. Lingham, Federal Milling Co., Lockport, N. Y.; W. L. Seligman, George Urban Milling Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Nebraska

Omaha, Neb., March 23, 1914.

Flour prices have remained steady during the past week and are without change. North of the Platte general quotations are $4.80 for best patents in 48s cotton; south of the Platte, $4.60. City mills are quoting $4.40 to their city trade; $4.20 f. o. b. mill for outside trade.

The bakers' trade is being supplied on the basis of $4.05 bulk. Local trade is improving and some fairly good bookings have been made for eastern trade, but at low prices, barely a working margin. A few cars of export have been booked, principally to Holland.

Cold wave is reported on the way, but, as the ground has a good covering of snow, no damage is anticipated.

Mill feed is in demand. Dealers are offering $23.60 f. o. b. Omaha in car lots for bran, $25 to $26 for shorts. Interior mills are asking and obtaining $23 to $24 for bran, $25 to $26 for shorts at mill door. Reports received by the State Board of Agriculture indicate that the farmers are preparing for extensive alfalfa planting this year. The crop not only yielded well last year, but is of excellent quality and the price is the lowest it has been in years.

Nebraska Millers' Fifth Annual Meeting.

The fifth annual convention of the Nebraska Millers' Protective Association will be held in Omaha on Wednesday, April 22. The place of holding the meeting will be announced later. An interesting program is being arranged by Secretary J. F. Burgner. Much of interest to the Nebraska miller will be taken up. The Nebraska Millers' Protective Association has done good work since its organization in 1910, and millers in the North Platte section of Nebraska have loyally supported the organization.

Nebraska Notes.

Fullerton Mill Co., Fullerton, Neb.: "Are running mill 11 hours daily. Local flour business is good."

The Paul Schminke Co., Nebraska City, Neb., is installing a new scalper. Other improvements are being made.

The Farmers' Elevator Co., Aurora, Neb., will start operations at new mill on April 1. Plant will be in charge of Frank Johnson.

The Tecumseh, Milling Co., Tecumseh, Neb., plans to increase the capacity of its elevator. Concrete tanks will probably be added.

Jansen Milling Co., Jansen, Neb.: "Are operating mill 11 hours daily Flour is in fair demand locally, and trade in eastern markets is slow."

Updike Milling Co., Omaha, Neb.: "Mill is on 12-hour schedule. Flour business is light in local markets, and sales generally are for prompt delivery. Nothing is doing in eastern markets, and the same is true of foreign sales."

Platte Center Milling Co., Platte Center, Neb.: "Condition of growing wheat is good, but reports from farmers indicate that the ground is somewhat dry on top. We have had considerable wind, but little damage has occurred."

The Crete Mills, Crete, Neb.: "Are running full time. Flour business is good locally. Eastern markets are lower. Export is out of line. Deferred shipments sales are not active. Mill feed is in very brisk demand. Growing wheat is excellent."

Brainard Roller Mills, Brainard, Neb.: "Mill running 18 hours. General demand for flour is good, but local trade is only fair. Eastern markets are taking in good volume."

Oklahoma

Oklahoma City, March 23, 1914.

Reports indicate that flour business is not very brisk. Local trade is demanding mixed cars containing little flour and lots of feed. A number of mills report full-time runs, though it is not likely that the state-wide average would be more than 18 hours. Prices range from $4.50 to $4.70 on hard wheat patents delivered in car lots.

Mill feed is about 10 cents higher than a week ago. Every country merchant wants all the mill will furnish him, and price seems to be no object. Mill-run bran has sold as high as $1.40 and white shorts at $1.60 during the past few days.

Oklahoma Market Prices.

Flour—Hard wheat patent, $4.50@ 4.70; hard wheat straight, $4.30; soft wheat patent, $4.60@4.80; soft wheat extra fancy patent, $5.20@5.60.

Mill Feed—Wheat mixed feed (formerly mill-run bran), $1.35@1.40; standard shorts, $1.50; white shorts, $1.50; straight bran, $1.30.

Oklahoma Notes.

A number of Oklahoma mills were represented at the annual meeting of the Southwestern Millers' League, held in Kansas City March 18. Those attending seem well satisfied with results obtained.

Henry P. Bronaugh is now the Oklahoma representative of the Bemis Bros. Bag Co., with headquarters in Oklahoma City. Mr. Bronaugh will cover the entire state, and is very enthusiastic over the outlook.

H. Dittmer, of the Canadian Mill and Elevator Co., El Reno, Okla., has been ill for the past week. It is feared that a case of typhoid fever is developing. Mr. Dittmer took the management of the Canadian mill on Jan. 1.

Indiana

Indianapolis, Ind., March 21, 1914.

Feed trade has been booming, but flour has been quiet.

During the past week mill quotations on all grades of flour are up 5 cents a barrel. Indiana soft winter wheat patents have changed from $4.50@4.60 to $4.55@4.65. Straights are now $4.25@4.35, and clears from $3.90@4.05. Northwestern spring wheat patents are $4.50@4.60.

Indiana Notes.

The Egloff Milling Company of Vincennes, Ind., which has recently organized and bought a site, has taken out a building permit for the erection of a modern and up-to-date mill.

Millwrights who have been at work at the Columbia City Mills for eight weeks, remodeling and improving, have finished and the plant is now in first class condition, with practically all new machinery.

The Josey-Miller Co. of Beaumont, Tex., are planning the erection of a large feed-mixing plant at New Orleans, La. The main plant is at Beaumont and is of 300 tons daily capacity. Charles O'Rourke, who devised the present inspection system for feeds and fertilizers in Louisiana, will probably be in charge of the New Orleans plant. Branch plants are also located at Lake Charles, La., and Port Arthur, Tex.

Claus Tams has purchased the elevator at Ogden, Ia.

Ohio

Cleveland, O., March 21, 1914

The business transacted this week in the flour trade has, as of late, been very moderate and confined to actual wants for prompt shipment at varying prices. Winter wheat flour, owing to the extremely high price of mill feeds, have been sold about 10c per bbl. lower, where it has been necessary to move them. This was also caused by a little heavier delivery by farmers to country mills.

Hard wheat flours have remained firm and most Minnesota and Dakota mills have advanced their asking prices, but transactions have been almost nil, so far as made public. Prices nominally may be quoted the same as last week, with the exception of soft winter grades, on which prices are shaded as above mentioned.

Ohio Notes.

The receipts of flour at Cincinnati this week were 21,776 bbls., compared with 20,800 bbls. last week and 19,987 bbls. a year ago. Shipments this week were 18,765 bbls., compared with 17,010 bbls. last week and 16,543 bbls a year ago.

The Cincinnati Grain and Hay Exchange of the Chamber of Commerce will hold its next monthly meeting on Tuesday at the Palace Hotel, and all members are requested to attend, as it will be a very important meeting in which grain trade subjects will be discussed.

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Corn Products Department

New York, March 21, 1914.

Owing to the higher corn market, corn goods were rather firmly held in price during the entire week. A fair demand was in evidence on certain grades, but, as a rule, there was no active purchasing to note.

Current quotations are: Meal, kiln-dried export, $3.35 in sacks; fine yellow, $1.45@1.50; coarse, $1.40@1.45; hominy, $3.70; granulated yellow, $3.65; corn flour, $1.65. Brewers' goods: Meal, $1.73; grits, $1.72; flakes, $2.05.

Oklahoma City, March 23, 1914.

There is a heavy demand for chops, with prices considerably higher. Quotations are $1.55@1.65 per 100. White bolted meal is 35@38c per 17½-lb. sack. Country deliveries of corn are at a standstill on account of the recent cold snap. Some of the dealers attribute the light receipts to the fact that there will be no more corn offered by the farmers.

New Orleans, La., March 21, 1914.

Corn products were steady last week, with the demand below the average for the spring season. Stocks in jobbers' hands were light, but dealers were declining to buy except where absolutely necessary. The following were current prices, basis wood, carload lots f. o. b. New Orleans in bbls.: Cream meal, $3.50@3.60 per bbl.; standard meal, $3.35@3.45; grits, $3.60@3.70; corn flour, $3.30@3.40. Prices in cottons or jutes were from 20c to 25c per bbl. higher.

Dallas, Tex., March 21, 1914.

The demand for corn products continues very satisfactory. Current shipments are being well taken care of and shipping instructions for orders that mills have on their books are arriving in good shape. Present bookings, however, are not heavy, as buyers are disinclined to anticipate their needs beyond the immediate present.

Prices are being well maintained and current quotations rule as follows: Standard pearl meal, 65@66c per 35-lb. cotton sack, with halves quoted at 33@35c; corn chops, $1.55 in 100-lb. sacks; white corn bran, $1.20.

Nashville, Tenn., March 23, 1914.

While corn prices showed a little advance last week, it was not sufficient to warrant any advance in meal quotations, and millers say that business is about on the same basis. Stocks generally are low.

Millers are quoting f. o. b. Nashville in 96-lb. bags as follows: Best bolted meal, $1.55@1.65; pearl meal and grits, $1.65@1.75.

Frank Bliss, formerly head miller at the Excelsior Mill, Wakefield, Neb., which burned down, is now in the employ of the Bethany Mill & Elevator Co., Bethany, Mo. The mill is receiving some complaints of freezing out of the growing wheat. Plant is running 11 hours daily, and notes flour business as fair. Feed is strong.

The Aunt Jemima Mills Co., St. Joseph, Mo.: "Mill is on 24-hour schedule. Flour business is fair locally, and demand from Eastern markets is improving. We are making very few sales to export markets. Deferred delivery orders are light. Mill feed is in fair demand. Our reports indicate good condition of growing wheat."

The Younglove Construction Co., Sioux City, Ia., has closed contract for the erection of a 25,000-bu. elevator for Makin & Harlain, St. Antony, Ia.

Glasgow Milling Co., Glasgow, Mo.: "Operating mill half time. Flour in good demand in local territory. Mill door demand for feed is brisk, and there is a scarcity at present. Farmers bring in reports of excellent condition of growing wheat."

The Midwest Mill & Elevator Exchange of Sargent, Neb., is rapidly developing a successful business in appraising mills. The company is headed by Thomas D. Taylor. It also makes a specialty of buying and selling mills. If your plant is for sale, list it with this rapidly growing concern.

The Southern Illinois Millers' Association will have a special meeting at St. Louis on March 30.

Frank Foltz, of Oklahoma City, says: "Don't give your feed away in order to sell a little flour, because your flour is being sold at cost based on the present price of wheat. A few figures will convince you of this fact."

Latest crop prospects have developed into the brightest for many years. Favorable weather the past few weeks has enabled farmers to complete their plowing. Corn planting is well under way in many parts of the state. In the lower Rio Grande Valley and the lower Gulf Coast region corn planting is about completed and in some fields the plant is already up several inches.

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BUCKWHEAT FLOUR
PEARL CORN MEAL

GRANULATED CORN MEAL (White or Yellow)
HOMINY
CORN OR OATS FEED
HOMINY FEED
CHICK MEALS
HEN MEAL
MIXED SCRATCH FEED
BRAN, SHORTS, MIDDLINGS
CORN OR OATS (Sacked or Bulk)

Plymouth

THE PLYMOUTH MILLERS, Le Mars, Iowa

KANSAS CITY AND THE SOUTHWEST.

(Continued from Page 10.)

are being made in the plant and a general overhauling of the mill will be made when the sifter is installed, before the new crop.

Tick-Tock is a new brand of flour being put on the market by the Leavenworth Milling Co., Leavenworth, Kan.

The Randall Flour Mill, Taos, N. M., has resumed operations after a shutdown, while the mill was being overhauled.

The Red Star Mill & Elevator Co., Wichita, Kan., is planning to open a warehouse in Houston, Tex., for distribution of flour.

The Katy Mill & Elevator Co., Caddo and McAlester, Okla., has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Assets and liabilities are not given.

Construction work on the new flour warehouse of the Wm. Kelly Milling Co., Hutchinson, Kan., has been started. The building will be of brick.

New incorporation papers have been issued to the Rea & Read Mill and Elevator Co., Tulsa, Okla. Capital stock is $50,000. Incorporators are E. R. Coker and O. A. Coker of Tulsa and E. S. Rea of Coffeyville, Kan.

C. T. Bramblett, formerly of Salina, Kan., has moved to Newton, where he will manage the Empire Milling Co. Mr. Bramblett has been in the employ of various southwestern mills, and is now a part owner of the Empire mill.

J. W. Anderson has disposed of his interest in the LaCrosse Milling & Grain Co., LaCrosse, Kan., to Henry Fose of Russell, and will move to Iowa. Mr. Fose and his brother will continue to operate the mill under a partnership.

The Kansas Grain Co., Hutchinson, Kan., has awarded contracts to the Burrell Engineering and Construction Co., Chicago, for the erection of four concrete storage tanks, each 26 feet in diameter and 46 feet high. Combined capacity will be 100,000 bus.

The plant of the Afton Milling Co., Afton, Okla., has been purchased by E. J. Clapper of Stella, Mo., from Cox Bros. Mr. Clapper will take charge of the mill this week and expects to start overhauling the mill immediately. Operations will be started before the new crop year.

The Universal Mill Co., Claflin, Kan., contemplates erecting a new elevator and adding some machinery to its plant. A wheat scourer will be put in. The mill is now running half time and reports flour business as fair to general trade. Local demand is fair to good. A fair inquiry is reported for mill feed.

E. D. Yost of the Yost Milling Co., Wilson, Kan., reports his mill running 18 hours daily. He says: "Flour business is fair for this season of the year in both local and Eastern markets. However, we are not working anything for export. Feed is also in good demand and strong prices. Growing wheat condition is 100 per cent."

A report from Atchison, Kan., states that the Cain mill will be in operation before the new crop year. An attempt is being made to reorganize the company. Most of the creditors are favoring the proposition to start operations, and it is believed that the new crop will witness the resumption of work at the mill.

The Memphis rate hearing was resumed in Kansas City on March 16 before E. D. Esch, an examiner of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The taking of testimony was concluded the evening of March 17. Only witnesses were railroad officials, who are opposing the reduction in rates asked for by the Kansas City Board of Trade. A decision in the case is not expected for six months.

The mill and elevator of the Duncan Milling Co., Duncan, Okla., has been purchased by C. C. Coleman, L. M. Kuykendall and J. J. Hardin. The mill has been shut down for several months, but the new owners plan to make improvements and put it in operation by the new crop. Stuart Hare of Enterprise, Kan., was the principal former owner. H. S. Bockes was local manager.

Kansas millers had a good representation at the conference of grain dealers with the Public Utilities Commission at Hutchinson regarding the reasonableness of the proposed reduction in export rates on wheat. All of the Hutchinson mills had representatives and several other Kansas millers were present. The commission did not state whether it would take the matter up with the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Several carloads of the machinery for the overhauling of the Monarch Milling Co., Hutchinson, Kan., have already arrived, but the mill will not be shut down until about April 1, when all of the new rolls and sifters will be on the ground. H. A. Sawyer says that the plant will be shut down about 60 days and operations will not be resumed earlier than June 1. A 250-horse power electric motor will be installed and the present steam plant will be taken out. Power will be purchased from the city.

The new cleaning house of the Kansas Milling Co., Wichita, Kan., will be completed in time to handle the new crop wheat. Work is going forward rapidly. The mill is now running practically full time. Flour business is fair to all markets, and some sales of clear are being made for export. Mill feed is in heavy demand.

R. P. Annan of Annan, Burg & Co., St. Louis, was a visitor on the Kansas City Board of Trade last week. Mr. Annan reports a fair flour trade to scattered territory.

E. M. Jolley of Wichita, a member of the Kansas City Board of Trade, has been made wheat buyer by the Waggoner-Gates Milling Co., the Zenith Milling Co., and the R. E. Kidder Flour Mills. Mr. Jolley began purchasing wheat last Monday. This position was held several years by Frank A. Talpey, who died Feb. 1. Mr. Jolley has been in the grain business in the Southwest for a number of years. He was the first Kansas City representative of the Rosenbaum interests of Chicago, having opened the branch 12 years ago. He continued with the Rosenbaum Grain Co. for six years and then went to Topeka and later to Wichita, from where he comes to Kansas City.

Charles Quinn, of Toledo, secretary of the Grain Dealers' National Association, was in Kansas City last week to make arrangements for the eighteenth annual convention of the organization, to be held here on Oct. 12, 13 and 14. Mr. Quinn said that the prospective attendance was 1,000 grain dealers, who would come from a territory bounded by Boston, Mass.; Jacksonville, Fla.; Duluth, Minn., and Colorado Springs, Colo. The meeting at New Orleans last year had an attendance of 750 and, as Kansas City is a more central point, a larger number is expected. The entertainment committee appointed by the president of the Board of Trade has already started planning for the meeting. The committee is composed of D. F. Piazzek, chairman; C. W. Lonsdale, F. C. Hoose, B. L. Hargis and G. S. Carkener.

B B

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The Southwestern Grain Situation.

Kansas City, March 23, 1914

Rumors of dry weather damage in the winter wheat area were put to rout by the timely snow of last week. Reports indicate that the entire winter wheat belt had either snow or rain, and in many sections the fall was rather heavy. Moisture was not needed over the entire winter wheat belt. The rumors coming to the various markets of dry weather affecting the plants had not been borne out by reports received by Milling and Grain News, but millers are unanimous that the snow will do a world of good for the growing wheat.

Members of the Southwestern Millers' League present at the annual meeting in Kansas City last week made very optimistic reports regarding the condition of the winter wheat in their territory. High estimates of the probable crop to be harvested were made, and some were above the 150,000,000 mark.

Charles Wallace, of the Alexander Milling Co., Winfield, Kan., has a reputation for being a "conservative" and seldom estimates the Kansas winter wheat crop four months previous to harvest. For the first time, Mr. Wallace says: "Kansas will harvest a crop to exceed 100,000,000 bus. Conditions are perfect throughout the state. Moisture has been adequate and the plant has never made such headway in previous years as this season. I do not give any credence to reports of damage, and, anyway, the snows and rains of this week are eliminating this adverse factor."

H. E. Hanna, of the Russell Milling Co., Russell, Kan., is another optimist on Kansas crop conditions. Mr. Hanna said: "Conditions in Russell county, Kan., are the best in years and as nearly perfect as possible. Farmers will abandon only a few acres. Winter killing has been at a minimum, and the growing progress of the crop so far has been good. The acreage is larger than a year ago."

Perfect conditions surround the winter wheat plant in Nebraska, as vouched for by the large Nebraska delegation attending the meeting. Roy A. Davis, of the Gibbon Roller Mills, Gibbon, says that prospects could hardly be better. Winter killing was exceedingly light, and abandonment would be less than in previous years. "Nebraska harvested a record crop last year, and I believe the state will repeat itself." Ernst Meyer, of the Superior Milling Co., Superior, Neb., also stated that Nebraska crop prospects were perfect.

W. H. Marshall, secretary of the Southwestern Missouri Millers' Club, answered for the condition of winter wheat in the soft wheat section of Missouri. That Missouri will harvest a record crop is anticipated by Mr. Marshall. He reports winter killing as exceedingly small and ample moisture in his territory. The acreage is larger than a year ago, and the condition now is better than last year.

John T. Ruth, of the Oklahoma Mill Co., Kingfisher, Okla., says conditions in Oklahoma could not be improved upon. Wheat has made more headway this year than in 1913, said Mr. Ruth.

The Danubian corn crop is estimated at 150,000,000 bus., of which 13,000,000 bus. has already been exported. It is conceded that the minimum amount still available for export is 64,000,000 bus. The United States is looked to as a prospective outlet..

Minnesota

Minneapolis, Minn., March 21, 1914.

The flour market did not show any marked improvement over the preceding week. Several mills reported a fair volume of business, while others did not notice any improvement. Most buyers seem extremely cautious and are only buying for immediate needs, hence most sales are for prompt shipment. Mills are asked to delay shipments on old bookings, but when carrying charges are mentioned some buyers are inclined to become indignant and feel that the millers are unjust. The export demand for flour is not very keen, although a nice business in the near future is anticipated.

The scarcity of mill feed has been further emphasized during the past week, and the market has advanced about $1 per ton on all grades. The small quantity of bran offered for quick shipment was snapped up at $24.50 to $25. As an indication of the extremely firm feeling for bran, this grade of feed has been sold to eastern jobbers basis $24 for first half April shipment, and $23 is bid for April shipment, with prospects of sales at $23.50. Heavy feeds are comparatively stronger, and all grades of middlings and red dog are in good demand. Standard middlings have advanced from $22@22.50 to $23.50@24. Flour middlings are in good demand, and offerings are extremely light. Bran for April shipment has registered a high price record. However, if the flour market improves and weather conditions are favorable within the next week or two lower prices on mill feed may come.

Minneapolis Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—First patents, sacks, $4.35@4.50; second patents, sacks, $4.10@4.30; first clears, sacks, $3@3.30; second clears, sacks, $2.40@2.50.

Mill Feeds—Bran in 100-lb. sacks, $24@25; standard middlings, in 100-lb. sacks, $23.50@24; flour middlings, in 100-lb. sacks, $24.50@25.50; red dog, in 140-lb. sacks, $26@26.50.

Cash Wheat Market.

The cash wheat market remained strong and steady, and offerings were comparatively light. Local wheat stocks decreased 200,000 bus. for the week. The local millers are bidding 4c over May for No. 1 hard wheat to arrive. There were some cars of No. 1 hard wheat sold from the tables at 4½c over the May contract. Transferring of holdings from the May to the July contract was quite noticeable. The prevailing price of No. 1 hard wheat was 4c over the May option. Blue stem No. 1 northern sold for 2@3c over, and velvet chaff No. 1 northern for 1½@2c above. Durum wheat declined a full cent today from the average price registered for the week. No. 1 durum sold at 89c, while the No. 2 brought 87c.

Northwestern Notes.

J. A. Campbell, manager of the L. G. Campbell Milling Co., of Owatonna, Minn., was a visitor in Minneapolis the fore part of the week.

W. M. Stratton, manager of the George Tileston Milling Co., of St. Cloud, Minn., was a visitor in Minneapolis on Tuesday of this week. He says that business has been very dull the past two months, but he thinks he sees signs of improvement, and feels that with the opening of navigation business will begin to pick up.

As a result of the exceptionally fine weather prevailing last fall, an unusually large acreage was plowed, indicating that a big acreage will be seeded to wheat this spring. Soil conditions are very good, though more moisture would be generally beneficial.

A meeting of the managers of

Equity Farmers' Elevators was held at Minneapolis on Friday of this week, and was presided over by George S. Lottus, of the Equity Co-Operative Exchange. An amusing feature of the convention was that those in attendance, who have undoubtedly been shipping their grain to the Equity Exchange, wore a red badge on which was printed: "We Want An Honest Market." Members of the Chamber of Commerce, who get none of their shipments, said: "We should think they would want an honest market."

The rye millers of Wisconsin are all complaining about the unsatisfactory conditions that have existed all through this crop year. Not only has trade been dull, but prices have been "cut to pieces," so that business is being done on a very unprofitable basis. This state of affairs is due to the large number of small mills engaged in the business—they have no selling organization and permit the buyers to work one against another and take whatever buyers offer them.

The Equity Co-Operative Exchange was yesterday awarded a verdict in a suit brought against the Cooper Commission Co. and Pliney E. Cooper to cover the value of three cars of wheat for which the Cooper Commission Co. refused to pay on the ground that the wheat was "bin burned."

NEW 1,000,000-BU. ELEVATOR.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul to Erect New Storage Plant—Contracts This Week.

Kansas City, Mo., March 23, 1914.

Contracts are to be awarded in Chicago this week for the construction of a 1,000,000-bushel concrete elevator in Kansas City by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, R. R. It is understood in Kansas City that work will begin on the new plant immediately, and that it will be completed before the new crop year. Three other railroads in Kansas City are also planning to erect 1,000,000 bushel elevators before the 1914 winter wheat crop is marketed.

Private Flour Brand For Association.

The Retail Grocers' Association of Kansas City now has under consideration a plan whereby the organization will adopt a private flour brand of its own, and award the contract for furnishing the flour to the lowest bidder. The plan is now being discussed by a committee of the organization, and the officers say that it is very likely that it will be accepted. They say they can buy flour much cheaper than the local quotations, as they will make their purchases in large lots. By underselling the established brands they will finally displace them, according to representatives of the organization.

The Retail Grocers' Association is composed of about 400 members, including less than half of the grocers in business in Greater Kansas City. The plan has been tried in Kansas City, Kan., but has met with failure there. Whether or not it will succeed in Kansas City is questionable, but local millers say that the organization cannot undersell them, unless they use a low grade of flour, which would ruin the plan.

Large Wheat Sale.

A sale of 100,000 bushels of hard winter wheat was made out of store in Kansas City late on last Saturday at 2½c above the May price, or about 89½c. This is about 1 cent under the present price of cash wheat. The elevator company guaranteed a minimum net quantity of gluten of 12 per cent. It is understood that the purchase by the mill was to cover flour sales.

The elevator and feed business of Fred Behling, in Napier, Ia., has been sold to the newly organized Farmers' Co-Operative Co.

DISCRIMINATING FLOUR RATES AGAINST THE SOUTHWEST.

In connection with current flour rate matters, Secretary Topping, of the Southwestern Millers' League, has prepared a map and table which shows in a very graphic way the discriminations in flour rates between the Northwest and the Southwest to large consuming markets. Special attention is called to the rates from Minneapolis and Kansas City, respectively, to Pittsburg and Philadelphia, and these rates illustrate why Southwestern millers have not been able to compete in these two important markets the past year or two. The distance is the same from Kansas City as from Minneapolis, but the Kansas City rate is 3.7 cents more than the Minneapolis rate. A still further discrimination against the Southwest exists in the rates from the two milling centers to Virginia and West Virginia markets, where the rates are less from Minneapolis, although the distance is much further. Consideration of this map and figures will answer the question, "Is it time that the Southwestern Millers' League did something about Eastern flour rates?"

DISTANCE BETWEEN ..... AND	MINNEAPOLIS. Distance.	Lake and Rail Rate.	All Rail Rate.	KANSAS CITY. Distance.	Lake and Rail Rate.	All Rail Rate.
Boston	1513	25	27	1477	28.70	30.7
Albany	1311	22½	24½	1224	26.2	28.2
Buffalo	882	16½	18½	928	20.5	22.7
New York	1319	23	25	1342	26.70	28.7
Detroit	697	18	18	714	17.50	19.5
Pittsburg	880	18½	18½	890	20.50	22.50
Philadelphia	1229	21	23	1229	24.70	26.7
Toledo	656	18	.....	681	19.50	.....
Columbus	727	18½	.....	699	19.50	.....
Baltimore	1208	20	22	1209	23.70	25.7
Norfolk	1361	22	22	1272	25.7	.....
Indianapolis	607	16	.....	519	16½	.....
Cincinnati	712	18	.....	607	17	.....
Nashville	904	26	.....	600	20	.....
Birmingham	1111	38	.....	735	32	.....
St. Louis	586	14	.....	277	9	.....
Memphis	889	23½	.....	484	14	.....
New Orleans, flour 19½; wheat 20.5 export	1285	27½	.....	880	20	.....
Chicago	412	10	10	458	12	.....
Streator, Ill., C. R. I. & P. proportional	455	10	.....	449	12	.....
Boonville, Mo.	668	21½	.....	181	8	.....
Wheeling, W. Va.	813	18½	18½	823	.....	22.5
Virginia Common Points	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.7
Lynchburg, Va.	1156	.....	22	1067	.....	25.7
Parkersburg, W. Va.	840	.....	20	802	.....	22.5
Charleston, W. Va.	897	.....	20	818	.....	25.7

Regarding Minimum Carloads.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has announced this principle which applies to all freight traffic:

"A carload minimum weight which is reasonably adapted to the needs of the carriers and the great majority of shippers will not be increased because one shipper by the expenditure of exceptional effort and expense finds himself able to load more heavily than his competitors; neither will this commission under such circumstances prescribe lower rates conditional upon the use of a higher minimum weight as the measure of the carload."

Among the many things which Kansas is justly proud of is their "Coburn," and it may make them somewhat riled should they happen to glance at some of the items running in the Texas country newspapers relative to "F. D. Cohen," the famous Kansas agriculturist."

WANT AD DEPARTMENT.

(Received Too Late to Classify.)

WANTED—Position as miller with 15 years' practical experience, to take charge of mill of 100 to 500 barrels' capacity. Can furnish references. Married. Want steady position. State wages and give description of mill in first letter. Address H. Grundle, 1015 Sixth Ave., ock Island, Ill.

FOR SALE—For the very best reasons, a going mill of 350 barrels' capacity; full sifter, 12 stands of rolls, modern throughout, located in city of 100,000, surrounded by good country and reached by 14 railroads. Full information furnished reliable and legitimate inquirers. Address Executor, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

Fireproof Elevator Builders

Terminal and Country
A new plan for fireproof elevators.

FINTON CONSTRUCTION CO.
Appleton, Wisconsin.

Victor Phosphate
for
Self Rising Flour

VICTOR CHEMICAL WORKS
New York Chicago St. Louis
World's Largest Phosphate Manufacturers.

WILLIAMSON & MERCHANT
LAWYERS.
Patent and Trade Mark Causes; Solicitors of United States and Foreign Patents.
Main Office: 925-933 Metropolitan Bld., Minneapolis, Minn.
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GATE CITY STEAM GENERATOR
Simple, Durable, Efficient.

For tempering wheat or Heating Purposes. Adapted for water, electric or gasoline power mills or factories. Easy to install and operate. Write for details to

KEOKUK HYDRAULIC TIRE SETTER COMPANY
KEOKUK, IOWA.

Profits in Milling Depend on Maximum Flour Quality

The Highest Point in Flour Production attained by the *Perfect Flour Maturing System*

Flour when matured shows a mellowed gluten of increased expansibility, loses its yellow vegetable coloring matter and attains its highest baking efficiency. **Matured Flour** produces a loaf of greater volume, finer texture and better color. It is a natural product, in a condition to render its fullest bread value to the consumer.

The active agent of the **Perfect Flour Maturing System** is a stable, finished product easily controlled, regular in its treatment, does not stain the fibre or discolor the impurities of a low grade flour, nor does it impart a gray, blue, or dead color, nor a rancid odor to flour.

The **Perfect Flour Maturing System** is fully protected by patents in the United States and all the other principal flour producing countries of the world. It is in successful operation in a number of these countries.

Our licenses, at our cost, with our attorneys, will be defended and protected against any or all suits or actions that may be brought against them involving their right to the use of the System or Appliances.

We Invite Inquiries and Correspondence from Interested Millers

Industrial Appliance Co.

Postal Telegraph Bldg. *Chicago, Illinois*

Wheat on the Farms Roads are Impassable Flour Orders Delayed

Plant of Concordia Milling Co., Concordia, Kans., Built by

There are many mills which need more **wheat storage** to carry over the periods when wheat supplies dry up because there is no chance for farmers to deliver wheat. Same condition applies to car shortages.

Concrete re-inforced storage tanks will solve this problem for you.

WHY NOT WRITE TO

Otto J. Lehrack Const. Co.

4024 Prospect Ave.,

Kansas City, Mo.

The Supreme Court Decision

construing the Pure Food Law, says that flour and other food need not be proven to have actually injured health to bring it under the ban of the law, but that it must be proven to at least have the possibility of injuring before it can be condemned.

The use of the mechanically operated Electrical Process avoids the possibility of injuring the strength and quality of the flour, or the health of any consumer, or of otherwise violating the Pure Food Law.

ALSOP PROCESS COMPANY

ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

Wichita

Wichita, Kan., March 21, 1914.

Wheat continues strong, espccially with cash. It is only a matter of 14 weeks until harvest, and without any damage reports there should not be much of an advance in cash wheat. Texas is taking wheat and paying as high as $1.02½ group 1. Cash wheat in Wichita sold as high as 93c basis Kansas City.

Flour market is strong. Mills continue running a little better than half time, principally on domestic business. Stocks in merchants' hands are low. Good patents are selling from $4.40 to $4.60.

Feed situation is very strong. Prices have advanced and a mill that has bran to sell has no trouble in getting rid of flour. Bran is in great demand and is bringing $1.35 delivered in mixed cars in Kansas, and $1.45 group 1 Texas. Kansas City is bidding $1.25. Expect continuation of high prices, as records show that April is always a good month for feed. Shorts are in fairly good demand, but not quite as strong as bran. White shorts are selling around $1.45 delivered and gray shorts about $1.40. Texas is taking quite a good deal of the bran. Mills are in the market for bran and mills that always have bran for sale are buying for their mixed cars.

Crop Conditions.

Reports coming into Wichita from over the state are of the very best possible. Reports that the wind had done damage have been unconfirmed. A light snow covered most of Kansas, together with a slight rain in the southern part, which has helped a great deal. If Kansas could harvest prospects at this time it would run well over 150 million. Estimates run from 125 million up. The same condition is true of Oklahoma. No damage reports whatever, and indications are for Oklahoma's largest crop of wheat.

Wichita Notes.

D. McKinstry, of the Perry Mill Co., Perry, Ok., spent Monday in Wichita, looking over conditions. Mr. McKinstry says flour business is dull.

J. R. Hailey, of Fairview Milling Co., Fairview, Okla., spent Saturday in Wichita. He reports the wheat to be in the very best of condition around Fairview.

L. McLennan, State Feed Inspector of Oklahoma, is arranging a conference of the Feed Control officials of the Southwest for Oklahoma City on April 3. At this meeting it is the intention to arrive at some definite basis for a uniform analysis of shorts for the southwest and fix a certain percentage for the amount of crude fiber to be contained in shorts.

A meeting with the representatives of the M. L. & T. Railway and T. & P. Railway, in regard to rates into Louisiana, is being considered. This is the outcome of the hearing at Joplin some time ago, in which the M. L. & T. withdrew their tariff and asked that the commission dismiss the case. The representatives of these lines have now submitted some new rates and a conference with the parties interested will be called soon. It is very likely this meeting will be in Oklahoma City April 4.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia, Pa., March 21, 1914.

This has been a fair week in flour sales for immediate shipment and for bran for immediate delivery from junction points. The trade are complaining that they are having trouble to get their cars to unloading points since the blizzard. The trade are not bullish and will buy as necessity demands from now on until something happens to change their views.

Philadelphia Market Prices.

Prices f. o. b. Philadelphia in full or mixed cars:

Flour—Spring patent (basis wood), $4.60@4.75; straight, $4.35@4.50; clear, $4.10@4.30; low grade, in jute, $3.10@3.20.

Winter patent (basis wood), $4.50@4.90; straight, $4.15@4.40; clear, $3.85@4.10; extra, $3.65@3.75.

Kansas patent (basis 98-lb. cotton or 140-lb. jute), $4.40@4.70; straight, $4.20@4.45; clear, $3.65@3.90.

Western rye in sacks, $3.40@3.60; Pennsylvania rye in wood, $3.50@3.60.

Feed—Spring, in 100-lb. sacks, red dog, $29@30; flour middlings, $28@28.50; standard middlings, $27@27.50; bran, $30@30.50; Kansas middlings, 100-lb. sacks, $31@32; bran, $30@31; winter middlings, bulk, $29; bran, $30@30.50.

Notes.

The Yardley Mills, of Yardley, Pa., has just captured John Murray, from Montana, who has been stealing flour for a long time and selling it.

Benjamin Stockman of Duluth, H. E. Hughes of Minneapolis and F. H. Stocker of Chicago were visitors to the 'Change last week.

The Sharon (Pa.) Milling Co. have reorganized with a capital of $5,000. This mill burned some time ago and a new firm will now take a building and start business in a small way.

W. J. Rardon, who came here from Chicago some time ago and represented the Everett, Aughenbach Co., has taken the Red Wing (Minn.) Milling Co.'s account and will represent them here and in New York.

Market for Flour in Zanzibar

The best grades of American flour are imported into Zanzibar from Durban, South Africa, while large quantities come from Odessa, Russia. Flour is imported in sacks and is sold at $3.71 per 100 lbs. Russian flour sells at $8.44 per sack of 220 lbs., and meets with fairly good demand. European and Indian exporters of flour give the Zanzibar dealers credit of 90 days, or 2½ per cent discount from cash basis.

Farmers in North Dakota shipping wheat to the Equity Co-Operative Exchange of Minneapolis are refusing to buy flour made by the Minneapolis mills who have decided that they will not purchase wheat from the Co-Operative Exchange.

Western mills are selling feed in Ohio in sacks marked 100 lbs. gross and are selling 20 such sacks for a ton. This is a violation of the Ohio law, which requires the net weight shall be marked upon all packages. State inspectors are closely watching shipments of feed in the state and are trying to stop the practice.

Leading Grain Dealers of St. Louis.

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Grain - Hay - Seeds
COMMISSION ONLY
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BALLARD-MESSMORE GRAIN COMPANY
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GRAIN, HAY AND SEEDS
520 CHAMBRR OF COMMERCE ST. LOUIS
Member St. Louis Merchants Exchange and Chicago Board of Trade.

Toberman, Mackey & Co.
GRAIN AND HAY
"Fastest Growing Commission House in America."
St. Louis Kansas City

Pendleton Grain Co.
Pierce Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.
Receivers, Shippers, Exporters

St. Louis, the Market Center

Scene in Cash Grain Department of
St. Louis Merchants Exchange

The Consignment House
of St. Louis.
PICKER & BEARDSLEY
Commission Company
Grain, Hay and Grass Seed
Making no Track Bids, Your Consignments do not Conflict with our purchase.

ED. F. CATLIN
408 Merchants Ex. St. Louis, Mo.
I Make a Specialty of Milling Wheat, Always Ready to Submit Type Samples.

W. C. GOFFE, G. S. CARKENER, G. C. MARTEN, Jr.
GOFFE & CARKENER CO.
ST. LOUIS, MO.
Grain and Hay Receivers

Marshall Hall, Pres. E. L. Waggoner, V-Pres.
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Commission Co.
Hi-Grade Milling Wheat
Kiln Dried Corn
Feeding Cereals.

Illinois

Chicago, Ill., March 20, 1914.

The week in the Chicago flour market closed practically featureless. Millers report the situation as being very dull. Buyers for the most part feel bearish on flour as well as wheat. They refuse to take on large stocks, buying only in a moderate way, and even then are asking concessions. Stocks of flour in the hands of jobbers and retailers are said to be very small—in fact, the smallest for several months past. Local mills are operating on half time or a little better, but even under these milling conditions bookings are not piling up in any great volume. Reports coming to this market are to the effect that the growing crop is doing fine and that conditions surrounding the same are ideal. Summing up the situation from every angle, the flour dealer at the moment must look forward to what seems to be inevitable—lower prices.

There continues to be a pronounced scarcity of the higher grades of clear, and, as this character of flour is in better deand than any other at this time, buyers find it difficult to supply their needs, especially for deferred shipment. Mills in the Northwest are offering in limited quantities, but offerings are invariably confined to immediate or prompt delivery.

A fair volume of business is passing on Southwestern cut straight and 95 per cent flours, with values at same basis as a week ago.

Rye flour continues to come in so freely that one might say there is an "avalanche" of this commodity, but demand is very slow and values unchanged.

Millers are at variance in their views as regards export flour trade. Some of them hope for big developments along this line in the near future; others believe that export trade in any volume is out of the question. If the ocean and rail freight situation were brought to the proper issue by the mills of the country so as to improve conditions, no doubt it would stimulate trade on foreign account and a material improvement would be shown.

Mill feed is in excellent demand; particularly is this true of bran, and millers report that they are able to dispose of their offal at satisfactory values.

Chicago Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Special brands (basis wood), $5.50 per bbl.; standard patents (basis jute), $4.10@4.30; straight, $3.80@4; first clears, $3.30@3.60; seconds clears, $2.60@2.80.

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $4@4.20; straight, $3.80@4; fancy clears, $3.30@3.60; standard clears, $3.05@3.30.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $4.10@4.20; straight, $3.90@4; fancy clears, $3.30@3.50; low grade, $3.15@3.35; Michigan, 10c higher; patent, $4.20@4.35; straight, $4.05@4.15.

Mill Feed (100-lb. sacks)—Spring wheat bran, $24; standard middlings, $23.50; red dog, $27.50.

Rye Flour (in jute)—White, $2.80@3; dark, $2.30@2.60.

Coast Flour—Patent, $4.55@4.70; straight, $4.30@4.50.

White corn meal is quoted at $1.50@1.55 in 100-lb. cotton sacks in car lots delivered, and yellow corn meal,

Chicago Notes.

Edward Heissler, president of the Heissler & June Baking Co., who has for some time past been suffering with rheumatism, has gone South with the hope of regaining his health.

Louis Hartman, a well-known flour jobber, with plants at Louisville, Ky., and New Albany, Ind., accompanied by his daughter, visited Chicago on March 1, en route to New Orleans on a short business trip.

The New Century Company were awarded the contract to supply the House of Correction, more commonly known as the Bridewell, with flour for the next three months, from April 1. This contract consumed 3,000 bbls. during the last three months.

A new machine capable of handling a car of grain a minute has been installed by John P. Gibbons, chief inspector, in the Illinois grain inspection department. This new automatic device does away with all manual labor with the exception of weighing.

Among recent Chicago visitors were A. J. Bulte, vice-president of the Larabee Flour Mills Co., Hutchinson, Kan.; J. O. Ewing, vice-president and general manager of the Cannon Valley Milling Co., Minneapolis, Minn., and A. Huhn of the Huhn Elevator Co., Minneapolis.

Among recently elected members of the Chicago Board of Trade were P. D. McLaughlin, Moses Singer and O. D. Mosser. Rudolph N. des Jardens and Augustus Brosseu, both of whom have been members for many years, have posted their membership for transfer.
ket.

The Grant Baking Co., which was incorporated a short time ago, has completed their new plant and are now putting out their product under the brand of "Good Bread." This company has succeeded to the bread business of the National Biscuit Co. of this city. Mr. Grant, who is president of this concern, was manager of the Aldrich branch of the National Biscuit Co. for over 25 years.

The last sad rites over the remains of Samuel W. Allerton, one of the largest traders in grain and live stock in the state of Illinois, who died at his home in Pasadena, Cal, on Feb. 22, were held on Saturday, March 14. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. R. A. White and interment was in Graceland Cemetery. His honorary as well as active pall-bearers were composed of his old-time associates in the business and commercial world.

At a meeting of the Flour Men's Club especially called for the revision of the constitution and by-laws, held at the Great Northern Hotel on Wednesday evening, March 18, there was a very full attendance and a very spirited and interesting meeting was held. The report of the committee appointed to draft the constitution and by-laws was, after more or less discussion, formally accepted. The present management of the club is trying to so arrange affairs that all sellers of flour will recognize a membership to the club as being the best assurance possible that they will get a fair deal on all trades in this mar-

The Nickel Plate Milling Co., Painesville, Ohio: "Flour business is slow, but a general improvement is apparent. Local markets form best outlet. We have nothing to offer for deferred shipment, all sales being for prompt delivery. Mill feed is commanding high prices and is in broad demand. Acreage to wheat in this section is small, and condition is only fair. It is yet too early to learn of any winter-killing."

Texas

Dallas, Tex., March 21, 1914

Flour demand continues of sufficient strength to keep the majority of mills on full time. Though values are not expected to change to any marked degree until the new season puts in an appearance.

The reports of growing crop conditions are optimistic. The remark of one of the local millers last week aptly fits the case. When asked about conditions he replied: "Present and prospective conditions are so salubrious that it is a hard matter to keep a sleeping Texan from awakening himself with his own song."

A little stronger tone was noted to feed prices last week, probably on account of the small increase in the demand during the few cold days. The slight advance in prices is still being maintained.

Following are current quotations on flour and feed, delivered in packages named, basis Texas common points:

Soft Wheat Flour—Extra high patent, $5.50@5.60; high patent, $5.10@5.35; seconds, $4.50@4.60. Cotton packages.

Hard Wheat Flour—Extra high patent, $5@5.10; high patent, $4.80@4.90; cotton packages. Quotations in wood 20c higher.

Pure Rye Flour—$5.20 in 24-lb sacks.

Mill Feed—Mill-run in 100-lb. sacks, $28@30 per ton; shorts in 100-lb. sacks, $32@33 per ton.

Texas Notes.

The warehouse of Chris Huber & Co., flour and feed dealers of Dallas, Tex., was badly damaged by fire last week. The loss, however, was fully covered by insurance.

"Belle of Wichita," the high patent flour of the Wichita Mill and Elevator Co., Wichita Falls, Tex., was used exclusively in the demonstrations at the Dallas News Cooking School held in Dallas, Tex., March 16-21, inclusively. This concern is also inaugurating a state-wide publicity campaign for their products.

Self-rising flours are meeting with fair sale in the cities, but country dealers report that they rarely have any call for them, their customers evidently preferring the old methods in this regard. Present quotations on self-raising flour range from $3.25 to $3.50 per 100 lbs.

James J. Hanna, at one time a well-known grain dealer in the Dallas market, but more recently of Oklahoma City, Okla., died last week in a hospital at the latter place. Death was caused by a bullet wound in the head, he being discovered in his office in an unconscious condition. He was at one time a member of the firm of Hanna & Leonard of Galveston, Tex.

The 1913 Alfalfa Crop Is Eleven Per Cent Short

of last year's crop, and 3 per cent shorter even than two years ago when alfalfa reached the highest price ever known in Kansas City.

So Place Your Alfalfa Meal Orders Now

We'll take care of you. We have the hay and the mill to turn out "the meal that's all food." Write us for quotations.

The Otto Weiss Alfalfa Stock Food Co.,

Wichita, Kansas

Largest, oldest and best Alfalfa Plant in the United States.

Alfalfa Meal---Haywood Alfalfa Warehouse Co.

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

International Feeds

Comprise a Full and Complete Line

DAN PATCH SPECIAL HORSE FEED—a World's Champion Horse Feed formulated and endorsed by Mr. M. W. Savage, owner of the World's Champion Pacing Horse, Dan Patch 1:55.

INTERNATIONAL SPECIAL DAIRY FEED—a complete ready ration for dairy use. Costs less than ordinary mill feed. You can pay more money, but you cannot buy a better producing ration than International Special Dairy Feed.

INTERNATIONAL CLIMAX FEED costs less money than Special Dairy Feed and is giving splendid satisfaction wherever sold.

INTERNATIONAL SUGARED HOG FEED—a concentrated feed for mixing with grains. Fattens hogs rapidly, makes pigs grow, keeps them healthy.

INTERNATIONAL SUGARED CATTLE FEED—a concentrated feed for mixing with grains. Fattens cattle quickly and gives a fine finish.

INTERNATIONAL POULTRY FEED—a scientific blending of wheat, corn, oats, barley, kaffir corn, sun flower seed. Largely increases egg production and keeps fowls in healthy condition.

INTERNATIONAL GROFAST CALF MEAL—a complete and cheap substitute for milk. Grows calves at a low cost without milk.

Our Prices on Above Feeds Are Always in Line With the Market.

We Ship Mixed Cars at Regular Carload Prices.

One mixed car of INTERNATIONAL will provide you with a stock of everything you need in the feed line and all at carload prices.

International dealers are live ones. Are you on our list of customers? If you are not on our list, drop us a line and we will put you right for the balance of the season.

International Sugar Feed Company

Minneapolis, Minn.

Mills at Minneapolis and Memphis.

Climax Scoop Truck is a "Dandy"

Send Two More as Soon as Possible

Toledo, O., Sept. 10th, 1913.

Detroit Scoop-Truck Co.

The Scoop-Truck you shipped us on trial is a dandy for unloading ear corn from cars. Find our check inclosed to pay for this one and send us *two* more as soon as possible.

Toledo Grain & Milling Co

Price $10.00
At Factory.

Be "up-to-date" and ORDER NOW.

Detroit Scoop Truck Company

2227 W. Jefferson Ave. DETROIT, MICH.

THE SCHULTZ PATENT COMPOSITION SCOURING CASE

MR. MILLER:

If you value time and labor-saving convenience, equip your scourers with the SCHULTZ PATENT COMPOSITION SCOURING CASE. It will increase the efficiency of any scourer three or four times. Send for our catalog.

Made to fit any scourer.

C. A. SHULTZ MFG. CO., 889 Hawthorne Ave., Portland, Oregon

Milwaukee Bags

SATISFY

the miller, the packer, the jobber, the grocer, the housewife—clear down the line to the "consumer," they spread satisfaction, create demand and fetch trade. Milwaukee Bags, coupled with the "Milwaukee Method" of printing—bright—clean—clear—puts your flour on the market in attractive packages. There is a reason for the demand of Milwaukee Bags—let's get acquainted.

MILWAUKEE BAG CO., Milwaukee, Wis.
CHAS. R. DECKER. R. M. SPIVEY,
Southwestern Representatives,
124 Board of Trade Bldg.,
KANSAS CITY, MO.

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Standard, X, XX and XXX Quality
Grit-Gauze and XXX Grit-Gauze

EACH UNEXCELLED IN ITS CLASS

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Sole Importer for U. S. and Canada.
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Simple, Durable, Efficient.

For tempering wheat or Heating Purposes. Adapted for water, electric or gasoline power mills or factories. Easy to install and operate. Write for details to

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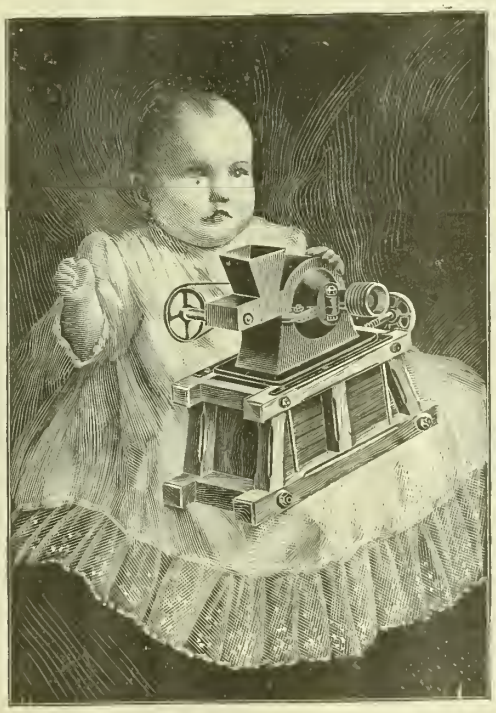

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(Before Getting the Belt)

The World's Champion

We grind wheat or corn bran, screenings, middlings, ship stuff, red dog, or any by-product from a feed mill, either singly or together, and make a finer product than any grinder in the world can do.

Williams Patent Crusher & Pulverizer Company
St. Louis, U. S. A.

Want Ads.

CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT.

Cost of Advertising Under This Heading Is 50 Cents Per Insertion for One Inch or Fraction Thereof.

MILLS FOR SALE.

MILL BARGAINS FOR SALE BY FRANK P. CLEVELAND.

Michigan—100-barrel steam mill and elevator having 18,000-bushel capacity, located in city of 12,000 population; one of the best mills in the state; price, $16.500; will sell half interest.

Pennsylvania—25-barrel never-failing water power mill, residence, barn and 13 acres of land; fine location, $8,000.

Wisconsin—125-barrel mill and never-failing water power mill and electric light plant; this is a money-maker; $38,000.

Tennessee—50-barrel steam flour and meal mill, also sawmill and heading plant; local market for output of plant; price $12,500.

Ohio—75-barrel steam mill; good location in Allen Co.; price $6,000.

Nebraska—Partner wanted to purchase $10,000 interest in one of the best mills in the state. Ask me about it.

Missouri—Substantial brick mill, 100-barrel capacity; fine location for practical miller; a bargain at $8,500.

Kentucky—60-barrel steam mill in Grant Co.; business established 40 years; price $7,500.

Kansas—90-barrel steam mill and 25,000-bushel elevator: fine shipping point in Doniphan Co.; plant has handled from 250 to 300 cars of grain per year; easy competition; a bargain at $20,000; terms half cash.

Illinois—120-barrel steam mill in Randolph Co.; plant is in good repair; price $4,500; will exchange for other property.

Wisconsin—50-barrel never-failing water power mill in Columbia Co.; same owner 34 years; price $10,500.

Ohio—75-barrel steam mill and elevator, with 10,000-bushel capacity; good location in Wood Co.; price $7,500

Nebraska—150-barrel never-failing water power mill, corn meal mill and elevator; sales average $7,000 monthly; price $35,250; will exchange for a farm.

Kentucky—120-barrel steam flour and corn meal mill; good shipping point in LaRue Co.; also concrete elevator with 30,000-bushel capacity; price $13,500; terms half cash.

Illinois—Here is a money-making Gallatin Co. flour mill and elevator; sales average $8,500 monthly; price $7,000; terms half cash; will consider an exchange for a farm.

Write me for detailed descriptions. No matter where located, if you want to buy, sell or exchange any kind of property anywhere address

FRANK P. CLEVELAND,
1558 Adams Express Building,
Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—At public auction on premises April 9, 1914, at 2 o'clock p. m., the Bridgeton Roller Mills, at Bridgeton, Parke county, Indiana, a water-power mill, situated on Big Raccoon Creek; 2 turbine water wheels, 60 and 40 h. p.; 75-bbl. capacity; good dam, half concrete and half wood. Mill building 50x40 feet, 4 stories, with good wareroom and barn. Small electric light plant included. This is a desirable property, located in one of the best farming sections of Indiana. Mill now in operation. For terms inquire of F. R. Fisher, Admr. P. T.Winney, deceased, Rockville, Ind.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—Flour and feed mill and 20,000-bu. elevator. Good locationn. Inquire of GEORGE LEE, South Whitley, Ind.

FOR SALE—$8,000 if sold by April 1. Time on one-half. Biggest bargain ever offered. Act quick. 140-barrel flour mill. Four-story, in good condition. Running and making money. Good town, 3,500 population, in Central Kansas; four railroads. In wheat belt. For particulars address L. A. D., Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE.

ELEVATOR FOR SALE—At a bargain; 25,000-bu. cap. Flour and coal business. Good grain locality. First-class opportunity for right man. Hillrose Milling & Merc. Co., E. H. Link, Sec'y, Hillrose, Colo.

FOR SALE—A 70-barrel flour mill in good grain section and good town. Time given on part purchase price if desired. Address Milling and Grain News, Box 218, St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE—Milling concern at Centertown, Ky. Consists of 25-barrel flour mill, meal mill and crusher; also sawmill, doing good business, in a fine wheat section. Address Watt Taylor, Centertown, Ky.

FOR SALE.

140-Barrel Flour Mill, 100-Ton Feed Mill, and 30-Ton Arctic Ice Plant, 500-Ton Coal Yard, good local Flour, Feed, Coal and Ice Trade; have own water, ground and spur track, incorporated and under one management; located in eastern Kansas, in good growing town of ten thousand, three Railroads, one Electric Interurban and Street Railway, business established, machinery in good working order, and in operation, or will sell one-half interest with management. Address Milling and Grain News, Box 216, St. Louis, Mo.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A competent manager for a flour milling, grain and coal business established with $50,000 investment. Applicant must invest $20,000 in the business and be able to hold down job. Address Milling and Grain News, Box 219, St. Louis, Mo.

STENOGRAPHER WANTED—A young man experienced in flour mill office and good stenographer can find good business opening if he will send references and experience to Box 225, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

POSITION WANTED.

WANTED—Position as flour salesman with a good Oklahoma or Arkansas mill in Oklahoma or Arkansas. Address Oklahoma, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Position as head miller in mill of 100 barrels and up. Have had charge of mills from 150 to 2,000 barrels. Can furnish very best of references. Can keep mill in good repair, have my own tools. Married. Can come at once. Wish a situation where there are good schools. Address Milling and Grain News, Box 203, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Position as flour packer in any size mill. Have had nearly three years' experience, am not a booze fighter, can come at once and give best of references as to character and ability. Address James De Wester, Cambridge, Neb.

WANTED—By a miller of experience and ability, position as miller. Manager of a 100-barrel mill, either with a contingent interest, or would take stock on easy terms. If it is the "man" you lack to succeed, you would do well to let me present my claims. Address Milling and Grain News, Box 223, St. Louis, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—Bran and shorts, in car loads. Send sample and price. Shenandoah Milling Co., Shenandoah, Iowa.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Two good wheat scourers, one B. & L. flour packer, five reels, one Draver dust collector, one Beeman flour bleacher, several pulleys, various sizes, one 56"x15", 4¾" bore. Galena Mill and Elev. Co., Galena, Kan.

BEST CLOTH CLEANER

Peterson's Patent Cloth Cleaner

Will clean the cloth in your sieve bolting machines to the very extreme edge of sieve frames which enables bolter to work to full capacity.

Write for sample.

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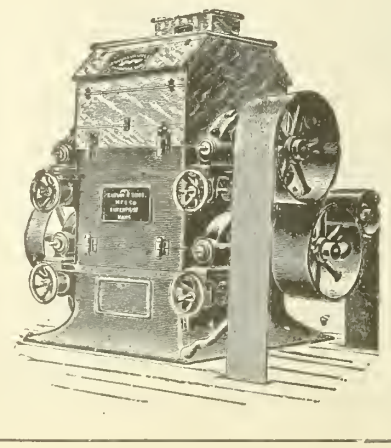
Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

THE EHRSAM Big Capacity Corn and Feed Mill



Is the Best and Biggest Paying Investment Every Grain Man Can Make.

The Ehrsam Two and Three-High Mill is made of the finest materials for strength and durability. Frame is all cast iron—and most convenient arrangement for ease and speed for removing rolls.

Grinds coarse or fine meal, barley, graham flour, linseed meal, corn chops, et c

You know of the results and profits derived through the operation of a Feed Mill in connection with your Elevator.

Now let us tell you about the benefits obtained through use of the EHRSAM. Write

THE J. B. EHRSAM & SONS MANUFACTURING CO.

2 Factory St., Enterprise, Kansas.
"SEND US YOUR ROLLS."

FREIGHT RATES ON FLOUR

The following are current rates on flour between the points named, in cents per 100 lbs., for domestic shipment only, basis all rail.

Minimum weights for carloads vary. Local agents should be consulted as to requirements for different points before billing cars:

From / To	Kansas City	Omaha	St. Louis	Minneapolis
Albany, N. Y.*	28.20	28.20	19.20	24.50
Allegheny,: Pa.*	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Athens, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Atlanta, Ga.	34.00	35.00	26.00	40.00
Augusta, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Baltimore, Md.	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Binghamton*	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Birmingham, Ala.	32.00	33.00	29.00	38.00
Boston*	30.70	30.70	21.70	27.00
Buffalo*	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Cincinnati	17.00	17.00	8.00	18.00
Chicago*	12.00	12.00	8.00	10.00
Charleston, S. C.	33.00	34.00	25.00	39.00
Cleveland, O.	20.50	20.50	11.50	18.50
Columbus, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Detroit, Mich.*	19.50	19.50	10.50	18.00
Erie, Pa.*	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Ft. Smith, Ark.	14.00	17.00	16.00	28.00
Galveston	36.00	41.50	36.00	50.00
Grand Rapids*	19.50	19.50	10.50	18.00
Indianapolis	16.50	16.50	8.00	16.00
Jackson, Miss.	23.00	24.00	21.00	32.50
Kansas City			7.75	11.75	14.00
Little Rock, Ark.	18.00	21.00	14.00	28.00
Los Angeles, Cal.	65.00	65.00	75.00	75.00
Louisville, Ky.	17.00	17.00	8.00	19.00
Macon, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Memphis, Tenn.	14.00	15.00	11.00	23.50
Meridian, Miss.	23.00	24.00	21.00	35.00
Milwaukee	12.00	12.00	10.50	10.00
Minneapolis	14.00	14.00	14.00	
Mobile	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Nashville, Tenn.	20.00	21.00	12.00	26.00
Natchez, Miss.	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
New York*	28.70	28.70	19.70	25.00
New Orleans	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Omaha	7.75		14.00	14.00
Peoria, Ill.	10.50	10.50	6.00	10.00
Philadelphia*	26.70	26.70	17.70	23.00
Pine Bluff, Ark.	18.00	21.00	14.00	28.00
Pittsburgh, Pa.*	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Portland. Me.	30.70	30.70	21.70	27.00
Portland, Ore.	70.00	70.00	75.00	70.00
Richmond, Va.	26.50	25.70	17.50	22.00
Rochester*	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Schenectady*	28.20	28.20	19.20	24.50
Scranton, Pa.*	26.70	26.70	17.70	23.00
San Francisco	65.00	65.00	75.00	75.00
Seattle, Wash.	70.00	70.00	75.00	70.00
Shreveport, La.	24.00	29.50	24.00	38.00
St. Louis	9.00	9.00		14.00
Syracuse*	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Terre Haute, Ind.	15.00	15.00	6.00	16.00
Texarkana, Ark.	20.00	25.50	20.00	34.00
Toledo, Ohio*	19.50	19.50	10.50	18.00
Troy, N. Y.*	28.20	28.20	19.20	24.50
Utica, N. Y.*	26.70	26.70	17.70	23.00
Vicksburg, Miss.	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Washington, D. C.	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Wheeling, W. Va.	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50

Rates from Kansas City and Omaha apply when inbound tonnage is surrendered at these points.

Lake and rail points marked with * take a rate two cents less than above quoted rates during lake and rail season.

"Our Business Is to Help Your Business."

Published Weekly by W. B. Burns.

Subscription Price, $2.00 Per Year

Kansas City Office: 209 Postal Building.

Milling and Grain News

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St. Louis Office: 716 Merchants-Laclede Bld.

Volume Twenty-three. TUESDAY, MARCH 31, 1914. Number Eighteen

Put Me Off at Buffalo

F. O. M. A. Convention Expected to Be the Best and Largest Ever Held.

The Buffalo Convention and Exposition, June 1-5, inclusive, promises to be more largely attended than any previous gathering of the F. O. M. A. The space in the exposition hall is in great demand. The number of applicants for space is already 25 per cent larger than was the case at the opening day in any previous year. It has been found necessary to make a decided alteration in the general arrangement of booths.

A meeting of the executive committee of the F. O. M. A. Manufacturers' Auxiliary will be held at Buffalo, April 1, for the purpose of allotting the space. Location will be given in accordance with the nature of the exhibits and dimensions of machinery, also whether it will be in motion or not.

A special train will be operated over the Big Four lines, leaving St. Louis for the F. O. M. A. Convention at Buffalo and herewith enclose the schedule list: Leave St. Louis 12:15 a. m., June 1, 1914, arrive Buffalo 8:40 p. m.

This train will consist of all solid steel cars equipped with diner, and the Big Four promise to give the best of service.

The tickets will be $21.40 for the round trip to Toronto, Niagara Falls and Buffalo, and will be good for 30 days. Those that wish may return by boat to Cleveland if they so wish.

By leaving St. Louis 12:10 a. m. it will give the millers an opportunity to have a day-light run after leaving Indianapolis, which will give them a chance to view the beautiful wheat fields of Ohio and Indiana, and by using this line will also have the beautiful ride along the lake shore which no doubt will give the millers an opportunity to pass through a section of the country that they have never been able to travel through before for the price of this trip.

John N. Watkins, 1216 South Eighth street, St. Louis, will furnish further details.

Meetings will be held during the month of April by the executive committee of the F. O. M. A., as also by the committee on entertainment.

A series of splendid entertainments is being arranged for. As in former years, the ladies are invited to attend. There will be special entertainments for their benefit.

The program will be along strictly practical lines pertaining to milling and kindred subjects. There will also be a question box to which all are welcome to contribute.

The list of hotels of Buffalo with rates will soon be published. Care will be taken to give complete information with regard to each hotel, the distance of each from the exposition building, etc.

As previously stated, enclosure slips will be sent to any one who desires to have them for the purpose of enclosing them with their correspondence.

The following is a list of exhibitors: Nordyke & Marmon Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; Bickford & Francis Belting Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; Western Fire Appliance Co., Chicago; Thos. McFeely Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Buckley Bros., Louisville, Ky.; Union Special Machine Co., Chicago.; Anglo-American Mill Co., Owensboro, Ky.; Columbian Feed Governor Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; The Wolf Co., Chambersburg, Pa.; Victor Chemical Works, Chicago; Invincible Grain Cleaner Co., Silver Creek, N. Y.; Richmond Mfg. Co., Lockport, N. Y.; S. Howes Co., Silver Creek, N. Y.; F. A. Thompson & Co., Detroit, Mich.; M. E. Rozelle, Chambersburg, Pa.; Operative Miller Laboratories, Chicago; Cling-Surface Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; Sprout, Waldron & Co., Muncy, Pa.; Robinson Mfg. Co., Muncy, Pa.; Avery Scale Co., North Milwaukee, Wis.; Huntley Mfg. Co., Silver Creek, N. Y.; Roller Mill Publishing Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; Multi-Metal Separating Screen Co., New York; Modern Miller Co., Chicago; Dixie Miller Co., Nashville, Tenn.; Richardson Scale Co., Passaic, N. J.; Great Western Mfg. Co., Leavenworth, Kan.; Hill Clutch Co., Cleveland, O.; Chas. A. Schieren Co., New York; C. A. Shultz Mfg. Co., Portland, Ore.; Millers' Review, Philadelphia, Pa.; American Miller, Chicago; Operative Miller, Chicago; Northwestern Miller, Minneapolis, Minn.; Jos. L. Wilford "P. M. & B." Machine Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Essmueller Mill Furn. Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Romick Mill Furn Co., Ltd., Niles, O.; Simon, Buhler & Baumann, Inc., New York; Beall Improvements Co., Decatur, Ill.; Alsop Process Co., St. Louis, Mo.; F. G. Gauntt Mfg. Co., Fort Wayne, Ind.; Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; Munson Bros. Co., Utica, N. Y.; Diamond Crystal Salt Co., St. Clair, Mich.; Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills, St. Louis, Mo.; Buffalo Wire Works Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; Barbeau Grain Hulling Mach. Co., Dayton, O.; Hess-Bright Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Industrial Appliance Co., Chicago; Buffalo Force Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; Fitz Water Wheel Co., Hanover, Pa.; Milling and Grain News, St. Louis; B. F. Gump Co., Chicago; Hygienic Chemical Co., New York; Noye Bros. Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; Williams Patent Crusher & Pulverizer Co., St. Louis, Mo.; A. D. Hughes Co., Rochester, Ind; Durable Wire Rope Co., Boston, Mass.; O. M. & S. E. Friend, Hannibal, Mo.; Prinz & Rau Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; Ebstein Bros., New York.

Proposed Advances to Louisiana.

On April 4 the meeting of feed control officials in Oklahoma City, April 5, traffic officials of Southwestern railroads will meet with milling interests to discuss the proposed advances from Southwestern points to stations in Louisiana. It will be the hope of the railroad men to induce the millers against protesting the 5c to 12c advances to Southern Louisiana. The tariffs are under suspension, and railroads will ask millers to recall their protest and permit the advance to be effective.

Thomas McFeely Co. reports the receipt of a foreign order for 18 large-size granulating machines. This comes from a party who visited Philadelphia last year and bought trial machines.

Among the Southern Illinois millers who were at the Exchange Monday were the following: Mr. E. Schurman, Germantown, Ill.; A. J. and W. E. Meek, Marissa, Ill.; J. L. Grigg, Sparta, Ill.

Cuba May Have Mills

Report That Three Flour Mills Will Be Built in Cuba—St. Louis Millers Not Disturbed.

The report that three flour mills would be built at the principal cities of Cuba did not create any apprehension regarding future trade from St. Louis millers who have flour business in the islands. Last week E. D. Tilton, of the Stanard-Tilton Milling Co., received information from their Havana correspondent that there was a project on foot to erect a mill at Havana. Local capitalists were interested and had held a meeting regarding the project.

Mr. Tilton said the Cuban gentlemen seeking a protective tariff on imported flour and free entry of wheat and all supplies, including bags, would have considerable difficulty in convincing the consumers that such a Government policy was advisable. He had a clipping giving an account of the meeting from a Havana paper, La Independencia, which read as follows:

"At 3 in the afternoon of March 9 Dr. Lanuza opened the session, but there was not a quorum, there having been only 42 gentlemen representatives present. Next Thursday will be the next session.

"There was presented to the house the following petition:

"'That they approve the project of law in which will be conceded the complete exemption of the fixed rate regulating the price of bread and wheat.

"'In view of this new industry and its being the first to be established in Cuba, that they concede the complete exemption from duties charged on all machinery and on the material necessary for the establishment, working and exploitation of this new industry which we propose to begin in the cities of Havana, Cienfuegos and Santiago.

"'Complete exemption from the fixed charges on sacks for flour made in Cuba.

"'For the first five years there will not be imposed any contribution for the state, province or the municipality.

"'During the first five years there will be no reduction made on the duties of importations coming into this country on flours or wheat imported and the bran derived from milling the wheat.

"'With the exception of the technical personnel, all the employes, apprentices and workers necessary for running the mill shall have to be citizens of Cuba.

"'Signed: H. J. Fritot, Gabriel G. Menocal, Jose Camacho Beltran, C. Bacarisse.'

"Presented to the Commissions of Petitions and Concessions."

Mr. Craft on Cuban Conditions.

Henry G. Craft, of Bernet, Craft & Kauffmann Milling Co., St. Louis, returned from a trip to Cuba last Friday. Mr. Craft says he heard nothing of the rumor circulated in St. Louis milling circles, of three large flour mills being erected in important cities in Cuba. "They knew nothing of it in Havana," said Mr. Craft, "and I certainly would have heard of it there. I do not think that the plan is feasible, as the weather in the islands is a difficult nut for the flour manufacturer to crack."

Trade conditions are highly unsatisfactory in Cuba, Porto Rico and the West Indies, according to Mr. Craft. Mr. Craft says that a poor sugar crop and uncertain conditions surrounding that industry, on which the islands are largely dependent, is the underlying cause of poor business. "In Cuba," says Mr. Craft, "the soil is more productive than in Porto Rico, where it is necessary to turn the land under every four years, while on the larger island the land will stand without being turned for 15 years. Taxes are unusually heavy and wages small, and the high cost of living much of a factor for the entire population to solve. In Porto Rico the system of irrigation has imposed a heavy penalty on taxpayers. The work called for $2,500,000, and this amount has been spent and in all probability $1,000,000 more will be needed to complete the system. The public schools are of the highest order, but even in themselves have been a severe tax on the resources of the inhabitants, as the march of progress in industry and commerce has not been commensurate with the advanced ideas of educational methods under a high-grade system. Much of the discontent is attributed to the recent change to almost free trade conditions in the United States, and criticism of the Wilson administration is general. It will be years before the islands work into generally prosperous conditions, unless some plan is adopted to place the sugar industry on a more sound basis for the producer, and wages are advanced, while taxes are lowered."

Feed Control Officials to Meet.

Millers and their representatives will meet with feed control officials of Southwestern states, including Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas and Arkansas, at Oklahoma City, on April 3, at which time the matter of crude fiber in shorts will be taken up. There has been much dissimilarity in the quantity of fiber in shorts, and a standard will be fixed at this meeting. Another subject that will be given consideration is that of the weight of packages of graham flour, self-rising flour, pancake and other prepared flours.

Says Discourtesy Costs Us Trade.

John T. Lenfesty, of the J. T. Lenfesty Milling Co., Chicago, a commercial envoy sent to South American republics for the purpose of investigating conditions for the enlargement of United States trade, says that American manufactures—and this includes millers—are losing the South American trade because members of American chambers of commerce have alienated the good will of South Americans by their failure to show appreciation of courtesies extended them on visits to the Latin countries. Mr. Lenfesty recently returned from an extended trip among South American countries.

"There have been instances," Mr. Lenfesty said, "where the big men of South American republics have bestowed wines, special trains and other kinds of hospitality on American business men visiting them and have been shocked when our citizens have departed without saying as much as 'I thank you.'

"Is is because of these discourtesies, as much as anything else, that we do not possess the good feeling of the people of South America."

REGARDING ADVERTISERS — As Milling and Grain News is discriminating in the character of advertisements it publishes, our readers may have perfect confidence in the firms and individuals represented therein. We exclude all advertising of questionable character or of irresponsible concerns.

When writing our advertisers, please tell them that you saw their advertisement in Milling and Grain News.

"Our Business Is to Help Your Business"

Milling and Grain News

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AT
716 MERCHANTS-LACLEDE BUILDING, ST. LOUIS, MO.

WILLIAM B. BURNS, PUBLISHER.

STAFF CORRESPONDENTS—Milling and Grain News has regular staff correspondents at the following market centers. Chicago, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Milwaukee, New York, Denver, San Francisco, New Orleans, Omaha, Des Moines, Detroit, Nashville, Memphis, Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Birmingham, Ala., Fort Worth, Oklahoma City, Little Rock, Washington, Cleveland, Cincinnati and Indianapolis.

SPECIAL ARTICLES—We invite contributions of short articles of interest and value regarding the milling and grain business, and will pay liberally for them, if available. Unused manuscript returned promptly.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES—One year, in advance $2.00
Six months, in advance 1.00
Foreign countries, except Canada, per year 3.00

Facts About Missouri River Navigation. A Hope to Millers.

Shallow river navigation is yet in its infancy in the United States, and the establishment of a practical, serviceable line on the Missouri river from Kansas City to East St. Louis, Ill., must of necessity be a matter of development. However, new types of boats and other improvements have brought success to the navigators of low water streams, and the Kansas City Missouri River Navigation Co. is meeting to a large degree with satisfactory progress. The boat line has been handicapped in many ways, principal among which was the lack of a permanent appropriation by Congress to improve the Missouri river between Kansas City and St. Louis.

The lack of improvement by the government will soon be remedied. Word came from Washington last week to the effect that the appropriation of $2,000,000 for improving the Missouri river from Kansas City to its mouth passed through the House of Representatives, notwithstanding a vitriolic attack on the appropriation by Representative Callaway of Texas, who has been attacking river improvements generally. There is no opposition in the Senate to the bill and it is very likely that the government will start active work on deepening the channel of the Missouri this year.

Other factors have worked against the development of the boat line company, but one of the most important ones, at least as far as millers are concerned, has been removed. That is the need of a through bills of lading. Millers have been unwilling to ship flour without through bills of lading, which they can deposit in their banks. The filing of the first interstate rate by the navigation company has eliminated this, and there is a great deal more enthusiasm over the possibility of the boat line than heretofore. Interior millers have yet to be heard from regarding the practicability of using the boat line on Eastern shipments, but the saving of 3.6c per bbl. of flour is considered a big advantage, and with the added saving of 4c per bbl. during the lake season, Southwestern mills will not be at such a big disadvantage in Eastern markets.

The government will spend $2,000,000 annually for a period of ten years to improve the Missouri river. The deepening of the channel will be among the first improvements to be undertaken, which, it is planned, will be completed in the course of the next two years.

At present the Kansas City Missouri River Navigation Co. is well prepared to handle flour down the Missouri river to East St. Louis. Its fleet consists of one packet, two towboats and seven all-steel cargo box barges, which are absolutely fireproof. The boat line can take care of large shipments consigned to the East, and the time consumed in making the trip is not much longer than that by freight.

About two or three days are required for the boat line trip downstream from Kansas City to East St. Louis, while the best time by the fastest railroad freight train is 17 hours, while the average is in excess of 36 hours.

The largest barge of the boat line fleet, the Endeavor, has a capacity of 1,400 tons, and was purchased at a cost of $14,000. Two other barges will carry 1,000 tons each, and cost $10,000 apiece. Three smaller barges have a capacity of about 600 tons, while the midget of the fleet, the Handy, will carry not quite 300 tons.

The equipment of the navigation company is modern, and allows for quick handling of all freight. At Kansas City a municipal wharf and warehouse has been erected on the river front at a cost of $75,000, and the company owns a dock and warehouse at East St. Louis. Both termini are equipped with modern electrically operated freight handling machinery for the transfer of freight from box cars to boat and boat to cars.

The Kansas City Missouri River Navigation Co. is capitalized at $1,202,000. It is in a healthy financial position, so that it can add to its present equipment at any time when necessary. The company has more than $428,000 in Kansas City banks.

The prime purpose of the navigation company is to perfect its line so that competition will be felt by railroads. Kansas City's rail rates to the East, not only on flour, but all commodities are excessive, and the directors of the navigation company feel that competition by later will result in better and cheaper rail service.

Open Season For Crop Killers—"Experts" Find Whatever They Seek.

"Crop killers" occupy a novel position in the speculative grain game. They are so-called "experts" of Chicago commission houses, and well paid as some draw salaries of $5,000 to $7,500 a year and expenses. Why this outlay of capital, when the United States Government has a highly efficient corps of experts, whose data on crops is the foundation of the Government's forecasts, which are finally taken as official totals on the year's yields? The answer is easy. These experts are sent into the fields to find good or bad conditions of growing crops, and their views are shaped, more or less, by the bullish or bearish stand in the market, taken by the houses employing them. This is the reason that at times these so-called "experts" for different houses will cover the same territory and some report conditions good, or at least not alarming, while others see in the outlook nothing but disaster for the farmer. Prices then rocket on the Chicago Board of Trade, and sentimentally influence all minor speculative grain markets. Usually, when the market has rocketed, and the buying fever carried the country almost invariably to speculative losses in the end, it will be found that the so-called "experts" have magnified the damage at least 30 to 50 per cent Then they have earned their salaries

The season of crop scares is now at hand, and in the face of the ideal winter wheat outlook it will be interesting to see where the first "crop killer" turns up. Already there have been minor complaints of dry weather in Kansas, but these are premature, and Chicago speculative houses are not going to risk their expense money for these so-called "experts" until sure that speculative capital can be made out of their reports. In a few weeks, however, the "crop killer" should be in perfect working order Then the gullible trader, who feeds on the "dope" alluringly displayed on the commission house tiles, to entice a little of his money their way, may read something like this: "Hessian fly has appeared in Southern Illinois, over a wide area. The pest was discovered in several fields near 'Jingo' today (probably three or four stalks in each field, but the 'crop killer' is earning his money) and there is every chance that this district will raise little better than half a crop." The next day the fly will probably be found in a dozen different states, born overnight, by the enterprising "crop killer" who was the first to draw speculative blood. Every year the Hessian fly does some damage, but only about once in its history has it been a real destructionist—but that's another story. Later on the trade wires will get "dope" something like this: "Hot and dry over Kansas today. Motored 150 miles through Jinks, Pinks and Dinks counties. Everything in need of rain. High winds blowing, and unless relief comes at once crop will be cut down one-half." Or in dry weather many like this: "John Jones, who owns the largest farm in this section, says he has never seen conditions look so alarming. No rain here in weeks, and the soil is dry and cracked. Rain must come at once or crop will be a total failure." Of course, the Government would eventually show conditions in this territory as they actually are, but the "crop killer" must be there in advance, to magnify them and earn his salary. Even wet harvests are crop-killing dope, although it is a well-known fact that water usually makes crops, while drouth destroys them, and there has never been but one year when wet harvests were a price-making factor. Green bugs, red bugs, smut and black rust—they're on deck every year, but mostly on the speculative wires. Ever since the black rust scare of 1904, when wheat advanced 24⅛ cents a bushel in a little over 30 days, the trade holds its breath when some wide-awake "crop killer" discovers black rust in the spring wheat belt. But crop killers have had a hard time earning their salaries on this wildcat cry. That year the upturn started on July 25, with September wheat quoted at 87⅞ cents and December at 87½ cents. The following is a review of some of the interesting days of the rise:

Aug. 2—Market excited and higher, with close showing prices 2¼ to 3⅛ cents up.

Aug. 3—Market strong, with September 94⅝ cents and December 94¾ cents. A Minneapolis elevator said reports throughout three states showed little damage, but admitted lowered condition in eastern South Dakota.

Aug. 8—Immense trade. September wheat $1.01 and December $1.04¼. Rust area was reported as extending into Canada.

Aug. 22—September wheat sold at $1.12 and closed at $1.09⅞; December at $1.14 and a close at $1.11. This day marked the culmination of the advance in August.

The high for the movement was $1.13¾ for the September option on Sept. 13, after the market had a 10-cent break in the closing days of August. This was 10 years ago, and the only real black rust scare on record, but the "crop killers" have been able to help earn their salaries on it ever since.

Appraisal of railroads. The object—to raise or lower rates?

If, according to ex-Chairman Prouty of the Interstate Commerce Commission, an appraisal of the railroads will cost the paltry sum of $12,000,000, this knowledge should not only be power, but also power—fully expensive. It may be worth it, as a matter of pertinent curiosity, but we are in doubt as to what practical use can be made of the information after having once obtained it.

There are some, however, who think that such a course will result in a knowledge that will enable a reduction in freight rates. But again we think not. To accept the cost of

reproduction as a criterion for rate-making purposes would be to allow the railroads to capitalize an increment that is partly unearned. Their enterprise has contributed much to the enhancement of the value of their property, particularly in their real estate holdings, which in many cases constitute a very large part of their assets. The railroads themselves differ in the construction of what should be a true criterion to go by. Those who have invested more than their capital indebtedness say that it is the cost of reproduction, while those who are overcapitalized think that the total of their securities is the true criterion.

What seems to us, however, the best criterion to go by in the matter of determining rate-making, is their investment. The amount of money they have devoted to the public service should be the measure of what they ought to be allowed to earn.

So if the purpose of the present costly proceedings is to establish a criterion for rate-making it would seem that there is more room for auditors than engineers, and even in that case, there would be little hope of gaining anything more than the satisfying of an idle curiosity.

K. C. S. Rates Not Suspended.

Charles Rippin, traffic commissioner of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, returned from Washington Monday morning. Mr. Rippin went to Washington to ask the Interstate Commerce Commission to order the suspension of tariffs filed by the Kansas City Southern, effective April 3, which reduced rates on wheat for export from Kansas and Nebraska points to Port Arthur.

While the Interstate Commerce Commission placed these tariffs before the Suspension Board for action, it is not known what action will be taken. Although Mr. Rippin was not assured that the rates, which were protested by the Merchants' Exchange and the St. Louis Millers' Club, will be suspended, he was given assurance by the Interstate Commerce Commission that they would insist on the legal application of the rates. The principal complaint against the proposed rates was that they would be used on grain which moved into Kansas City from country stations before April 3. By this application of the rate elevator interests could use old billing and ship out grain stored in Kansas City elevators. The commission gave assurance that this would not be allowed, and a careful check will be made that there be no illegal application on the reduced rates.

W. H. Marshall, secretary of the Southwestern Missouri Millers' Club, has entered a protest against the commission concluding its investigations in the matter of spotting cars until millers have had an opportunity to be heard. This hearing was to have been concluded March 24 and argued March 30 and 31.

The commission, it is announced unofficially, has decided to hold the matter open for further investigation.

Emmett Hoffman, manager of the Bulte Mills of the Kansas Flour Mills Co., Kansas City, has just returned from an extensive Southern trip. He visited in Louisiana and other cotton states.

The domestic wheat visible supply last week decreased 1,172,000 bus., against 1,677,000 bus. the preceding week and 1,490,000 bus. last year. The total now is 53,635,000 bus.; last year, 58,996,000 bus.

Brilliant Crop Reports

General Rains Improve Conditions All Over Winter Wheat Belt.

Reports received by commission houses and milling firms, from the entire winter wheat belt, indicate that the rains of Sunday and Monday have materially improved the outlook for the winter wheat crop. In Kansas, where there have been minor claims of dry weather, the rains were fairly general, and should assure ample moisture for the plant for some time to come.

In Nebraska, Oklahoma and Missouri precipitation was recorded over a wide area, and following the rainfall glowing crop advices were received from nearly all directions. The territory immediately surrounding St. Louis has been particularly fortunate in the amount of rainfall, but more moisture was noted here, and there is every indication that this section will harvest the largest crop in its history. East of the Mississippi River the weather map also was wet, and Illinois, Indiana and Ohio will start the actual growing season with chances perfect for a record-breaking harvest.

From Chicago came B. W. Snow's report, which put the condition of winter wheat at the beginning of the period of spring growth at 91.7. This is practically the same condition as was reported last year on April 1, and is 5 points above the average of the past 10 years. The condition on Dec. 1 was 97.2. The difference between the situation now and a year ago is that there was nearly 1,500,000 acres winter killed, while this year the abandoned acreage is nil. The total for harvest is 36,000,000 acres, against a harvested area last year of 31,699,000 acres. The present crop promise is for a yield of slightly over 600,000,000 bus., against 524,000,000 bus. last year.

Good Conditions in Southwest.

Southwestern millers continue to make very optimistic reports about the condition of the winter wheat in their vicinity. Some acknowledge that rain would be very timely, but say that the plant can get along for another fortnight without precipitation if temperatures continue mild as in the past.

John Inglis, crop expert, who is now on an extended trip through the winter wheat states, has not made a single adverse report on winter wheat in Oklahoma, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska. He says the stand is perfect in all states, and the plant is deeply rooted and will stand more than usual adverse conditions.

A report on the condition of wheat from McPherson to Abilene and Salina, Kan., says: "This territory has had some rain, but the western portion of the state is getting pretty dry on top. If we do not get a rain in seven days some damage may result. Most of the fields are heavily stooled and sodded, and the country is hardly in shape to stand a prolonged spell of dry weather. There is a very light movement of wheat through this country, and our Southwestern wheat is bringing quite a premium, around 94½c."

The condition of wheat in Sumner County, says a report from Wellington, Kan., is the best ever reported at this time of the year. In 1901 Sumner County was the banner wheat county in the world, raising 7,800,000 bus. The acreage this year is much greater and the outlook promises for another record crop.

NEW NET WEIGHT LAW.

Washington, D. C., March 30, 1914.

The net weight amendment to the food and drugs act, which became a law on March 3, 1913, and which will become effective Sept. 4, provides that both flour and feed entering into interstate commerce should contain the net weight on the outside of the package. An article shall be deemed misbranded in the case of food,

"If in package form, the quantity of the contents be not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package in terms of weight, measure or numerical count; provided, however, that reasonable variations shall be permitted, and tolerance and also exemptions as to small packages shall be established by rules and regulations made in accordance with the provisions of this section."

The Bureau of Chemistry of the National Department of Agriculture has promulgated the following: "Numerous poultry foods labeled 'Chick Feed,' 'Poultry Food,' etc., have been examined by this department and have been found to contain charcoal or grits, or both. These substances have no real food value, and, while the board does not question the usefulness of limited amounts of these ingredients in such products, it feels that the name 'Food' or 'Feed' should not be applied without qualification to products containing them.

"Some such phrase as 'Chick feed with grits or charcoal' would appear to be satisfactory." After a reasonable time the bureau will make seizures of all poultry foods that do not show that the article contains foreign matter.

Receipts of flour in St. Louis last week were 65,310 bbls., against 59,680 bbls. the preceding week. Since Jan. 1, to date, 782,840 bbls., against 743,270 last year. Shipments last week were 76,160 bbls., against 82,270 the preceding week. Since Jan. 1 total 973,830 bbls., against 877,435 bbls. last year.

The method of loading the barges with flour for Misouri river shipment is shown by the photograph taken at Kansas City last week when the river shipment was started for East St. Louis.

Continue Rate Cases

"Spotting" and 5 Per Cent Increase Cases May Be Continued.

Washington, D. C., March 30, 1914.

It is probable that the Interstate Commerce Commission will continue the case involving the 5 cent increase in freight rates. Under date of March 24, the commission gave the following notice

"The carriers have expressed their desire to present at an early date additional testimony touching their financial requirements and also to have an opportunity to offer evidence in rebuttal of the testimony recently introduced in opposition to the proposed increase in rates. Having no other dates available in the near future, the commission has thought it wise to postpone until further notice the argument on the spotting question now assigned for March 30 and 31, and to devote those dates to the hearing of such further evidence. If the carriers are not able to complete this additional testimony at the close of March 21 the hearing will be continued on April 20, 21 and 22, those being the earliest available additional dates.

"As none of the commissioners was able to be present when the testimony was given on this subject by the representative of the railroad commissions of the states of Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Missouri, he has been requested to appear again on Monday, March 30, to restate in substance the testimony already given by him."

Louis D. Brandeis, counsel for the Interstate Commerce Commission, in opposition to the proposed 5 per cent increase in railroad freight rates, submitted last week a statement showing that free services rendered shippers by railroads in classification territory result in serious depletion of the revenues of the roads. The special "free services" under consideration by the commission were free storage, free warehousing, free loading and unloading of cars, free lighterage, free elevation of grain and various other free terminal services. Mr. Brandeis asserted that the cost to the railroads to these free services was so great as to absorb from 25 to 50 per cent of the freight rates receipts, and in certain instances more than the entire receipts were absorbed, resulting in a substantial cash loss to the roads.

"The depletion of revenues by carriers through free unloading, storage and similar terminal services, is even more marked on certain shipments, large in volume to New York City," said Mr. Brandeis. He instances a shipment of 25 carloads of flour from Buffalo by the West Shore road, in which nearly 85 per cent of the gross revenue was consumed in terminal charges. Mr. Brandeis urged that a discontinuation of such service to certain shippers, or a reasonable charge for them, vastly would increase the revenues of the roads.

Remodel Nebraska Mill.

Van Ackeren Bros., Cedar Rapids, Neb., have awarded contract to M. H. Stolzfus of the Kansas City office of The Wolf Co. to completely remodel their mill. All of the old machinery of the mill will be taken out. Five double stands of 9x24 rolls and a complete new line of Wolf sectional sifters will be installed. The new machinery will be put in before the movement of new wheat begins. Plant will have a capacity of 125 bbls.

World's wheat shipments last week were 10,839,000 bus., against 11,968,000 bus. the preceding week and 13,520,000 bus. last year.

Kansas City and the Southwest

209 Postal Bldg. Kansas City, David Sosland, Representative

Kansas City, Mo., March 30, 1914.

Dull conditions developed in the flour trade of Kansas City and Southwestern mills during the past week, although some mills reported unchanged volume of business. One of the larger local mills went down to a half time run, because of a scarcity of new orders and some delay in receiving shipping instructions. Mills held prices throughout the week. Interior mills were offering 95 per cent flour in cotton or jutes at $3.60 to $3.85 f. o. b. Kansas City. There was not much trading with outside mills by local jobbers.

Bakers and large buyers are only looking at the Southwestern situation in a bearish attitude, according to sales managers. The fine wheat prospects, the large stocks of old wheat on hand, is claimed by bakers to indicate much lower prices in the next 60 days. Mills are offering flour for 60-day delivery at ruling quotations, and in some instances are asking 20c higher.

Shipping instructions were light during the past week. Buyers are in no hurry to order out, being satisfied that their present low stocks will carry them for a while. Eastern jobbers, especially, ordered out slowly.

Established trade in immediate Southwestern and Central states continues to take flour in good volume. No variation in the orders from this trade was apparent during the past week, the cotton sack buyers carrying light stocks nad replenishing at usual intervals. Southern and Southwestern business of mills was also of practically the same volume as a week ago. The active season on Southern plantations is the favorable factor.

Prices are mostly out of line with the views of Eastern jobbers, for flour sales to New York, Pennsylvania and other Eastern states are decidedly small. Mill agents report that jobbers are stocked up heavily on spring wheat flour, and in some instances hard winter wheat flour stocks are heavier than usual. With rather adverse business conditions at this time, jobbers see no reason for buying hard winter wheat flour, especially with the bright crop prospects. New York City buyers are bidding around $4.25 for 95 per cent flour in jutes.

Fancy clears are in demand in both export and domestic markets, but second clear is light sale. There is a call for 10 per cent clears or low flour, but prices are not as remunerative as when the low grade is mixed with shorts. This has resulted in a shortage of 10 per cent clear flour, as more than 75 per cent of Southwestern mills are running this grade into feed.

Foreign bids were only fair. Most were out of line, except in a few instances on fancy 35 per cent clear. There is no export demand for cut straight or higher grades.

Southeastern states form the principal outlet of soft wheat mills. Southern states are buying in average volume, especially Louisiana. Local mills are running nearly full time. Fancy soft wheat clear flour is also in good demand, and some mills are oversold. Soft wheat patents are quoted at $4.50 to $4.75 f. o. b. mill. Soft wheat clears are worth from $2.80 to $3.50 in jute.

The following quotations are derived from sales made last week by interior Kansas and Nebraska mills, as reported by Kansas City buyers and commission men, and are basis jute, net f. o. b. Missouri River in round lots or single carloads,: 95 per cent straight or April-May shipment, $3.60@3.85 per bbl.; high patents, 20 @25c higher than 95 per cent; first clear, $3.15@3.40 per bbl., according to quality and grades; second clear, $2.65@3.

Feed Continues Strong.

The course of bran is still upward, with a very strong demand. Local jobbers are unable to buy in straight carlots at less than $1.25 per 100 lbs., or 3 to 5 cents above the values of a week ago. Some mills are asking up to $1.30 for bran, but no sales were recorded at this figure last week. Shorts, middlings and red dog are not as strong or in as good demand as bran, but still improvement is noted in these feeds and some mills are asking higher values. Several local jobbers are booked up heavily on feed, but report their trade as being unwilling to order out, except slowly. Stocks of feed in dealers' hands are not heavy, but the consuming demand is not up to anticipations. The situation in this section is not as bullish as in the Northwest.

Offerings of interior mills are not heavy, and there is no anxiety on the part of country mills to sell feed. Most are asking the top market prices. The local demand of mills is large, and the surplus is small. However, jobbers say that they can get all the feed they want, but they are compelled to pay top prices.

Although the usual difference of about 10c prevails in prices of gray shorts and bran, jobbers are offering the two commodities at practically the same prices. One local broker had several cars of gray shorts to offer at $1.25, the same price as bran. Pure white shorts are quoted up to $1.33, with the supply small and the demand light.

Fancy white middlings and red dog are not in very good demand, but mills expect improvement within the next fortnight. The pig farrowing season has already started in the Southwest, and mills at some interior points already report an improvement in heavy feeds.

Middlings are quoted as low at $1.35 in 100-lb. sacks to jobbers, but a majority of mills are asking $1.40. Low grade flour is held at $1.40, with supply scarce.

The following prices were paid by brokers and commission men at close of last week for mill feed from interior Missouri River mills, basis 100-lb. burlap net f. o. b. Missouri River: Bran, $1.25@1.27 per 100 lbs.; shorts, $1.25@1.35; fancy white middlings, $1.35@1.42; red dog, $1.45.

Cottonseed and Linseed Meal.

Unchanged prices and sales in same volume were factors in the cottonseed and linseed meal markets during the past week. Arrivals of the concentrates were about the same as a week ago. Cottonseed meal is quoted at $32 per ton in carlots, while linseed meal is worth $29.50. Biggest demand is from interior of Kansas and Missouri. Light sales are being made to Nebraska.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Quotations by Missouri River mills for prompt shipments to Eastern or Middle states in carlots f. o. b. Kansas City, are as follows

Flour—Hard winter wheat patents, 98s cotton or jute, $4.20@4.40 per bbl.; hard winter wheat straights, 98s cotton or jute, $4@4.20; first clears, $3.20@3.50; soft wheat patent, 98-lb. cotton or jute, $4.30@4.80 per bbl.; straight, $4.20@4.50; first clears, jute, $3.30@3.50; ordinary shorts, $1.25; white shorts, $1.30; corn meal, 35c per 17½-lb. sack.

Cereal Goods—Rye flour in small sacks, $1.65@1.75 per 100; in 98s and 140s, $1.60@1.75; rye graham (pumpernickel) in small cotton sacks, $1.55 @1.65 per 100; in 98s and 140s, $1.50 @1.60; graham flour in small sacks, $2@2.10 per 100; whole wheat flour, in small sacks, $2.10@2.20 per 100; 98s and 140s, $2.05@2.15; rolled oats, in wood, 180 lbs., $5.20 per bbl.

Mill Feed—Bran, in 100-lb. sacks, in carlots, $1.25@1.27; red dog, in 100-lb. sacks, carlots, $1.45; white shorts, $1.35.

Linseed Meal—Carlots,: per ton, $29.50.

Cottonseed Meal—Carlots, per ton, $31.50; ton lots, $32.

Southwestern Market Prices.

Following are prices of flour and other mill products quoted by Southwestern mills for straight or mixed cars, basis f. o. b. buyer's station. Flour in 24-lb. sacks 5c per cwt. higher:

Kansas—Hard winter patent, $4.40 @4.60 per bbl.; hard winter, straight, $4.20@4.40; bran, $1.17@1.25 per 100; mill run, $1.30; brown shorts, $1.30; white shorts, $1.35; corn meal, 38c per 17½-lb. sack.

Oklahoma—Soft winter patent, $4.70 @5 per bbl.; hard winter patent, $4.40 @4.70; bran, $1.25; mill run bran, $1.30; corn meal, 33@38c per 17½-lb. sack.

Arkansas—Soft wheat, high patent, $4.70@5.10 per bbl.; hard wheat patent, $4.50@4.70; corn meal, 17-lb. sacks, 40c; bran, $1.25@1.35 per 100, basis L. R. rate points.

Texas—Soft wheat flour, extra patents, $4.90@5.10 per bbl.; hard wheat flour, high patent, $4.60@4.09 per bbl.; straight, $4.40@4.70; bran, $1.30 per 100; shorts, $1.55; corn meal, 70c per 35-lb. sack.

Output of Kansas City Mills.

The decrease in new flour sales secured by Kansas City mills resulted in a material falling off in the out of local mills. Production during the week was 35,400 bbl., compared with 40,400 bbls. in the preceding week, 39,100 bbls. two weeks ago and 35,300 in the corresponding week a year ago.

Kansas City Wheat Receipts.

Arrivals of grain in Kansas City last week totaled 248 cars, against 222 cars in the preceding week, 108 cars a year ago and 77 cars in 1912. Notwithstanding increase in receipts, stocks declined 170,768 bus., being 6,327,723 bus.

SOUTHWESTERN NOTES.

The Ada Milling Co., Ada, Ok., lost about $700 in in checks when yeggmen dynamited the safe of the mill and took the contents.

Mr. Williams, manager of the Hays City Mill & Elevator Co., Hays City, Kan., has returned from a business trip through Colorado.

M. W. Peterson of Hanson, Kan., has purchased an interest in the Greensburg, Kan., mill, which will be placed in operation soon.

L. D. Kneeland, of Little River, Kan., took possession of the McPherson Mill & Elevator Co., McPherson, Kan., on March 18. Mr. Kneeland will not operate the plant, and is trying to sell it before the new crop moves.

Three new boilers were insatlled in the power plant of the Page Milling Co., Topeka, Kan. The plant was closed down for more than a week while the boilers were replaced, and the mill resumed operations on Monday, March 30.

The Batesville Flour & Feed Mill Co., Batesville, Ark., which was the property of the late J. S. Stowman of New York, will probably be purchased by a co-operative company of local citizens. The mill is now idle. J. W. Gleen is in charge.

Depot Quartermaster W. R. Groves of the U. S. Army, 308 Gumbel building, Kansas City, Mo., will receive sealed bids until Friday, April 3, for 76,048 lbs. of Kansas hard wheat "issue" flour and 56,056 lbs. of hard spring wheat "issue" flour from Minnesota, Wisconsin or the Dakotas. Quotations f. o. b. mill are preferred.

Work on the new plant of the Stafford County Flour Mills Co., Hudson, Kan., is going forward rapidly. The pouring of concrete was started on March 17, and indications are that the mill will be completed in ample time to handle the new crop. The Wolf Company will ship the machinery for the plant within 60 days and installation will be completed before July 1. The Burrel Engineering & Construction Co. of Chicago is erecting the buildings.

The Wichita Flour Mills Co., Wichita, Kan., will have its new plant ready for operation before the new crop moves. Otto J. Lehrack, of the Lehrack Construction Co., who is building the plant, says that the warehouse has already been covered and that they have started pouring concrete on the third floor of the mill. The building will be completed before May 15, and probably 45 days will be consumed in installing the machinery. The mill will be electrically driven.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad has deferred awarding the contract for the construction of a 1,000,000 bus. addition to its present elevator in Kansas City for a week. The addition to their capacity will give them a total storage space of 2,500,000 bus., the same as the Santa Fe elevator, which is the largest in Kansas City. The Simonds-Shields Grain Co. is the present lessee of the Milwaukee elevator.

The Kingfisher Mill & Elevator Co., Kingfisher, Ok., was awarded contract for furnishing 34,300 lbs. of "issue" flour for Fort Sill, Ok., at $1.78 per 100 lbs. in sacks. Depot Quartermaster W. R. Groves at Kansas City made the award. The J. G. Brewster Co., bidding for the Beloit Milling Co., Beloit, Kan., was given second award for 76,048 lbs. of Kansas hard wheat "issue" flour at $1.66⅛ per 100 lbs. in sacks, basis f. o. b. Beloit. Delivery on two above contracts must be made before April 3.

An accident in the plant of the Enid Mill & Elevator Co., Enid, Ok., resulted in the death of Charles P. Kester, an operative. While Kester was attempting to oil a box on the line shaft last Friday morning, March 27, his arm was accidentally caught in a clutch and he was hurled around the shaft, which was making 185 revolutions per minute. He was so badly injured and he died in the afternoon. Kester was 47 years old and leaves a wife and small son. He formerly lived at Marshall, Ill.

William Hagstrom, of the Smoky Valley Roller Mills, Lindsborg, Kan., was a visitor at this office on Wednesday of last week. Mr. Hagstrom reports his company doing only a fair amount of business in flour. He says: "Flour business to the East is very light. Our quotations are out of line, and we are able to ship only to our established trade. This is keeping our mill on a 12-hour run. Feed trade is good and we are using quite a lot of outside feed to fill our orders. Wheat deliveries are heavy, and we are filled up at present."

Kansas City mills will need about 2,300,000 bus. of wheat for grinding purposes between now and July 15, when new crop wheat is available, according to figures compiled by Allen Logan of the Kansas City Board of Trade. "Subtracting the wants of mills from present mill and elevator stocks," said Mr. Logan, "there would be a carry-over of 4,500,000 bus., unless an important export demand develops. I would not be surprised to see large deliveries on May contracts, unless May wheat goes to a discount under July. Kansas and Nebraska, in my opinion, have 3,500,000 acres more wheat growing now than that actually harvested in 1913."

St. Louis and the Southeast

716 Merchants Laclede Bldg., St. Louis

St. Louis, Mo., March 31, 1914.

There was no apparent improvement in the flour trade last week. All grades were in slight domestic inquiry and not a single export sale was recorded during the week. Dealers' orders continue to be held in check by the perfect winter wheat outlook, which influences trade sentiment bearishly, even in the face of very small flour stocks in distributors' hands. While the crop outlook remains favorable, shrewd observers of the market expect no general improvement in trade conditions, unless an unusual export demand develops on the end of the crop year, which so far is late in appearing and has been a decided disappointment to the trade. Market sentiment also is pessimistically influenced by a reactionary tendency in general business, which was more forcibly indicated during the week by the laying off of several thousand men by the Pennsylvania and New York Central railroads, and by less favorable reports from steel, textile and other important industries.

Millers and dealers are inclined to hold prices firm on patents, owing to a strong tone in cash wheat, brought about by very light receipts in this market and small stocks of good milling wheat. The cash wheat situation appears strong, and has been about the only sustaining influence in the flour market for several weeks past. What little business there was reported favored the clears and extra fancy flours, rather than the high-grades, but even the former were barely sustained in values, although salable at slight price concessions. As the week closed there were slightly freer sales of soft clears, but at a lower range of prices.

Sales reported during the week were: Soft clears at $3.05@3.15 jute; extra fancy, $3.40 bulk delivered and $3.50 jute; straight, $3.65 jute, and patent at $4 bulk—also direct-order sales of patent, by local mill, at $4.60 @4.90 wood; extra fancy, by Illinois mill, $3.85 bulk, and patent at $4.15 bulk; hard low-grade, $2.75 jute; clears, $3@3.10 jute, and 95 per cent patent, $3.80@3.85 bulk.

St. Louis mills increased their output last week, as the Kehlor mill at East St. Louis was in operation, while shut down the previous week for repairs and machinery improvements. All the mills are on about half time. Mills that sell through St. Louis offices made 63,500 bbls. of flour last week, against 49,900 bbls. the week before and 59,800 bbls. two weeks ago. The following figures were reported: G. P. Plant Milling Co. (city), 7,000 bbls.; Stanard-Tilton Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Dallas, Tex.), 12,500; Kehlor Flour Mills Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 16,000; Sparks Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Terre Haute, Ind.), 9,600; Saxony Milling Co. (city), 3,600; John F. Meyer & Sons (Springfield, Mo.), 1,800; Camp Spring Milling Co. (Nashville, Ill.), 1,200; Hezel Milling Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 2,600; Bernet, Craft & Kauffman Milling Co. (Mount Carmel, Ill.), 8,000, Anan, Burg & Co. (city), 1,200.

The advance in mill feed prices halted last week, and the demand noted during the recent strong upturn was less urgent. All things considered, however, business is on a healthy basis. Stocks are light in nearly all directions and offerings are limited on any price concessions, as buyers have orders both for spot or quick shipment. The demand for feed locally was limited, but some millers and jobbers reported good outside orders. Missouri and Arkansas continue to take supplies of bran better than the other states, although Iowa and the Northern states show indications of a broader trade.

The demand in middlings and heavy feeds is slightly less active than bran, but the tone of the trading is healthy. Forward deliveries are considerably lower than prompt, as was shown by sales of hard bran in 100-lb. sacks at $1.24 April and $1.20 May shipment. Sales reported during the week for spot or quick shipment were: Soft bran at $1.32@1.30 and hard (local) at $1.30; middlings, $1.32@1.42 and spot car soft at $1.30 bran and $1.38 middlings (direct orders—hard bran at $1.32@1.30, middlings at $1.34 and spot cars hard, $1.31@1.33). Corn bran at $23.50; white hominy feed at $25.25 early and $24.75 generally bid. Choice green alfalfa meal sold at $20.60 per ton.

St. Louis Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $3.90@4.10; straight, $3.65@3.85; extra fancy, $3.50@3.60; fancy, $3.50@3.60; fancy, $3.05@3.20; low grades, $2.80@3.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $3.85@4.10; straight, $3.55@3.80; first clear, $3@3.25; second clear, $2.85@3; low grades, $2.70@2.80.

Spring Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $4.30@4.50; clear, $3.60@3.75.

Rye Flour—In jobbing way at $3.70 in jute and $4 in wood.

Mill Feed (East St. Louis basis, in 100-lb. sacks)—Quote for prompt shipment: Bran at $1.30; mixed feed, $1.30@1.32; middlings, $1.32@1.40; alfalfa meal, $17@18 per ton for brown and $19.50@20.60 for green. At mills to city trade, 100-lb. bran at $1.35 and middlings, $1.45@1.50.

Cash Wheat Market.

Cash wheat developed an irregular tone late last week, after showing decided strength in the early days. Considering the excellent crop outlook, however, the market is decidedly strong, and can indicate but one thing—that the statistical position of the grain is strong. Stocks of wheat in St. Louis are only 600,000 bus., compared with 2,036,820 bus. a year ago, while at Chicago supplies are 5,884,000 bus., against 6,593,000 a year ago. Kansas City has a good supply of wheat, but should receipts generally continue light as at present and stocks decrease as they have in the past few weeks it would not be surprising to see a scramble for the wheat in the Kansas City market from outside buyers.

Soft winter wheat was real active in the early week and current offers were easily placed and considerable amounts of both hard and soft were taken from storage houses. Much of the arrivals were flinty dark grain, which later was somewhat of a burden on receivers. Considerable milling demand was noted for hard winter. There was little turkey wheat offered and the grain was in good request. Late in the week the demand slackened all along the line and some of each kind was carried over. The less urgent demand resulted largely from an easier tone in the future market, which closed the week with a bearish trend after showing considerable early strength. Final prices on No. 2 red wheat were 94@95c; No. 2 hard, 92@94½c; No. 3 hard, 91@93½c. Cash corn was irregular, but with a firm undertone. Cash oats were firm on a light movement of grain to this market.

St. Louis Millers' Club Holds Annual Meeting and Election of Officers.

E. D. Tilton, of the Stanard-Tilton Milling Co., was elected president of the St. Louis Millers' Club at the fourteenth annual meeting, held at the Mercantile Club Monday evening. Other officers chosen for the next year were: Vice-President, George S. Milnor, Alton; secretary and treasurer, F. E. Eichler; executive committee, Robert Leonhardt, Robert Valier, E. C. Andrews, Samuel Plant, W. N. Stanard, C. J. Hezel and C. Bernet. A special nominating committee consisting of Henry Craft, Louis Valier and Eugene Dreyer reported their nominations and Chairman Craft severally and collectively and eloquently placed each and all in nomination and unanimous election followed the speech-making.

The secretary reported a satisfactory financial condition, even if there were uncollected dues. An auditing committee to look after delinquent dues was appointed by President Meyer, consisting of E. L. Waggoner, Victor Albrecht and M. Mohlenbrock. W. B. Burns, of Milling and Grain News, was elected to membership.

A. P. Husband, secretary of the Millers' National Federation, spoke of federation activities, referring particularly to the differentials in ocean freight rates between wheat and flour, the uniform state food laws, the new net-weight law and other details of federation work.

C. Porter Johnson, a St. Louis attorney, made an eloquent patriotic address and secured applause in his plea for endorsement of President Wilson's "open door" policy regarding canal tolls.

During the evening the St. Louis Millers' Club quartette entertained. There was a large attendance at the dinner and meeting of the club, both of St. Louis members and southern Illinois millers.

BLAKE BUYS EDWARDSVILLE MILL.

Thomas F. Blake, until recently the manager of the Maney Milling Co., of Omaha, Neb., has purchased the plant of the Edwardsville Milling Co., of Edwardsville, Ill. Mr. Blake said Saturday that the corporation would be called the Blake Milling Co., and that the mill would be increased in capacity to 800 barrels a day. He expects to have the plant in operation by June 1.

Mr. Blake has been associated with the Maney flour mill interests for many years. He was formerly manager of the Canadian Milling and Elevator Co., of El Reno, Okla., and when the Maney interests decided to build a mill at Omaha Mr. Blake took charge of its construction, and has been manager, until he resigned several months ago to go into business for himself.

The flour mill at Edwardsville, Ill., was built by the Hunter Bros. Milling Co. in 1904, and they operated the plant until 1908. It was taken over by a bank which had been interested financially in the property, and later was sold to Edward Schoening and was managed by S. K. Waymer. Charles F. Rock succeeded Mr. Waymer as manager. The mill was closed about a year ago.

Edwardsville has been considered a desirable location for a flour mill, as there is a good deal of wheat raised in the vicinity, and considerable wagon wheat is delivered at that point. It is on the Wabash Railroad, Illinois Terminal System and the Clover Leaf Railroad.

St. Louis Notes.

Frank Ernst, the New Baden (Ill.) corn miller, was on 'Change last Wednesday.

W. A. Turner has joined the sales force of H. & L. Chase Bag Co., St. Louis, and will travel out of St. Louis.

Julius Huegley, of the Huegley Milling Co., Nashville, Ill., was in St. Louis last Wednesday. He reports wheat conditions as very fine around Nashville.

Joseph Ismert, of the Pinckneyville (Ill.) Milling Co., will go to Excelsior Springs for a short sojourn. He was on 'Change at St. Louis on Monday.

William T. Hill, of the J. H. Teasdale Commission Co., St. Louis, last Friday returned from a 10 days trip in Kansas and Nebraska. Mr. Hill says he has never seen the winter wheat crop look finer at this season of the year. Then he whispered: "And, darn it, I'm long wheat."

Receipts of wheat in St. Louis last week were 306,450 bus., against 315,550 bus. the preceding week. Shipments, 418,230 bus., against 344,450 bus. the preceding week. Stocks of wheat in St. Louis elevators last Saturday were 586,851 bus., against 2,036,820 bus. last year. Of the present stock 30,001 bus. is No. 1 red wheat, 272,128 bus. No. 2 red, 30,523 bus. No. 1 hard winter and 185,748 No. 2 hard winter.

J. W. McCord, chairman of the National Grain Dealers Commission; C. B. Riley, secretary of the Indiana Grain Dealers' Association; S. W. Strong, secretary of the Illinois Grain Dealers Association, and George A. Wells, secretary of the Western Grain Dealers Association, were guests at a special meeting of the St. Louis Grain Club last week to discuss the national standardization of grains.

The annual meeting of the Southern Illinois Millers' Association will be held during the week of June 8. The executive committee met in St. Louis on Monday and completed arrangements for the annual boat trip. The steamer St. Louis has been chartered for the entire week and the round trip will be made from St. Louis to Tennessee River points and return. Both active and associate members and their families are expected to take this trip and the capacity of the steamer will doubtless be taken.

St. Louis millers are interested in a new "pure advertising" bill drafted last week by the St. Louis Advertising Men's League, for introduction in the Municipal Assembly. Many members of the league think that the present bill is inadequate, as in many of the "pure advertising laws," as well as in a pending ordinance in the Municipal Assembly, it is a misdemeanor to "insert misleading advertisements." Members favor the word "fraudulent" to displace "misleading," so that the bill may be fair and equitable. In the flour trade, for instance, it would be possible for a dissatisfied buyer to claim that certain advertisements were "misleading" because the flour did not come up to expectations, nor suit the purchaser.

The Committee on Weights, of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, on March 27 abandoned until further notice the supervision of cars of grain at the Mound City elevator, of which Fred M. Young is president. The action of the committee followed a fist fight at the elevator company's offices last Friday, between Mr. Young and John Dower, general superintendent of weights on the Merchants' Exchange. Both were arrested, but released on their own recognizance to appear later in court. Mr. Dower claimed that one of his inspectors was wrongly accused in Mr. Young's office, in connection with a grain inspection, and that when he went there to adjust the matter Mr. Young struck him several times. Mr. Young contended that Mr. Dower jerked off his glasses, whereupon he struck Mr. Dower and knocked him down. The weighing committee of the exchange will investigate the matter and probably make a report to the board of directors.

Tennessee

Nashville, Tenn., March 30, 1914.

The flour business in this territory was rather light. Prices remained unchanged. Southern distributors ordered out contracts, but the amount of new business was rather small.

No foreign business was reported last week, and only occasional inquiries were noted. Prices are still above the export basis and little foreign trading is expected under these conditions.

A fairly good demand was noted last week for mill feed and the mills reported demand equal the supply.

Nashville Market Prices.

The followiug prices are f. o. b. Nashville in car lots:

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (basis wood)—Best standard patent, $4.85 per bbl.; high patent, $4.45; half patent, $4.25; choice, $3.85; iu cottou bags, 15c per bbl. lower.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (basis jute)—Best patent, $4.25@4.40.

Mill Feed—Bran, $27@28 per ton; middlings and shorts, $29@30; hominy feed, $28@29.

Notes.

The new milling-in-transit rules for this territory become effective April 15.

Stocks on hand for the week, as reported through the Nashville Grain Exchange, are as follows: Wheat, 188,300 bus.; corn, 492,000 bus.; oats, 778,000 bus.; flour, 41,500 bbls. Receipts of grain for the week were 265 cars.

Memphis, Tenn., March 28, 1914.

Flour jobbers are noting the reports regarding the growing wheat crop, aud prefer to buy for immediate wants and to enter the new wheat crop with small stocks of flour. The demand from the country merchants is improving.

Spring-like weather is prevailing now and farm work is moving forward with a vim, and prospects are certainly very pleasiug throughout the Memphis territory.

Prices on flour vary considerably. There is no change in prices. Quotations, based on 196-lb. food, advertised brands, $5.10@5.50; standard patents, $4.75@5.10; extra fancys, $4.10@4.25.

Cream meal, in 38-lb. sacks, $3.15 @3.20; standard meal, in 38-lb. sacks, $2.95@3. Bookings of meal are not large. Meal mills are not disposed to make concessions.

Wheat bran is in good demand at $25@25.50. Sacked gray shorts at $26 @26.25. The demand for mixed feeds is increasing all the time. Prices are $32@33 per ton.

Notes.

A. L. Gilster, vice-president of the Steeleville, Ill., Milling Co., was a recent visitor to Memphis.

J. T. Fargason & Co. will get their Greenville, Miss., branch going about April 1. The management of this branch will be in the hands of John Hall.

H. L. Kunce, of Tonganoxie, Kan., manager of the Kemper Mill and Elevator Co., was in Memphis recently, conferring with his brokers, Hugh Pettit & Co.

Harry Glenn, of the Meek Milling Co., Marissa, Ill., was in Memphis Friday. Mr. Glenn reports the outlook for business in his territory as very pleasing, and states that while the demand for flour is very limited he looks for a more regular and satisfactory business from now until harvest, but expects stocks on July 1 to be the lowest known for years in this territory.

Mississippi

Jackson, Miss., March 26, 1914.

There is an improvement in the flour business. No heavy buying by any means. No deferred contracts being made, buying only for prompt and 30-day shipment. But jobbers and retailers have for some time past been carrying decidedly light stocks of flour and other feed commodities.

Reports from the interior continue to come in in a very satisfactory manner. The outlook in this territory is very pleasing indeed. Farm work is moving along nicely. The weather is ideal.

Prices are: Advertised brands Illinois patents, wood, $5.50@6; standard patents, 50c to 60c less; extra fancy, $1@1.10 less; Indiana patents, $5.25 @5.60.

Meal prices are being held firm. Meal mills are refusing to make concessions. Some mills are advancing their prices and all are holding firm at the advances. Prices are: Standard meal, 196-lb. wood, $3.35@3.40, prompt or 30-day shipment, with 4c per bbl. added for carrying charges. Mills are all refusing concessions on wheat bran, the demand for which is exceptionally good. Prices quoted $29@30 per ton. Mixed feeds, $30@34 per ton for the better grades, with demand very good and the mills refusing concessions and specifications on old contracts coming in very freely.

Notes.

Charles E. Beer, wholesale grocer at Vicksburg, reports the business outlook as improved.

Chester Clarke, of Holly Springs, Miss., Mississippi representative of the H. C. Cole Milling Co., Chester, Ill., was a recent visitor to Jackson.

H. Jacobs, formerly of Natchez, Miss., will on April 1 go into the merchandise business at Memphis, with offices in the Randolph Building. Mr. Jacobs will pay special attention to flour, grain and hay.

R. H. Green, of R. H. Green & Bros., wholesale grocers, Jackson, report business as satisfactory. This firm's business has been growing rapidly, and from a small beginning 12 years ago they have grown to be one of the largest jobbers in the state.

The Mississippi Legislature, now in session, report they will adjourn April 1, after what has been considered a very satisfactory session. The conservative business interest of Mississippi are very much pleased over the new banking laws recently enacted.

Meridian, Miss., March 26, 1914.

Flour business is far more satisfactory than it has been for some time. Specifications are coming in freely on old contracts. There have been some few small orders placed, but jobbers are not inclined to buy flour save for prompt or 30-day shipment.

There is no change in prices this week. Quotations are (wood basis): Illinois patents, $5.60@5.90; extra fancy, in very much better demand, at $5.50@5.60; Indiana patents, advertised brands, $5.30@5.60.

The demand for meal continues to be below the average, with mills holding firm at $3.45@3.60 for 190-lb. wood basis, standard. Corn chop, $1.42@ 1.43. Wheat bran in splendid demand at $1.29@1.31.

Argentine Feed to Texas.

The first importation of Argentine mill feed through the Gulf arrived in Galveston last week from Buenos Ayres. The shipment consisted of 22,400 bags of wheat shorts and the imported price was at a big discount under the ruling quotations.

New Orleans

New Orleans, March 28, 1914.

Kansas mills secured the bulk of the flour orders last week on account of being able to undersell other grades, as much as 20@25c a bbl. Prices were steady and the mills were eager to get business. Ruling prices were $4.10@4.25 for 98 per cent patents for March and first half of April delivery, with an advance of 10c per bbl. for May and last half of April. Oklahoma was still out of line 5@10c per bbl. These prices were in 98-lb. cotton sacks, with wood 20@25c higher.

Minneapolis mills were out of the trade, except for a few sales to confectioners and fancy bakers. Prices were up 5c a bbl. for deferred delivery, although prompt shipment orders were taken on the basis of the previous week. Stocks of Minneapolis flour were reported low. Ruling quotations for the week were as follows, basis cottons:

High patents, $4.45@4.55, immediate delivery; $4.65@4.75 April-May; 95 per cent straights 15c lower, same conditions, and clears 40c below patents. The demand for clears was liuited to maccaroni factories and the Italian bakery trade.

Soft winter wheat mills reported better business last week. Prices were steady. The city demand increased and export sales to Latin America were unusually heavy. Latin trade appears to have expressed a strong preference for extra fancies and soft straights. The mills made some cuts to effect prompt sales because of the high prices of bran and mill feed, but on the average these did not exceed 5@10c per bbl. Quotations in cotton sacks follow, f. o. b. New Orleans in carlots: High patents, $4.45@4.55 per bbl.; straights, $4.30@4.40; extra fancies, $3.95@4.05; clears, $3.75@ 3.85. Wood prices were 20c higher than cotton.

Mill feed prices were still high last week, with offerings scarce. Bran was quoted at $1.39@1.42 for both hard and soft wheat varieties, and shorts were valued at $1.47@1.50 per 100 in cottons and jutes. The demand was fair from the dairy trade and feeders. The trade takes the view that prices cannot stay at this high level and expects a big slump in 30 days at the outside.

New Orleans Notes.

Harry T. Lawler, Jr., accompanied his father to Bryan, Texas, last week. He is expected back next week.

Eph Resenberg has started as a flour broker in the Metropolitan building. His offices are with Jumonville & Co.

Wilbur Erskine, of the Akin-Erskine Milling Co. of Evansville, Ind., was here last week on business and pleasure. He reported trade fairly good.

Alfred Blake, formerly a well-known employe of the Smith Brothers Wholesale Grocery Co., now defunct, has embarked in the flour brokerage business.

John E. Koerner & Co. are receiving large shipments of flour at the Louisiana Railway & Navigatiou warehouse, which was built largely for this business.

There has been an increase of business with Latin America, particularly the oil districts of Eastern Mexico and the coffee and cocoa plantations of Guatemala, Costa Rica and Nicaragua. This is practically new business for local exporters and comes at a time when it is most needed. If the plans now under way to import Latin cattle through New Orleans becomes a certainty, it will mean that this port will control the flour and feed business of Honduras, Guatemala, Nicaraguar, Eastern and Southern Mexico, Panama, Venezuela and Costa Rica, making a steady all-the-year-round export business amounting to between $12,000,000 and $15,000,000 annually, which now goes through New York and San Francisco, with a small part through Galveston. The Board of Trade and the exporters are working hard to change the existing laws relative to cattle importations and believe they will be successful.

Alabama

Mobile, Ala., March 28, 1914.

There is practically no change regarding the local flour situation from last week. Quotations are: Wood basis, winter wheat, high patent, $5.10 @5.60; straight, $4.60@5.10; low, $4@ 4.40.

Mixed feeds are moving much freer each week. This is occasioned on account of local grain being depleted.

Corn chop, $1.52@1.55; pearl meal, 87½@90c; wheat bran, $1.49@1.55; shorts, $1.54@1.62.

A statement has just recently been issued by the M. & O. Railroad that the local grain elevator will be put in shape to handle grain through the port of Mobile. Recently a cargo of Argentine corn was consigned to this port, but on account of lack of proper facilities for handliug, a heavy loss was sustained by the shipper.

Selma, Ala., March 28, 1914.

Jobbers report business much better from both the city and country trade. Mr. Atkins of the V. B. Atkins Grocery aud Commission Co., stated that he believed there is an improvement of 25 per cent in the demand for all lines over a week ago and that conditions were good. Considerable flour, meal and ground feeds are being ordered out of contracts placed some time siuce. Some jobbers are buying flour, but are not believers in higher prices, therefore are taking only enough to supply their needs at present.

Following prices obtain here: Fancy patent flour, $4.85@5 wood; standard patent flour, $4.50@4.60 wood; pure wheat bran, $29.80; shorts, $31; N. O. molasses feeds, $28.

R. F. Ross, of the brokerage firm of Gaines & Ross, has just returned from a several weeks' trip through the boll weevil section of Mississippi, and reports conditions much better in that section than hoped for. The people are diversifying crops and, too, are making considerable cotton in spite of the weevil.

Arkansas

Little Rock, Ark., March 31, 1914.

There has been very little change in flour business, as buyers are still ordering for their immediate requirements, with no intention of booking ahead until after the new crop in July. Shipping instructions have been very good.

Prices are as follows, f. o. b. Little Rock rate points: Leading brands of Missouri patents, in wood, $5.40@ 5.60; standard patents, 40c to 60c per bbl. lower; extra fancy $1 to $1.20 lower; hard wheat patents, $4.40 to $4.60, in wood.

The demand for bran is not as heavy as it has been the past few weeks. Buyers are stocked up and are not believers in higher prices. Some mills are quoting a higher price for immediate shipment than for future, and this has a great deal to do with making the buyers hold off. The demand for shorts has been very limited for some time and the prices of the two commodities seem to be getting closer together. Prices are as follows: Bran, $1.40@1.42; shorts, $1.45@1.47, in sacks.

New York

New York, March 30, 1914.

While there was no decided enlargement in the volume of flour sales there appeared to be a better outlook for business in the near future. Mills were more inclined to shade prices, and a few instances were noted where the difference was only 5c per barrel. It was impossible to get the buyers to advance their views even that much and consequently the business was passed up for the time being anyway. The trade have been holding out all along with the view of buying at certain levels and prices have almost worked down to their ideas. There was a fair business done during the week for immediate and April shipment.

Spring patents were held at $4.25@4.50 in sacks and such business as was transacted was put over at $4.25@4.30 jute. There were quite a few bids given out during the week at $4.25@4.30 jute, for immediate and 30 days shipment, and some of the mills saw fit to take the business at these figures. It is a known fact that some fairly good lines were being worked on at $4.30 jute for April shipment toward the latter end of the week. Buyers are not booking much beyond their April requirements on spring patents.

Kansas straights were held at $4.15@4.30 in jute, and it is reported that some fair business was transacted at the lower figure for April and May shipment. The trade are going rather slow on Kansas flour as they usually do at this time of the year, owing to the approaching new crop.

Soft winter wheat flours were steadily held in price and business on same was rather restricted. Straights were held at $4.35@4.45 in barrels. A fair demand was again in evidence on spring wheat clear and prices on these were fairly well maintained. Fancy brands were held at $3.85@4.00 in sacks.

There appeared to be a little better demand for Kansas clears than there has been for some time past, and it is understood some fair sized lots were disposed of for April-May shipment, prices were held at $3.60@3.75 in sacks.

Mill feed was very firmly held durin the week, but demand was very quiet. City bran in bulk was held at $29.50 at the mill.

New York Market Prices.

All prices quoted are the prices at which the trade could purchase in sacks and include brokers' commissions, or receivers' profits and charges:

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $4.50@4.75 in bbls.; straights, $4.40@4.50 in bbls.; clears, $4.15@4.30 in bbls.; low grades, $3@3.30.

Winter Wheat Flour—Patents, $4.90@5 in bbls.; straights, $4.35@4.45 in bbls.; clears, $3.75@3.95 in bbls.; low grades, $3.15@3.50.

Kansas Flour—Patents, $4.35@4.65; straights, $4.15@4.30; clears, $3.60@3.75; low grades or low clears, $3.25@3.40.

Mill Feed—Bran, coarse Western spring in 100-lb. sacks, to arrive, $29.50; standard middlings, $28.50; flour middlings, $30; red dog, to arrive, $31; oil meal, $31.50@32; city feed, bulk bran, $29.50; 100-lb. sacks, $31; middlings, $27@31; red dog flour, $31.

Argentine bran and middlings, 100-lb. sacks, $26 f. o. b. New York.

Notes.

J. F. Kroutil, of the Yukon Mill & Grain Co., Yukon, Ok., was a visitor on 'change during the past week.

Arrangements have been practically completed for the annual banquet of the New York Flour Club, which will be held on the night of Thursday, April 16, at the Hotel Biltmore, New York City. This event is about the most important one the club holds every year and the banquet this year promises to be the most successful yet attained.

M. Linder, trading at A. Linder & Son, Bayonne, N. J., flour jobbers, has been posted on the Produce Exchange owing to his failure to take delivery of a car of flour sold him by Samuel Knighton & Son, New York. Efforts were made by Knighton & Son to have the matter arbitrated, as was also done by the Complaint Committee, but the defendant failed to put in appearance and the committee finally took action as noted above.

Nebraska

Omaha, Neb., March 28, 1914.

Flour quotations are practically unchanged for the past week. Weather conditions are excellent for the coming crop of winter wheat, as good rains are falling over most of the state.

The market here declined 1 cent for the week.

Present quotations north of the Platte for best patents in 48s cotton are $4.80 per bbl. and south of the Platte $4.60.

City mills are quoting to their city trade $4.40, with $4.20 f. o. b. mill for outside territory.

Bakers' trade is being supplied on the basis of $4.10. Local business is reported good, with but little doing in Eastern or export.

Demand for mill feed has slackened off some. Present quotations by dealers and jobbers are $23@23.60 for bran; $25@26 for shorts in carload lots f. o. b. Omaha.

Interior mills are obtaining at mill door $23@24 for bran; $25@26 for shorts.

NEBRASKA NOTES.

J. D. Perry is a new employe in the accounting department of the Wells-Abbott-Nieman Co., Schuyler, Neb.

J. E. Burgner, secretary, is arranging an interesting program for the fifth annual meeting of the Nebraska Millers' Protective Association, to be held in Omaha April 22.

The Farmers' Elevator Co., Wausa, Neb., found their milling venture unprofitable and the plant has been closed down indefinitely. They are looking for a prospective purchaser.

The installation of the machinery in the new mill at Royal, Neb., has been completed and the plant is now ready for operation. It has a capacity of 50 bbls. It will be operated by the Hering Mill Co.

J. F. Branaman, a millwright from Kansas City, is helping install the Wolf machinery in the new mill of the Aurora Elevator Co., Aurora, Neb. Mr. Branaman says that the mill will be ready for operation within 30 days.

The Neligh Mills, Neligh, Neb., are distributing Marquis seed wheat to farmers in their vicinity. There is a good demand for the wheat, and a large acreage will be sown. Other mills controlled by S. F. Gilman, who owns the Neligh Mills, are also furnishing the seed wheat at cost to farmers.

Crop prospects in Nebraska are nearly perfect. There is some complaint from scattered sections of a lack of moisture in the top soil, but this condition has not affected the growing plants so far, and farmers believe that the moisture deep in the soil will keep the plant in good condition for several weeks.

Manager W. E. Lea, of the Fairbury Mill and Elevator Co., Fairbury, Neb., says that his company has sold more than 27 carloads of corn to Jefferson county farmers since Dec. 1. The Fairbury mill has been running full time for several months, and Mr. Lea has sufficient flour booked to keep it on a 24-hour run for at least 30 days.

At the retailers' show in Lincoln, Neb., the Crete Mills, Crete, Neb., accomplished quite a lot of missionary work. It has three water-power plants and 15 elevators in Nebraska. The Crete Mills has the largest line of elevators owned by any Nebraska mill. They have been in the milling business for more than 45 years, during which time many improvements have been made in the milling and handling of wheat, and the Crete Mills have kept pace with the progress made during that time. These mills were the first west of the Mississippi River to put in Hungarian rolls, the first to put in the plansifter system and among the first to use hard turkey wheat.

Wichita

Wichita, March 28 1914.

The flour market shows considerable strength and prices are firm. Fairly good demand from the East and Southeast, but mostly on old brands and well established trade; practically no export business. Good patents are bringing from $4.45 to $4.60 Kansas points. If the flour demand should pick up to any extent, mills would find it rather hard to buy wheat to supply their needs and would have to grind stocks on hand.

The wheat market shows some strength. The cash situation is strong, Texas mills taking considerable of the wheat and at prices around $1.04 to $1.05 group one. This is equal to 94½c basis Kansas City, or 86½c Kansas points.

The feed outlook is very strong. Mills are not selling feed in straight cars, but holding their feed to put in mixed cars, and only supplying their regular trade. Straight bran sells from $1.23 td $1.30 in mixed cars and mill run around $1.35, delivered Kansas points. White shorts is selling around $1.55 and gray shorts are bringing $1.40 to $1.45. The scarcity of feed and high prices hold well up until the first of May.

The outlook for the growing wheat is fine, a few damage reports have been coming in, due to recent heavy winds. There may be a little damage from this cause, but of no consequence, as a slight per cent of damage to wehat at this time would really be more of a help than anything, as the growing crop is very thick on the ground.

Notes.

Henry Lassen, of the Kansas Milling Co., made a hurried business trip to Kansas City and back Tuesday.

C. Y. Semple of Oklahoma City, Ok., spent a couple of days in Wichita looking over alfalfa machinery for his feed plant in Oklahoma City.

Frank Kell, of the Wichita Falls Mill & Elevator Co., Wichita Falls, Texas, is spending a few days in the East, looking after some of his interests.

C. B. Warkentin, of the Newton Mill & Elevator Co., Newton, and J. W. Krebheil and son of the Moundridge Milling Co., Moundridge, Kan., spent Thursday in Wichita.

The Wichita Board of Trade has petitioned the Interstate Commerce Commission, asking for a suspension of the Kansas City Southern Railway varying proportional tariff, from Kansas City.

J. C. Adderly, of the Millers' Mutual Casualty Insurance Co., of Chicago, stopped off in Wichita on his way to and from Dallas and Fort Worth. Mr. Adderly says the growing wheat looks fine all along the line.

A. O. Crist plans to erect a 150-bbl mill in Pond Creek, Ok., if the Commercial Club there offers him sufficient inducement. He has an option on another milling plant in Oklahoma and will probably move it to Pond Creek. Since the burning of the mill of the Pond Creek Mill & Elevator Co., the town has been without a mill, and the Commercial Club has been active in trying to secure one.

In an opinion issued last week from the office of the Attorney General of Oklahoma to the State Board of Agriculture, it is held that the latter body has jurisdiction over standard weights and measure for flour and meal. It is also held that when flour or meal is sold in barrels it must have the required standard weight under the law.

W. M. Purdy, secretary and sales manager of the Wichita Mill & Elevator Co., Wichita Falls, Texas, was in Dallast last week on his way home from a short business trip through the state.

Incorporation papers have been issued to the Wichita Mill and Elevator Co., Wichita Falls, Texas. Capital stock $300,000, with M. Lasker, Ed. L. Lasker and Frank Kell as incorporators.

The Canadian wheat visible is 20,643,000 bus., against 25,223,000 bus. last year.

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Corn Products Department

Kansas City, Mo., March 30, 1914.

On the advancing corn prices Southern jobbers bought corn products from Kansas City mills rather freely, but the decline the latter part of the week caused a reaction in trade. Mills booked freely early in the week, and were able to keep running steadily. Prices at the close of this week are about unchanged.

Stocks of corn goods in the South are extremely light, and dealers are ordering out on contracts in time. The beginning of active work on Southern farms is resulting in a larger consuming demand for corn products, and this is being felt in the demand from Southern jobbers.

Cream corn meal is now held at $1.65 per 100 lbs. in small paper sacks. Standard meal is worth from 10c to 15c less. Sales of cream meal were made principally to Oklahoma, Louisiana and Arkansas. Texas was buying fairly well, but local mills are underbidding Kansas City mills. The heavy importations of Argentine corn are also having an adverse effect on Texas trade, as it is selling at 3c to 5c under domestic corn values.

Corn feeds are in fair demand. Chop is quoted at $1.34 in sacks on basis of No. 3 yellow corn. Corn bran output of Kansas City mills is being absorbed mostly by local dairymen. They are paying a range of $1.10 to $1.15 in sacks at the mill. Chop trade with immediate Southwestern states is of fair volume. A fair demand comes from Kansas and Oklahoma, and some shipments are being made into Missouri. Arkansas is also an occasional buyer on this market. Most sales are in single car lots, and the call is principally for No. 3 yellow chop.

Northern mills are underbidding on Southeastern trade, and this business is being secured by Iowa and Illinois.

Following quotations for corn products, basis f. o. b. Kansas City, for shipment within 30 days, either in straight or mixed cars, were reported by Missouri River corn millers last week: Cream corn meal, in small cotton or paper sacks, kiln-dried and degerminated, $1.60@1.65 per 100; coarse hominy grits, in 100-lb. bags, $1.60@1.65 per 100; brewers' grits in 100-lb. bags, $1.55@1.65 per 100; corn chop in 100-lb. burlap bags, natural, $1.30@1.34 per 100; corn bran in 100-lb. bags, $1.10@1.15 per 100.

Little Rock, Ark., March 31, 1914.

The corn market has been weak the past few days. Dealers are holding out for lower prices. Meal is moving slowly, on account of the lack of confidence in prices. However, some mills have advanced their prices on account of the little advance in white corn. There is little or no contracting being done.

Prices are as follows, f. o. b. Little Rock rate points: Standard meal, $3.10@3.20 per bbl., in 24-lb. sacks; cream meal, $3.40@3.50.

Cincinnati, O., March 30, 1914.

There appears to be more activity in corn products, owing to the firmness of the cash corn market. There is a good local demand, as well as a good inquiry for corn meal, principally to the Southern markets. Buyers are taking hold in large lots, owing to the sharp advance in corn prices. Quotations are: Corn chop, $1.45@1.50; corn meal, $1.55@1.60.

Chicago, Ill., March 28, 1914.

White corn meal is offered at basis of $1.60 in 100-lb. cotton sacks, f. o. b. Chicago, and yellow, $1.55.

Corn flour is quoted generally at $1.45@1.50 per 100 in 140-lb. jute sacks, delivered.

New York, March 28, 1914.

Prices on corn goods showed no change during the week and business on same was very quiet.

Current quotations are: Meal, kiln-dried export, $3.25 in sacks; fine yellow, $1.45@1.50; coarse, $1.40@1.45; hominy, $3.70; granulated yellow, $3.65; corn flour, $1.65. Brewers' goods: Meal, $1.73; grits, $1.72; flakes, $2.05.

Nashville, Tenn., March 30, 1914.

Corn prices were firm last week, but there was not sufficient advance in prices to justify the corn millers in advancing corn products quotations. No contracts of any importance were noted, and buyers are only meeting current demands. Stocks are said to be rather light in the territory.

Prices are, f. o. b. Nashville, in 96-lb. bags: Best bolted meal, $1.65@1.70; pearl meal and grits, $1.70@1.80.

New Orleans, La., March 28, 1914.

Indications point to a greatly increased acreage of corn planted throughout Louisiana and Mississippi this season and corn dealers are expecting to have active competition for Western kiln-dried corn in the sun-dried flint corn of this region. It is not expected that this output will affect the corn products field. The demand last week was better than the average, although dealers were not buying in large quantities. The country trade showed a marked falling off, except as regards levee camps, reclamation parties and other development work. The prevailing feeling was that money was tight and scarce through the Gulf states and that a hand-to-mouth business was safer for all concerned. City trade picked up and gave strong indications of gains for ensuing months. The following were ruling prices for corn products in bbls., basis wood in car lots, f. o. b. New Orleans: Cream meal, $3.50@3.60 per bbl.; standard meal, $3.35@3.45 per bbl.; grits, $3.60@3.70; hominy, $3.75@3.85; corn flour, $3.40@3.50; unbolted meal corn chops, $1.55@1.57 per 100 in sacks and white corn bran, $1.20@1.22, $28 per ton. Prices of corn goods in cottons and jutes were 20c per bbl. lower than the wood quotations.

Gulf Rate Matter Deferred.

The Public Utilities Commission of Kansas held a hearing at Hutchinson on March 21 regarding the export rates on wheat asked by the Wichita Board of Trade and some farmer elevator companies. A resolution was passed which requested the commission to investigate the rate situation and make a further report. The following committee brought in the report: Henry Lassen of Wichita and L. E. Moses of Kansas City, Mo., for the millers; George Kock of Wichita and C. G. Hopkins of Hutchinson, boards of trade; A. H. Kupfer of Larned and A. C. Bailey of Kinsley, farmers, producers; L. B. Young of Hutchinson, line elevators; J. W. Brown of Dillwyn and C. H. Augustus of Stafford, farmers' elevators; George B. Ross of Topeka, chief grain inspector. Judge A. E. Helm was appointed chairman of the committee and James H. Sherman of Wichita secretary.

Besides the above committee the following were present: Theo. F. Ismert, Kansas City; C. V. Topping, Wichita; O. B. Lillistrand, Wichita; J. A. Lyons, Langdon; G. W. Lawrence, Larned; William Kelley, J. W. Burns, W. E. Carr and H. B. Talcott, Hutchinson; E. J. Smiley, Topeka.

Millers at country points in Kansas and Oklahoma who have milling-in-transit privileges on Kansas City grain, when destined to Arkansas and Louisiana points, on the Rock Island or connecting lines, when reshipping product of this grain, will have to pay the amount of the charges absorbed by the Rock Island in Kansas City. This arrangement is immediately effective.

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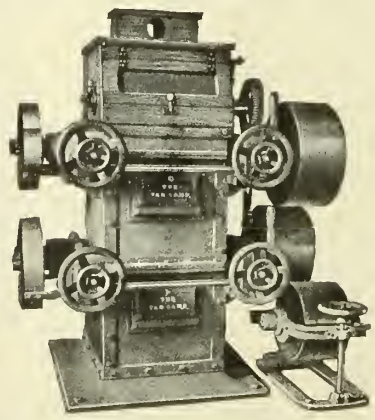
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Minnesota

Minneapolis, Minn., March 28, 1914.

Flour buyers still remain bearish in their views, and in consequence sales continue light. Shipping directions on old contracts are coming in fairly well, and bookings are being steadily reduced. This is an indication that flour buyers will soon have to show some inclination toward buying for their immediate needs at least, and the flour business should show some improvement during the next week or two. Flour stocks of both bakers and jobbers are, no doubt, being rapidly reduced, and millers look for an improvement in the demand very shortly. Scattered sales have been made this week by a majority of the mills for prompt shipment. There was no export demand to speak of, although it is thought the European countries will be forced to come to us for a goodly portion of their requirements before long. There is a moderate demand for first and second clears, and prices on these grades remain steady.

The mill feed situation remains unchanged. Bran is exhibiting a trifle weaker feeling, temporarily caused by some of the mills offering a few cars for March shipment at $25 and the brokers shading this 25c per ton. This situation appears, however, to be only temporary, as most of the mills are still considerably behind in their orders, and the output continues exceedingly light. The general sentiment is that any decline will be immediately followed by a reaction and that present values will be maintained through April. Heavy feeds remain firm, with a very good demand for flour middlings and red dog. Standard middlings have advanced and are now almost on par with bran. Middlings have shown extreme firmness, and indications are that same will bring a premium over bran in the near future.

Minneapolis Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—First patents, sacks, $4.35@4.50; second patents, sacks, $4.20@4.40; first clears, sacks, $3@3.30; second clears, sacks, $2.40@2.50.

Mill Feeds—Bran in 100-lb. sacks, $24@25; standard middlings, in 100-lb. sacks, $24@24.50; flour middlings, in 100-lb. sacks, $25.50@26; red dog, in 140-lb. sacks, $25.50@26.50.

Cash Wheat Market.

Cash wheat prices showed a downward tendency, owing to favorable reports from the winter wheat section and the fine weather conditions prevailing throughout the Northwest. Local wheat stocks showed a decrease of over 300,000 bushels for the week, but large receipts are expected next week because of the tax assessments which will be levied against elevator stocks in the Dakotas on April 1. Many empty cars are headed westward to take care of these shipments, and undoubtedly the receipts will be heavy the coming week. No. 1 hard wheat sold for 3¾@4c over the May contract; No. 1 northern sold for 1½@3c over the May, and No. 2 northern from 1c under to 2c over May. No. 1 durum is now quoted at 88c, and No. 2 durum at 86c.

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Northwestern Notes.

The Little Falls Milling Co., Little Falls, Minn., is installing two wheat cleaners and grain dryers.

The several rains which have fallen during the week will prove very beneficial to the soil conditions.

The Belt Roller Mills, Belt, Mont., are planning to install a buckwheat mill in connection with its flour mill.

It is rumored that the Equity Co-Operative Exchange will remove to St. Paul, where a terminal elevator will be built for them.

The G. S. Lashier Flour Mill, Fall River, Wis., erected in 1850, was completely destroyed by fire. The mill also furnished light for the city.

Twelve steel storage tanks, with a capacity of 250,000 bus. of wheat, are to be erected at the plant of the Hubbard Milling Co., Hubbard, Minn.

The Eureka (Mont.) Commercial Club is interested in a plan to erect a flour mill at that point. Local capitalists are supporting the new project.

Charles Vogtel, manager and secretary of the Eagle Roller Mill Co., of New Ulm, Minn., spent Monday and Tuesday of this week in Minneapolis on business.

The mill at Bryant, S. D., was completely destroyed by fire recently. The fire started in the night and the mill was a total loss, only partly covered by insurance.

R. A. Friedrichs, purchasing agent of the Russell-Miller Milling Co., underwent an operation for appendicitis on Tuesday, the 24th, at St. Barnabas' Hospital, Minneapolis.

At the annual meeting of the Madison Milling Co., Madison, Minn., a report of the business for the past year showed a satisfactory profit. Old officers were re-elected.

The new mill of the Park City Milling Co., Park City, Mont., has been completed. Following officers were elected at meeting: President, J. W. Cole; vice-president, D. F. Slaten; secretary-treasurer, B. M. Harris.

The Montana Flour Mills Co., Great Falls, Mont., is distributing Marquis spring seed wheat to the farmers in its territory at cost prices. The grain has early ripening qualities and yields high. It is peculiarly adapted to the Montana climate.

The Moore (Mont.) Commercial Club, which is working for the establishment of a flour mill, has received several attractive offers from interested millers. It is very likely that a flour mill will be built before the new crop wheat is marketed.

Following a joint meeting of the Co-Operative Elevator Co. and representatives of the two Beach (N. D.) commercial clubs, a vigorous campaign is to be waged for a co-operative flour mill. A committee has been appointed to take the matter in charge.

The Western Montana Flouring Mill Co., Missoula, Mont., has closed down for an indefinite period. The employes of the mill recently refused to handle some material on the ground that it was for a company that had been declared "unfair to organized labor." The mill will be kept closed until the dispute is settled.

Visitors on 'Change lately were: H. R. Miller, Max H. Smith and F. S. Stubbs, of Minneapolis; Frederick R. Currier, of Yarmouth, N. S.; E. P. Willaman, of Orrville, O.; J. E. Britt, B. S. Cohn, W. C. Renstrom and F. H. Stocker, of Chicago, and M. Blumstein, of Germany.

Iowa

Des Moines, Ia., March 30, 1914.

A fair number of new sales are being made in small lots. Kansas patents are selling at $4.60 to $4.80 in the interior of the state.

Nebraska continues at a small advantage over other Southwestern states, general quotations of Nebraska mills being about 10c under Kansas. Nebraska is doing a rather large business in mixed cars of flour and feed, especially to the Southwestern counties in Iowa. Some sections are buying flour as low at $4.40 from Nebraska, but general price is $4.50.

Spring wheat mills are about on a parity with Kansas, and are doing a fair business in straight and mixed cars. Advertised brands are held up to $5, but ordinary patents are generally quoted at $4.60 to $4.80. Spring wheat mills are not doing very much in mixed cars. The shortage of feed in the Northwest makes the mills ask unusually high prices and most dealers are not taking in mixed cars, because of these prices..

Iowa mills are running mostly 12 to 18 hours daily. Business is principally to local trade, although nearby states are absorbing average amounts. Prices of local mills are in line with those of Kansas and the Northwest and in some instances mills are quoting less.

Mill feed continues in active demand throughout the state at advancing prices. Local mills have not enough to supply their demand, and some are making purchases from the Southwest. Kansas is in line on feed, but the Northwest is too high. Nebraska is sending a large amount of feed into the state, especially shorts and middlings. The pig farrowing season has started and hog feeding is on the increase. This has resulted in a big increase in the demand for heavy feeds. Some mills are disposing of most of their clear flour to feeders.

Des Moines Market Prices.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $4.50@4.80; straight, $4.30@4.60; fancy clear, $3.50, low-grade clears, $3@3.25.

Spring Wheat Flour—Extreme short patent, $5; family patent, $4.60@4.80; clear, $3.50@3.60; red dog, scarce at $1.65.

Mill Feed—Bran, $24@26 per ton; standard middlings, $26.50@28; flour middlings, $31.50@32.

Iowa Millers in Quandary.

The Attorney-General of Iowa has made a ruling that all flour intended for use in the state of Iowa must bear the net weight on the outside of the sack or package. The Iowa Pure Food Commissioner secured this ruling, and has advised millers that this makes compulsory the marking of secondhand bags with the net weight just as well as new ones.

Millers in the state had interpreted the law as exempting secondhand sacks furnished by bakers. Very often such bags are turned inside out, so that there is no marking whatever on the outside of the sack. Hereafter this will be a violation of the law.

The Pure Food Commissioner says that his department will not interfere with shipments that have already been made and which do not contain the net weight. He says that at present the enforcement of the net-weight law is in the hands of the county attorneys, but a new law, effective Sept. 3 1914, changes the jurisdiction to the Pure Food Department, and prosecution will follow the shipments of flour in bakers' secondhand sacks if they are not marked with the net weight. The millers are liable, and not the bakers who furnish the sacks.

OCEAN RATES HURT FLOUR TRADE.

Experience of an Oklahoma Mill and the Figures to Prove it.

Prohibitive ocean rates caused a sudden decline in the export business in 1912 of Southwestern mills, as indicated by a table received from an Oklahoma mill. The decrease in export business of this mill, which was one of the largest exporters in the Southwest, was not gradual, but sudden. In 1911, when ocean rates averaged about 16c, this mill exported 29,000 bags to foreign countries, including the United Kingdom and countries on the Continent. In 1912 ocean rates jumped to a range of 25c to 28c, and exports of this mill fell to 11,000 bags, or a decrease to nearly one-third of the former shipments.

Statement of the shipments for a series of years bears out the assertion that the decline of export flour business in the past two years has been due almost altogether to the excessive ocean rates on flour and the discrimination in favor of wheat.

Ocean rates on wheat and flour in the years 1901 to 1907 were on a parity, and the charges for carrying flour were not excessive. During these six years this Oklahoma mill, and the records of other active exporters bear this out, exported 250,000 bags, mostly to the United Kingdom, although some went to Holland and Belgium. A large percentage of this flour was cut straight and higher grades, and trade was not limited to clear flour. Prices were remunerative to the same extent as domestic quotations, and this profitable condition was accounted for by the low basis of ocean rates. Steamship lines were not complaining that carrying flour for 14c per 100 pounds was unprofitable, and all ocean carrying companies showed satisfactory profits in annual reports, and the charges for flour were always on the profit side of the ledger. This was because they were not carrying wheat below cost at the expense of flour.

The mill records for 1907, when ocean rates were approximately 15c per 100 lbs., showed exportations of 39,300 bags. Rates continued around the 15c mark until 1911, and exports during that period were practically unchanged from year to year. However, an increase to 28c in export rates in 1912 resulted in the export business dropping off to 11,000 bags. In 1913 a further decrease was recorded, the total business being 8,500 bags.

No figures of comparative value are yet available on the 1914 business. Although ocean rates are low at this time, there is a big discrimination in favor of wheat, and this is a big factor against a renewal of the old export trade.

Ocean rates have resulted in the loss of more than one-third of this mill's business. The same is true of other exporting milling companies in the Southwest. From a former remunerative business in better grades of flour, mills are now exporting only a small amount of clear flour, the market for which in this country is not very large. This loss cannot be accounted for in any way except unequal flour and wheat rates.

Wheat on passage last week decreased 1,744,000 bus., and totals 48,328,000 bus., against 57,488,000 bus. last year.

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MILLING AND GRAIN NEWS
Merchants Exchange, St. Louis

"Always willing to oblige" is the slogan of this department. From the mass of correspondence which comes to our desk daily, we select the following as needing quick replies:

Starburg, Kan.,
March 30, 1914.

Editor, Told on the Curb: Through the death of a relative I have come into possession of a 50-bbl. mill. I know nothing about the milling business and any advice will be gladly received. How do I find the cost for my product? I am paying 80 cents for wheat at present. What is the usual profit in milling? Anxious.

We offer our sympathy in your recent bereavement and a hearty welcome to the ranks of the greatest industry. To find the cost of your product, divide the number of customers into the total cost of your wheat. This will give you an idea as to what each one ought to pay. Then compare with your competitors' prices and if higher, take off the two last ciphers. If less, add to fit the situation. The profit in milling varies from invisible to imaginary.

* * *

Slowville, Ky., March 28, 1914.

Editor, Told on the Curb: Please devote some of your valuable space to a detailed description of milling-in-transit and rules affecting same.

Perplexity.

Sorry, but this is one of the instances where we are unable to oblige. Our expert on this subject has gone to a sanitarium to consult a nerve specialist, but if he ever returns will refer your letter to him. Thanks for your compliment regarding our columns. Will write you later.

* * *

Sickor, Ill., March 31, 1914.

Editor, Told on the Curb: Note frequent reference in your columns on "repudicitis." Have searched various medical books for a description of this, but fail to find any. Is it a disease or what? Woood B. Dock.

Your first query is correct. It is a disease, or rather a plague. It attacks the nerve centers and is somewhat akin to cold feet, only worse. We have seen many a lusty, healthy man decline into a whimpering, whining woozler within a few hours after the disease has attacked him. Mostly confined to commercial circles that have fluctuating markets. For fuller description consult bankruptcy records and records of rapid declines in wheat prices.

* * *

Doubtful Centre, Vt.,
March 30, 1914.

Editor, Told on the Curb: There are two other mills in our town. We find that we all differ as to prices, our own being the highest. Consequently we are losing the business. Can you advise us? Stuffed Clear.

This is also in reply to "Overdraft," "Distressed," "Deepindet" and others. Frankly, we are rather adverse to giving advice in such matters. You might send your customers a pair of diminishing glasses along with your price list so that your prices will look smaller to them. We do not advise the adoption of a sliding scale unless you are thoroughly acquainted with handling kickers.

THE OVERWORKED EDITOR.

Want Ads.

CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT.

Cost of Advertising Under This Heading Is 50 Cents Per Insertion for One Inch or Fraction Thereof.

MILLS FOR SALE.

MILL BARGAINS FOR SALE BY FRANK P. CLEVELAND.

Michigan—100-barrel steam mill and elevator having 18,000-bushel capacity, located in city of 12,000 population; one of the best mills in the state; price, $16.500; will sell half interest.

Pennsylvania—25-barrel never-failing water power mill, residence, barn and 13 acres of land; fine location, $8,000.

Wisconsin—125-barrel mill and never-failing water power mill and electric light plant; this is a money-maker; $38,000.

Tennessee—50-barrel steam flour and meal mill, also sawmill and heading plant; local market for output of plant; price $12,500.

Ohio—75-barrel steam mill; good location in Allen Co.; price $6,000.

Nebraska—Partner wanted to purchase $10,000 interest in one of the best mills in the state. Ask me about it.

Missouri—Substantial brick mill, 100-barrel capacity; fine location for practical miller; a bargain at $8,500.

Kentucky—60-barrel steam mill in Grant Co.; business established 40 years; price $7,500.

Kansas—90-barrel steam mill and 25,000-bushel elevator: fine shipping point in Doniphan Co.; plant has handled from 250 to 300 cars of grain per year; easy competition; a bargain at $20,000; terms half cash.

Illinois—120-barrel steam mill in Randolph Co.; plant is in good repair; price $4,500; will exchange for other property.

Wisconsin—50-barrel never-failing water power mill in Columbia Co.; same owner 34 years; price $10,500.

Ohio—75-barrel steam mill and elevator, with 10,000-bushel capacity; good location in Wood Co.; price $7,500

Nebraska—150-barrel never-failing water power mill, corn meal mill and elevator; sales average $7,000 monthly; price $35,250; will exchange for a farm.

Kentucky—120-barrel steam flour and corn meal mill; good shipping point in LaRue Co.; also concrete elevator with 30,000-bushel capacity; price $13,500; terms half cash.

Illinois—Here is a money-making Gallatin Co. flour mill and elevator; sales average $8,500 monthly; price $7,000; terms half cash; will consider an exchange for a farm.

Write me for detailed descriptions. No matter where located, if you want to buy, sell or exchange any kind of property anywhere address

FRANK P. CLEVELAND,
1558 Adams Express Building,
Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—At public auction on premises April 9, 1914, at 2 o'clock p. m., the Bridgeton Roller Mills, at Bridgeton, Parke county, Indiana, a water-power mill, situated on Big Raccoon Creek; 2 turbine water wheels, 60 and 40 h. p.; 75-bbl. capacity; good dam, half concrete and half wood. Mill building 50x40 feet, 4 stories, with good wareroom and barn. Small electric light plant included. This is a desirable property, located in one of the best farming sections of Indiana. Mill now in operation. For terms inquire of F. R. Fisher, Admr. P. T.Winney, deceased, Rockville, Ind.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—Flour and feed mill and 20,000-bu. elevator. Good locationn. Inquire of GEORGE LEE, South Whitley, Ind.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE.

ELEVATOR FOR SALE—At a bargain; 25,000-bu. cap. Flour and coal business. Good grain locality. First-class opportunity for right man. Hillrose Milling & Merc. Co., E. H. Link, Sec'y, Hillrose, Colo.

FOR SALE—A 70-barrel flour mill in good grain section and good town. Time given on part purchase price if desired. Address Milling and Grain News, Box 218, St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE—Milling concern at Centertown, Ky. Consists of 25-barrel flour mill, meal mill and crusher; also sawmill, doing good business, in a fine wheat section. Address Watt Taylor, Centertown, Ky.

FOR SALE—For the very best reasons, a going mill of 350 barrels' capacity; full sifter, 12 stands of rolls, modern throughout, located in city of 100,000, surrounded by good country and reached by 14 railroads. Full information furnished reliable and legitimate inquirers. Address Executor, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A competent manager for a flour milling, grain and coal business established with $50,000 investment. Applicant must invest $20,000 in the business and be able to hold down job. Address Milling and Grain News, Box 219, St. Louis, Mo.

STENOGRAPHER WANTED—A young man experienced in flour mill office and good stenographer can find good business opening if he will send references and experience to Box 225, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

POSITION WANTED.

WANTED—Steady position as engineed. Have 14 years' experience erecting and running the Corliss engine and dynamo. Always make it my duty to put plant in perfect repair, and use my ability toward economical operation. Have my own tools also, indicator of latest design, and can use it for economy. Understand firing high-priced coal or fuel oil. Employed now as engineer. Am strictly temperate, can furnish best references. State size of boiler and engine, also salary paid. Address R. D., Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—By a miller of experience and ability, position as miller. Manager of a 100-barrel mill, either with a contingent interest, or would take stock on easy terms. If it is the "man" you lack to succeed, you would do well to let me present my claims. Address Milling and Grain News, Box 223, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Position as flour salesman with a good Oklahoma or Arkansas mill in Oklahoma or Arkansas. Address Oklahoma, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Position as head miller in mill of 100 barrels and up. Have had charge of mills from 150 to 2,000 barrels. Can furnish very best of references. Can keep mill in good repair, have my own tools. Married. Can come at once. Wish a situation where there are good schools. Address Milling and Grain News, Box 203, St. Louis, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Two good wheat scourers, one B. & L. flour packer, five reels, one Draver dust collector, one Beeman flour bleacher, several pulleys, various sizes, one 56"x15", 4¾" bore. Galena Mill and Elev. Co., Galena, Kan.

WANTED—Bran, shorts and corn, in carloads; millet, cane and sunflower seed, in lots. Send sample and price. Also have for sale several cars of country-run red wheat. Breed Milling Co., Garden City, Mo.

WANTED—A two high 9x24" roller mill. Give condition, full diameter of rolls, corrugation, drive, make and price. Address G., Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE—One Simplex electric oven, voltage 110; one Koehlner scientific dough kneader, with instructions; one Special Sargent flour balance, two Vlume baking cylinders (glass), two Gluten expansion cylinders, one Loaf volume measure. These have been used but very little and are as good as new. Address L. L. Leeper, 1218 Bluemont avenue, Manhattan, Kan.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia, Pa., March 28, 1914.

This has been a very good week for flour for prompt and deferred shipment from both Kansas and spring wheat mills. A good number of bakers are buying up to November shipment from the mills that are willing to book that far in the future. They are booking at about 10c over prompt shipment. What Kansas flour has been sold is for prompt shipment.

Feeds are very high, but the demand is very limited. Grass will be here in two or three weeks.

Prices, f. o. b. cars Philadelphia, in full or mixed cars:

Spring Patent Flour (wood basis)—$4.60@4.90; straight, $4.35@4.70; clear, $4.10@4.30; low-grade, in jute, $3.15@3.20.

Winter Patent (basis wood)—$4.50@4.90; straight, $4.15@4.40; clear, $3.85@4.10; extra, $3.65@3.75.

Kansas Patent (basis 98-lb. cotton or jute)—$4.40@4.70; straight, $4.15@4.50.

Western Rye (in sacks)—$3.40@3.60; Pennsylvania, in wood, $3.50@3.60.

Feed (in 100-lb. sacks)—Spring red dog, $30@31; flour middlings, $30@30.50; standard middlings, $29@29.50; bran, $30@30.50; Kansas middlings, $32; bran, $30; winter middlings, $31; bran, $31@31.50.

Notes.

The plant of the Farmers' Milling and Grain Co., at Mount Airy, Pa., burned at a loss of $30,000.

George Filbert, an old wheat buyer, grain and feed dealer, of Womelsdorf, Pa., died at the age of 76 years.

W. S. Woodward has been appointed receiver of George Shaunce and Edw. J. Shaunce, trading as George Shaunce & Bro. Bond $6,000. Grain and feed dealers.

The Supreme Court granted a new trial in the suit of the Oakdale Baking Co. against the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad. They were awarded by the lower courts a verdict of $23,000 some time ago, account of fire in their plant.

Want Ads Help Business

The classified columns of

MILLING AND GRAIN NEWS

Bring Results

Use Them

Have You Thought About the Granulating Milling System?

If SEVEN of the Largest and MOST PROGRESSIVE MILLING CONCERNS in the WORLD have bought, installed and paid for nearly FOUR HUNDRED of these GRANULATING MACHINES in less than FOUR YEARS, what does it signify?

One Leading Mill that has had a number of Machines in use (including several No. 8 Bran Finishers and large size Middlings Finishers, as well as No. 4 Special Middlings Mills) about a year ago, reflowed their mill, using Granulating Machines (about Twenty in all) after EACH and EVERY Smooth Roll reduction —thus increasing their capacity over 20% with the same rolls, bolters and same power; also improving the granulation and quality of the flour.

What does this MEAN to You—MILL OWNER?

What does it MEAN to YOU—HEAD MILLER, if you are the means of bringing this about and at the same time wonderfully improve the flour? Does it not mean much more than Profit—Gain—to you?

And whom can the MILL OWNER (if he is not a practical miller) look to for these important improvements if they are not asked for or suggested by the HEAD MILLER?

Thanks for an answer to this.

Thos. McFeely Co.

232-4 Bourse Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa

E. A. Pynch Co., Minneapolis, Minn., N. W. Agents.

Wheat on the Farms
Roads are Impassable
Flour Orders Delayed

Plant of Concordia Milling Co., Concordia, Kans., Built by

There are many mills which need more wheat storage to carry over the periods when wheat supplies dry up because there is no chance for farmers to deliver wheat. Same condition applies to car shortages.

Concrete re-inforced storage tanks will solve this problem for you.

WHY NOT WRITE TO

Otto J. Lehrack Const. Co.

4024 Prospect Ave.,

Kansas City, Mo.

The Supreme Court Decision

construing the Pure Food Law, says that flour and other food need not be proven to have actually injured health to bring it under the ban of the law, but that it must be proven to at least have the possibility of injuring before it can be condemned.

The use of the mechanically operated Electrical Process avoids the possibility of injuring the strength and quality of the flour, or the health of any consumer, or of otherwise violating the Pure Food Law.

ALSOP PROCESS COMPANY

ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

Illinois

Chicago, Ill., March 27, 1914.

Millers, jobbers and brokers, in fact all connected with the flour trade, are unanimous in declaring that the Chicago flour market is unsatisfactory, in fact the volume of business done during the past seven days was smaller than at any time since the beginning of the year. Shipping directions are coming in very slowly. Local mills are running about three-quarters capacity, but their bookings continue to be less than their curtailed output, and their sales are chiefly confined to soft winter wheat grades, as they are unable to compete with quotations made by spring wheat mills in the large Eastern markets.

At the present time, the trade does not seem to be very much interested in high patents. Good strong first clears, which continue to be scarce in this market and sparingly offered, and good straights, are more in demand than any other grades.

With the exception of a few of the larger brokers, who are supplied with flour enough to take care of their needs for the next 90 days, stocks in all positions are reported to be small.

But very few sales are being made on foreign account, bids received for export being far out of line to receive much consideration.

The features of the market at the moment are the continued remarkable strength of the mill feed for this season of the year, and flour price-cutting by many of the Northwestern mills. This abnormal condition of the mill feed market, together with the competition he must meet in the way of values, have either placed the small miller entirely out of the running or else forced him to sell at low-down values.

A fair volume of business is passing on Southwestern cut straight and 95 per cent flours from Kansas and Nebraska, which are freely offered at about 10 cents per barrel under the quotations made on similar grades by Northwestern mills.

Rye flour continues weak in value and all grades are too abundantly offered to bring much inquiry or many sales.

The market on buckwheat flour is very slow at basis of $2.75 per hundred in 125-lb. grain sacks f. o. b. Chicago.

Chicago Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Special brands (basis wood), $5.50 per bbl.; standard patents (basis jute), $4.10@4.30; straight, $3.80@4; first clears, $3.30@3.60; second clears, $2.60@2.80.

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $4@4.20; straight, $3.80@4; fancy clears, $3.30@3.60; standard clears, $3.05@3.30.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $4.10@4.20; straight, $3.90@4; fancy clears, $3.30@3.50;; low grade, $3.15@3.35; Michigan, 10c higher; patent, $4.20@4.35; straight, $4.05@4.15.

Mill Feed (100-lb. sacks)—Spring wheat bran, $27; standard middlings, $26; red dog, $28.

Rye Flour (in jute)—White, $2.80@3; dark, $2.30@2.60.

Coast Flour—Patent, $5.55@4.70; straight, $4.30@4.50.

White corn meal is quoted at $1.69 @1.65 in 100-lb. cotton sacks in car lots delivered, and yellow corn meal, $1.55.

Chicago Notes.

Bids will be opened in New York on March 31 for the government contract on flour to supply the Atlantic coast forts for a period of three months.

William C. Gillespie, a well-known figure in the grain trade and probably the oldest member of the Chicago Board of Trade, died a few days ago at the age of 92.

W. F. McWhinney, C. M. Replogle and L. A. LaRocque were recently elected as members of the Chicago Board of Trade, and J. H. Tenbosch has applied for membership.

William Kemper, for many years identified with the Chicago flour and feed trade, where he was very well and favorably known, died at his home in this city on Wednesday, the 18th inst.

Bids to supply the Panma Railroad Co. with 5,280 barrels of flour, which were opened in New York City on Friday, March 20, resulted in The New Century of Chicago getting one-half of the contract.

The directors and delegates of the Millers' National Federation will hold their annual meeting at the La Salle Hotel on Friday, April 10, for the purpose of electing new directors, and to look after any other business before the federation.

The Illinois Public Utilities Commission are investigating the rates charged by Chicago warehouses for the storage of flour. Warehouse men are requested to appear at a hearing to be held on Saturday, March 28. The rate for storage has been at basis of 3½c per 140 lbs. of flour for the first month, and 3c for each following month, which rates are considered high.

The directors of the Flour Men's Club, at their meeting on Monday, March 23, appointed the following as chairmen of the various standing commitees: Arbitration Committee, C. B. Spaulding; Membership Committee, C. H. Meyer; Entertainment Committee, P. P. Croarkin; Traffic Committee, V. J. Peterson;: Legislative Committee, P. H. Litchfield; Trade Abuses Committee, Nelson K. Reese.

Among recent Chicago visitors were W. R. Morris, general manager of the St. Paul Bread Co., St. Paul, Minn.; Siegmund Steeg, of the Leavenworth Milling Co., Leavenworth, Kan.; F. H. Baker, of the Colby Milling Co., Dowagiac, Mich.; S. E. Holmes, of the H. E. McEachron Co., Wausau, Wis.; Robert R. Clark, president of the Davis Milling Co., St. Joseph, and D. R. Krehbiel, secretary and treasurer of the Moundridge Milling Co., Moundridge, Kan.

Secretary J. F. Burgner, of Nebraska, says: "The Southwestern Millers' League has done and is now doing a great work for the milling interests of the southwest; it has been the means of the cementing together of the millers of the southwest and accomplishing many things that could not possibly have been accomplished without it."

Leading Grain Dealers of St. Louis.

Morton & Co.
Grain - Hay - Seeds
COMMISSION ONLY
Merchants Exchange Bldg.
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

BALLARD-MESSMORE GRAIN COMPANY
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
GRAIN, HAY AND SEEDS
520 CHAMBRR OF COMMERCE ST. LOUIS
Member St. Louis Merchants Exchang and Chicago Board of Trade.

Toberman, Mackey & Co.
GRAIN AND HAY
"Fastest Growing Commission House in America."
St. Louis Kansas City

Pendleton Grain Co.
Pierce Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.
Receivers, Shippers, Exporters

St. Louis, the Market Center

Scene in Cash Grain Department of
St. Louis Merchants Exchange

The Consignment House
of St. Louis.
PICKER & BEARDSLEY
Commission Company
Grain, Hay and Grass Seed
Making no Track Bids, Your Consignments do not Conflict with our purchase.

ED. F. CATLIN
408 Merchants Ex. St. Louis, Mo.
I Make a Specialty of Milling Wheat, Always Ready to Submit Type Samples.

W. C. GOFFE, G. S. CARKENER, G. C. MARTEN, Jr.
GOFFE & CARKENER CO.
ST. LOUIS, MO.
Grain and Hay Receivers

Marshall Hall, Pres.
E. L. Waggoner, V-Pres.
W. L. Green
Commission Co.
Hi-Grade Milling Wheat
Kiln Dried Corn
Feeding Cereals.

Alfalfa Department

Kansas City, Mo., March 30, 1914.

Continued improvement is perceptible in the alfalfa meal market, but grain mixed alfalfa feeds are somewhat slower than a week ago, although prices have shown material strength, principally due to the higher quotations in the coarse grain markets. No change in meal prices was made during the week, but sales were somewhat heavier, and inquiries were rather numerous, indicating a shortage of meal in mixers' hands.

One local dealer made a sale of eight cars of No. 1 alfalfa meal to Eastern states through a New York broker at ruling prices. For a long time the Kansas City market has been out of line in the East, but prices of other sections have advanced, and local dealers report their asking prices about in line with the views of Eastern consumers. The sale of eight cars was the first in more than a montb, and it was looked upon as a favorable indication of renewed trade activity in Eastern meal markets.

No. 1 alfalfa meal is quoted at a top of $19, with No. 2 worth about $2 per ton less. Some sales of choice have been made above $20, but the supply of this grade is exceedingly light, and the arrivals of meal in this market from Colorado do not contain any choice cars. No. 2 meal is in rather heavy supply, but the demand is extremely dull even at reduced prices. Stocks of No. 2 meal are heavy in mills' bands, but supplies of No. 1 are ligbt, and this accounts for the light demand for the low grade offerings.

Anotber advance of 50c per ton was recorded in the alfalfa grain mixed feed trade. Alfalfa molasses feed is about unchanged, and No. 1 is quoted at $20.50@21.50. Alfalfa grain mixed feed is held at a range of $26.50 to $27, with grain dry mixed feed worth up to $30 per ton. The advance was a partly adverse factor in trade during the past week. Interior feeders seemed to think that mild weather would result in further reductions instead of advances, and have put off making purchases until the market shows a reaction.

Immediate Soutbwestern states were the principal takers of alfalfa mixed feeds during the past week. Missouri, Oklahoma and Kansas were tbe best purchasers at the Kansas City market. Southern cotton states were buying fair amounts, but the advance was not in line with their views. Eastern trade in mixed feeds is light. Some sbipments are being made to the dairy district of Pennsylvania, but only to establisbed trade.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Range of prices of sales on the Kansas City market during the past week was as follows:

Alfalfa Meal—Choice, nominally $21@21.50; No. 1, $18.50@19; No. 2, $17@18.

Alfalfa Molasses Feed—No. 1, $20.50@21.50; No. 2, $20.50; standard, $19.50.

Alfalfa Grain Molasses Feeds—$26.50@27; alfalfa grain, dry mixed, $28@30.

Alfalfa Hay—Fancy, $17@17.50; choice, $16@16.50; No. 1, $15@15.50; No. 2, $12@13; No. 3, $9.50@11.50; standard, $13.50@14.50.

ALFALFA LEAVES.

The Kearney Alfalfa Meal Mill, Kearney, Neb., has resumed operations, following a short shutdown because of slow trade conditions. The demand for alfalfa meal has shown a gradual improvement.

C. Y. Semple, in conjunction with the new alfalfa meal mill he has ordered and which will be installed at Oklahoma City, Okla., will put in a molasses mixing plant. Mr. Semple makes several kinds of feeds at his plant in Oklahoma City, but this is his first venture in the molasses alfalfa mixing business.

The Agricultural Experiment Station of the Kansas Agricultural College has issued Bulletin No. 197 on Alfalfa in Kansas. The bulletin says that over 1,000,000 acres are planted to Alfalfa in the Sunflower state, and that this area could be doubled with profit. Jewell county produces more than any other county, but Jewell county has less than 13 per cent of its cultivated land in alfalfa.

The acreage of 1,000,000 in Kansas, compared with 685,000 acres in the next largest producer, Nebraska. Colorado has under harvest 509,000 acres; California, 484,000 acres; Idaho, 309,000 acres; Utah, 284,000; Oklahoma, 207,000; Wyoming, 170,000; Oregon, 120,000; New Mexico, 103,000, and Washington, 95,000 acres. Washington has the largest crop average per acre, farmers in that state cutting 3.8 tons per acre. The Kansas average is two tons per acre, while the lowest is in Oklahoma, 1.5 tons per acre.

Chicago, Ill., March 30, 1914.

The market on alfalfa products during the week has been very dull, with prices unchanged, and no improvement in either demand or values is to be hoped for.

Alfalfa feed, composed of alfalfa meal and molasses, is quoted at $21 per ton in 100-lb. sacks in carlots f. o. b. Chicago, and alfalfa feed, molasses and grain mixed, at $24 per ton. Choice pea green alfalfa hay is offered at $20 per ton in carload quantities. Inferior grades can be purchased as low as $15 per ton, according to quality.

Cincinnati, O., March 30, 1914.

There is a good request for all varieties of alfalfa products. Stocks are light, and prices advanced 50 cents this week. Poor weather conditions has caused a great deal of the products to arrive in damaged condition, and concessions had to be made to move it. Choice alfalfa hay is very scarce and prices advanced $1. It sold this week at $21 a ton. There is a good request for Western alfalfa at $19 a ton. Quotations are: Grain mixed alfalfa feed, $28.50@29; mixed feed, $27@27.50; molasses feed, $26@26.50.

Little Rock, Ark., March 31, 1914.

The alfalfa feed business seems to be growing in this section all the time. Dealers that formerly bought in very small lots buy very large quantities now, the present demand is good and the market is gradually advancing.

There is very, very little demand for alfalfa meal in this section.

Prices are as follows, f. o. b. Little Rock rate points: Choice alfalfa hay, $21@21.50 per ton; alfalfa feed, $30@31 per ton; alfalfa meal, $22@22.50 per ton.

New Orleans, La., March 28, 1914.

Much interest has been revived in the feed business throughout the sugar district of Louisiana and southern Mississippi on account of the activity of political leaders toward bringing about the importation of cattle from Nicaragua, Mexico, Venezuela, Honduras and other parts of Latin America. The result has been a rush on orders for mixed feeds of alfalfa meal, cottonseed meal and substitutes, such as paille fine grass meal, etc. An added complication to this situation is an alleged shortage of molasses tank cars, which makes it difficult to get the plantation black strap with which to make the mixed feeds. Cottonseed meal is scarce and high, and for a while rice meal and bran was used as a substitute. Now it develops that the rice bran supply is almost exhausted, so that the only thing to do is to use alfalfa meal or its substitute. Because of this condition it is expected that the demand for alfalfa meal will be far in excess of the supply in this section and throughout the South, unless unexpected conditions develop. Dealers here say choice alfalfa meal is too high for them to use in mixed feeds unless they cut the quantities of the mix. The offerings of alfalfa here have been seriously restricted on account of embargoes by all railroads, and the tendency here is to prepare the meal from the hay instead of buying it as meal. Jobbers say the stocks of meal on hand are of a spotted character, as much off-colored meal has been delivered here during the earlier winter months as choice. Because of the stocks on hand and the scarcity of protein-containing stock foods in the South, this meal will be worked off as fast as possible to make place for the better qualities. Quotations on alfalfa have ranged from $20 to $23, according to grade, and meal was steady at $24@26 per ton. Mixed feeds, both grain and molasses, were high, ranging from $28 to $32 per ton, according to quality and grade. The demand was better than the week previous, on account of the conditions outlined above, but the sales made were not individually large.

George Emminger, of Arion, Ia., is investigating a milling proposition in Montana.

Plowing was in progress in the American Bottoms, near St. Louis, last Monday.

Federation annual meeting of delegates and directors will be held at Chicago on April 10.

Dr. Abbott, the Texas Pure Food Commissioner, has been appointed to the Bureau of Chemistry of the federal Department of Agriculture.

Farmers in Iowa are either holding tenaciously to their reserves of corn or the quantity of corn held on farms has been reduced to a minimum.

The Wheels of the Old Reliable Alfalfa Mill Turn On

grinding out the finest quality—ALFALFA MEAL—ALFALFA MIXED FEEDS and CANE MOLASSES FEEDS you ever used.

Send Your Order

where it will be filled the same day it is received.

We Will Do It.

The Otto Weiss Alfalfa Stock Food Company, Wichita, Kansas.

Originators, not Imitators.

Alfalfa Meal--Haywood Alfalfa Warehouse Co.

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

International Feeds

Comprise a Full and Complete Line

DAN PATCH SPECIAL HORSE FEED—a World's Champion Horse Feed formulated and endorsed by Mr. M. W. Savage, owner of tbe World's Champion Pacing Horse, Dan Patcb 1:55.

INTERNATIONAL SPECIAL DAIRY FEED—a complete ready ration for dairy use. Costs less tban ordinary mill feed. You can pay more money, but you cannot buy a better producing ration than International Special Dairy Feed.

INTERNATIONAL CLIMAX FEED costs less money than Special Dairy Feed and is giving splendid satisfaction wherever sold.

INTERNATIONAL SUGARED HOG FEED—a concentrated feed for mixing witb grains. Fattens hogs rapidly, makes pigs grow, keeps them healthy.

INTERNATIONAL SUGARED CATTLE FEED—a concentrated feed for mixing with grains. Fattens cattle quickly and gives a fine finish.

INTERNATIONAL POULTRY FEED—a scientific blending of wheat, corn, oats, barley, kaffir corn, sun flower seed. Largely increases egg production and keeps fowls in healthy condition.

INTERNATIONAL GROFAST CALF MEAL—a complete and cheap substitute for milk. Grows calves at a low cost without milk.

Our Prices on Above Feeds Are Always in Line With the Market.

We Ship Mixed Cars at Regular Carload Prices.

One mixed car of INTERNATIONAL will provide you with a stock of everything you need in the feed line and all at carload prices.

International dealers are live ones. Are you on our list of customers? If you are not on our list, drop us a line and we will put you right for the balance of tbe season.

International Sugar Feed Company

Minneapolis, Minn.

Mills at Minneapolis and Memphis.

Climax Scoop Truck is a "Dandy"

Send Two More as Soon as Possible

Toledo, O., Sept. 10th, 1913.

Detroit Scoop-Truck Co.

The Scoop-Truck you shipped us on trial is a dandy for unloading car corn from cars. Find our check inclosed to pay for this one and send us ***two*** more as soon as possible.

Toledo Grain & Milling Co.

Price $10.00
At Factory.

Be "up-to-date" and ORDER NOW.

Detroit Scoop Truck Company

2227 W. Jefferson Ave. DETROIT, MICH.

THE SHULTZ

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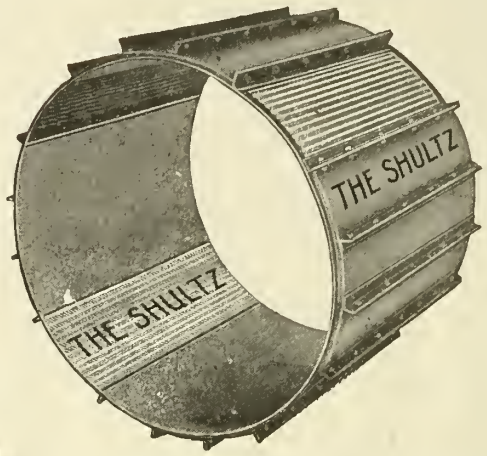

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To Regulate "Futures"

Chairman Lever Believes That Legislation by This Congress Is Probable.

A bill providing for federal grading and inspection or supervision of cotton and grain soon will be reported to Congress by the Committee on Agriculture of the House. Following action on this measure, it is understood the committee will report another bill prohibiting "gambling" on exchanges in cotton, grain and other products of the farm. Announcement has been made by Chairman Lever of the House committee that hearings on the cotton bill will begin before the committee on April 22 and continue four days. On April 27 the committee will begin hearings on the grain grading bill.

It is the understanding that an agreement will be reached by northern and southern members to combine the grain and cotton bills. They believe an inspection bill covering both products would insure action at th's session of Congress.

In a statement Chairman Lever said the action of the New York Cotton Exchange, in agreeing to change its contracts so that in the future such trades would be based on government types of grades and settled through commercial rather than fixed differences, would not deter the committee from recommending the legislation. Mr. Lever's statement follows:

"I am gratified, of course, to learn of the reform taking place in the contracts of the New York Cotton Exchange. I recall several years ago that Representative Scott of Kansas, then chairman of this committee, in a speech before the New York Cotton Exchange, advised strongly that it should clean house. With stubborn tenacity it has refused to do so until quite recently. Personally, I prefer to see big business reform itself of its own initiative rather than to be forced to reformation by law. I am convinced, however, that these efforts to reform upon the part of the New York Cotton Exchange come too late to prevent legislation which will make certain the protection of the people against the abuses which have so long existed in the operation of the exchange.

"It is entirely safe to predict that legislation, I trust, of a regulatory kind, will be enacted during this session of Congress. I believe that sentiment is rapidly crystallizing in favor of my bill, but I shall permit no pride of authorship to deter me in hastening legislation which will do the work of regulating the exchanges vigorously and effectively in the interest of the people. Public hearings on the various bills before the Committee on Agriculture, as already announced, will begin on April 22 and continue not to exceed four days."

Elevator of 1,500,000 bus. capacity will be erected in Buffalo, N. Y., by the Husted Milling Co., whose plant was recently destroyed by fire following a grain dust explosion.

New mill to be built by the Charleston Mfg. & Produce Co., Charleston, W. Va., will have output of 600 bbls. of flour and 600 bbls. of corn meal. Plant will replace mill recently destroyed by fire.

MORE FLOUR DOWN THE RIVER.

Kansas City, Mo., April 6, 1914.

The next boat to move down the river will leave Kansas City some time this week, according to A. A. Poland, commercial freight agent of the Kansas City Missouri River Navigation Co. Present indications are that the accompanying barge will carry flour to East St. Louis this trip, as several Kansas City mills and about 12 Western mills have expressed the intention to ship some flour down the river, consigned to Eastern markets. As soon as interior mills complete arrangements for shipping flour and perfect connections with railroads at Kansas City and East St. Louis, Ill., the local boat line expects to handle flour regularly. With the navigation season advancing, a schedule will be arranged and boats will leave the Kansas City wharf once or twice every week.

The first trip was a decided success, as the Scott and two barges went through on schedule time and the flour shipped by Ismert-Hincke Milling Co., of Kansas City, was loaded on an east-bound railroad train in good shape, destined for Chicago and the Great Lakes.

The Iowa Railway Commission has been asked to probe rates on corn from points in Iowa to Chicago as compared with those to Kansas City and St. Louis, which, it is claimed, are more favorable than the Chicago rate. The action which the elevator companies ask to be taken is a big proposition. It would involve a readjustment of interstate rates on corn from Iowa to all sections. The elevator companies claim that the reductions would be granted on the per ton mile basis.

The elevator at Wellsburg, Ia., recently destroyed by fire at a loss of $10,500, will be rebuilt.

Suspends K. C. S. Rate

Commission Holds Up for Investigation the Varying Proportional Rates.

Washington, D. C., April 3, 1914.

The Interstate Commerce Commission today suspended until July 1 the proposed tariff over the Kansas City Southern Railroad on grain and grain products, concerning which the Omaha Grain Exchange entered the first protest. The tariff in question was characterized as illegal, unreasonable and unjust.

The commission, without inquiring into the merits of the complaint that was lodged against the tariff, and acting upon the protest, determined that a hearing concerning the tariff should be granted by the commission. No date has yet been fixed by the commission for this hearing, but, as the date to which it has been suspended is three months distant, the commission is in no hurry to consider the matter.

It is probable, though no definite announcement has been made, that a hearing will probably be held about the middle of May.

This tariff named varying proportional rates from Kansas City to Port Arthur, Tex., for export, according to the points of origin that the grain came from in Kansas or Nebraska.

Minnesota Mill Burns.

The 100-bbl. steam plant of the Wabasso Roller Mill Co., Wabasso, Minn., was completely destroyed by fire on the night of March 26. Origin of fire is unknown, as the mill was not running at the time the blaze started. Loss was in excess of $20,000, which was only partly covered by insurance. Indications are that the owners will not rebuild, as loss sustained is too heavy.

NEW MILLERS' ORGANIZATION.

Southern Idaho Millers Form Permanent Association.

The Idaho Millers' Association was organized March 28 at a meeting of Southern Idaho millers in the rooms of the Commercial Club in Pocatello, Idaho. The new organization was launched at an enthusiastic gathering in which a majority of the milling companies in Southern Idaho were represented.

Officers were elected as follows: President, H. C. Ehrlich, American Falls Milling Co., American Falls; vice-president, T. J. Winter, Rexburg Milling & Elevator Co., Rexburg; secretary, F. P. Robert, Rigby Milling & Elevator Co., Rigby, and treasurer, G O. Wright, Idaho Falls Milling & Elevator Co., Idaho Falls.

Other mills represented at the first meeting were: Preston Milling & Elevator Co., Preston; Blackfoot Farmers' Milling Co., Blackfoot; Montpelier Milling Co., Montpelier; Ucon Milling & Elevator Co., Ucon, and the Menan Milling & Elevator Co., Menan.

H. C. Ehrlich, the first president of the organization, writes that although the meeting was not large, it was very enthusiastic, and they expect to have a real live association.

Of primary interest to the new latest millers' association will be business and trade conditions in the territory of the members. Freight rates discriminatory to Idaho will be investigated, and the enlargement of wheat production in Idaho will be given particular attention.

Metropolitan Flour Mill & Grain Co., Englewood, N. J., has been incorporated.

The Carberry Milling Co., Carberry, Minn., has been incorporated with capital of $50,000. Thomas E. McGregor and John Graham are among the organizers.

Dock of Kansas City (Mo.) Navigation Co., showing the electrical equipment for loading barges.

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SPECIAL ARTICLES—We invite contributions of short articles of interest and value regarding the milling and grain business, and will pay liberally for them, if available. Unused manuscript returned promptly.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES—One year, in advance $2.00
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Commerce Commission Trying to Determine the Form of Increased Revenues for the Railroads.

The Interstate Commerce Commission is going to settle the question of increased compensation for railroads without regard to any other factors which have been injected into the hearings. If the carriers are entitled to a 5 per cent advance in rates, there will not be so many objections to the proposed advance as to the assessment of extra charges for so-called "special service," "spotting" of cars and similar questions.

Among other shippers, millers will not object to an increase of rates if no unequal increase be made. What shippers are most interested in is equality between competitors. If the railroads have been able to prove to the commission that increased revenue is absolutely necessary, no one will deny that an increase should be granted them. It is obvious that the cost of transportation has materially increased, while the tendency of the last decade has been to decrease the charges for transportation.

The real problem before the commission, if it should find that present revenues are inadequate, is whether the additional needed revenue shall be raised by an advance in rates, or, at least, in considerable part, by a charge against shippers for various sorts of services now rendered by the railroads free. "Our investigations under this first question," Chairman Harlan said, "are to be considered as having come to a close, subject to the statement just made about exhibits called for and other matters."

If the commission should decide that the railroads have established the necessity for additional income, the chairman explained, the commission would proceed immediately to determine how the additional income should be raised. This proceeding would involve the presentation of some arguments and possibly brief additional hearings upon some of the collateral questions. In any event, Mr. Harlan felt assured it would consume little time.

Crop Reporting by "Uncle Sam" and the Careful Methods of Giving Publicity to the Results.

Compare the work of the so-called "crop expert" from the private-wire houses to that performed by the observers of the Department of Agriculture. It is not that the crop observers must work for the Government to be accurate, but that they are too often biased in their views. This point was made clear by an article in these columns last week, and for sake of comparison we are publishing a resume of the methods and the results secured by the Crop Reporting Board of the Department of Agriculture.

One of the most important functions of the Department of Agriculture is to distribute and gather news concerning the state of crops. To do this work there has been constituted by act of Congress a crop reporting board. Working under this board is a fair-sized army of field agents, who do the actual gathering of material for the reports.

These men are scattered throughout the producing section of the United States. They gather figures on the prospective crops and send them to the department. To do this work these men must be equipped with a special knowledge of crops and with gifts of observation. Circulating among the farmers, they discuss with them the yields expected in certain crops, and make comparisons. Then they examine the growing fields and make figures calculated to give an accurate estimate of just how extensive the coming crop will be. Any dreamer, upon gazing at the acorn, can see an oak forest; by looking at a cotton seed, can see a field.

But these crop reporters are more than mere mathematical dreamers. They must take into consideration all conditions in making their estimates of the crop. By looking at the seeds they do, indeed, see the crops, but first they discover the exact amount of seed and of acreage planted; then they take into their calculations predicted weather conditions for an entire season, and also consider the labor situation, for a shortage in hands to cultivate the crops, once the seed has sprung, will diminish the amount of a crop which promises big.

Therefore they dream by rule and experience and the Department at Washington communicates the product of their dreams to the grain exchanges and other centers of commercial activity.

Cotton, corn, wheat, barley, hay, oats—in short, all sorts of grains and vegetables are estimated by the crop reporters. Their work is of great importance to the nation, for a wrong estimate may cause a loss to business men and manufacturers and cost severe embarrassment in many quarters.

When the reports reach Washington from the agents they are scanned by the experts of the crop reporting board.

A certain hour of a certain day is given out in advance by the board to the press associations. Accordingly, reporters representing these associations gather at the old building at the Department of Agriculture. A table is drawn out to the exact center of the main hall of the building and each press association representative is assigned a telephone. Then the Secretary of Agriculture and the head of the crop reporting board, who also is chief of the Bureau of Statistics, come down the stairs from the offices of the board.

Sheets upon which are put the figures are laid face down on the table and spread out within reach of each reporter. The seconds are ticked off on the big clock and when the hand has reached the exact point set in advance the word is given and each man grabs a sheet and runs as hard as he can to the telephone.

When the news reaches New York it is transferred to a ticker, and before more than two or three minutes from the time the report has been released by the board in Washington the figures are chalked upon a board in the Stock Exchange, there to influence the trading. Some of the ticker services have long-distance telephone lines and some special telegraph wires all the way from the department at Washington to New York to carry this news.

As it would be a tremendous advantage to anyone to have these figures a few hours or minutes even in advance of the time they are released, the department has been forced to take the utmost caution to insure secrecy. When the reports come in from the field, even they are placed, sealed, in a safe. None but the Secretary or the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture is permitted to open the seal and remove the reports. This provision is statutory. When the reports are removed they are compared and compiled in a locked office by trusted officials. The strictest watch is kept even on these men, until the actual hour of release.

The Trade Paper.

The Price Current-Grain Reporter publishes the following, which applies to them. The application can be made as necessary by readers:

The publishers hereof have received so many letters of approval of their efforts to make a valuable as well as readable trade exponent—such as this from the Metamora Elevator Co., Metamora, O.:

"We are regular readers of your valuable paper. We count it one of the assets of our office equipment,"

that it rather takes one's breath away to be told by a receiver of some consequence in a leading winter wheat market, that—

"We don't really think it worth while to subscribe to any of the trade papers for the reason that they are all on file at various places; and I really don't believe I have opened the cover of a single one of them for the last two years."

It is not our forte or desire to chide this kind of a gentleman. But suppose all grain men pursued the same ultra-selfish and non-progressive policy, where would the trade "get off?" For it is a fair contention that a trade paper, edited with intelligence, does quite as much on behalf of the trade as the trade does for the publishers. Indeed, we fell confident it could be easily shown that the trade press has done far more for the trade as a whole in the past than it has done for the papers. The latter have had to push their way by hard driving against a mass of just such men as he whom we have quoted—men not antagonistic by any means, but inert, unsympathetic, indifferent, listless—of the kind of whom the apocalyptic writer said: "I know thy works, that thou art neither cold nor hot. I would thou were cold or hot. So then because thou art lukewarm and neither cold nor hot, I will spue thee out of my mouth."

In this age of the world, an industry is judged by its exponents, and these are what the putative and actual reader who has been getting his trade paper semi-once-in-a-while only and never on time, with its contents in the main long out of date; but The Price Current-Grain Reporter tells its own story of the lively interest its readers take in its work; they are both cold and hot—they, at least, are the live ones.

Being generally accepted that the stock market are supposed to discount future prosperity or adversity, as the case may be, it may be taken for granted that a great improvement is in order during the next few months.

By far the most important feature in the situation is the return of confidence. There has been a radical turn in public sentiment within the past few weeks, followed by many various favorable developments coincident with the more hopeful outlook. This change is most directly apparent in the money and securities markets. The recovery in prices was greater last month than in any other month of last year. Renewed activity is also apparent in other markets of the world, adding another touch of hopefulness to the general business outlook.

Minnesota Mill Into River.

High water in the Straight River of Minnesota caused the complete destruction of the flour mill at Osage, Minn., on April 1. The plant of the Osage Mill Co. was undermined by the high water and toppled into the river, being a total loss. Damage is estimated in excess of $15,000. The flood swept down the Straight River, and is carried bridges and fences and flooding the lowlands. No other mills are in danger, as most of the water power plants on the river have good foundations. The Osage plant had a capacity of 100 bbls., and was operated up to a short time ago, when the flood made operations impossible.

Federation Will Meet

Annual Mass Convention Will Be Held at Old Point Comfort, Va.

The Millers' National Federation will hold a mass convention, the first in two years, at Old Point Comfort, Va., during the week beginning May 25. Headquarters will be in the Hotel Chamberlin.

The question of holding a mass convention under the auspices of the Millers' National Federation was submitted to the directors for a mail vote. A large majority of the board voted in favor of a convention at Old Point Comfort during the last week in May.

A. P. Husband, secretary, imparted this information to President Hunt and President-Elect Mennel, and it was decided that in order to be regular the question should be submitted to members of the executive committee. This was done and the committee voted unanimously in endorsing the vote of the board of directors.

The directors and delegates of the Millers' National Federation will convene in Chicago on Friday, April 10, for the annual meeting. New directors will be elected at this meeting and routine matters will be given consideration.

The mass convention of the federation is an annual affair, but this meeting was postponed a year ago because of the tariff struggle going on in Washington. In September it was decided that millers were too busy with new crop wheat to attend a mass convention and the meeting was given up.

USE OF SECONDHAND BAGS.

Iowa Commissioner Says Turned Bags Must Be Stamped With Weight.

E. G. Consigny, Secretary Iowa Millers' Club, sent out the following:

"With further reference to the filling of secondhand bags for bakers or blenders, Mr. Barney, our Iowa Pure Food Commissioner, writes the following, under date of April 2, in answer to our inquiry asking if he would consider it an infringement on the Iowa laws to fill secondhand bags turned inside out:

"'Answering your favor of the 1st, we beg leave to advise you that we do not know that the turning of the bag wrong side out would be an infringement on the law if the bags were stamped on the wrong side and were perfectly clean on the side exposed to the flour.

"'We can hardly see why it is necessary to do this or why the employes' time would be so valuable that they might not be turned if they were received wrong side out.

"'There is nothing in the weight and measure law under which we could bring prosecution for turning the bags if they were stamped on the side exposed, but if they were dirty the sanitary law would certainly take care of this matter.'"

Half Wheat—Half Sand—Result.

The Ellsworth Mill and Elevator Co., Ellsworth, Kan., purchased a wagonload of wheat that was salted with about 50 per cent of sand. The mill started prosecution, as the practice of mixing dirt and other foreign matter with wheat was being indulged in on a large scale. The Ellsworth Messenger made the following comment:

An Ellsworth County man plead guilty in Justice Wolf's court yesterday to selling wheat that had been mixed with sand. The charge was brought by the Ellsworth Mill and Elevator Co., to whom the wheat was sold. The deception was discovered by the A. Kipp Grain and Coal Co., to whom the wheat was first offered. They warned the other buyers of the fraud. There are no extenuating circumstances connected with this man's dishonesty. He was not in need. It was simply a greed for gain. We are told that this method of cheating has been practiced before. Grain buyers have been loath to prosecute for various reasons. This case ought to serve as a warning to those who are inclined to this dishonest practice. Nothing is truer than the old adage: "Honesty is the best policy."

According to a report of the Saskatchewan Grain Commission, there is no such bright prospects ahead for the American farmer who went to Canada to get rich raising wheat as was promised in the advertising which the Canadian Government did in the United States to get them to go there. In the official report of the commission it is stated that the cost of producing wheat is 55 cents per bushel on the farm and 62 cents on board the car at country points. According to the report, the cost of production has increased 12.15 per cent since 1909, while, on the other hand, the price of wheat to the Saskatchewan farmer has decreased from 81 1-5 cents per bushel in 1909 to 66⅛ cents per bushel in 1913. Notwithstanding this decrease in price, the cost of transporting wheat to the European markets, according to the commission's tigures, has increased per bushel from $0.3046 in 1909 to $0.3466 in 1913.

STANDARDS FOR FEED ADOPTED.

The feed control officials of Kansas and Oklahoma, together with a good representation of milling interests of Oklahoma, Kansas and Missouri, were in a conference April 3 at Oklahoma City for the purpose of arriving at a uniform analysis requirement and also description of shorts and bran.

The following standards were adopted for use in Kansas and also Oklahoma, and will, no doubt, be adopted for use in Texas and Arkansas. There is also included in the statement to follow correct descriptive markings which must be observed:

Markings.	Min. Protein.	Max. Fiber.
Wheat Brown Shorts	16.00	6.50
Wheat Standard Shorts	16.00	5.50
Wheat White Shorts	14.50	3.50
Wheat Bran	14.50	10.00
Wheat Mixed Feed	16.00	8.50

Note.—If ANY screenings are contained the statement must have added the following terms "and mill-run of screenings not to exceed 8 per cent."

Wheat standard shorts are understood to be "total shorts." Wheat Brown Shorts is the product which is taken from the tail after some stock has been removed, and Wheat White Shorts is the white stock taken from the head. Wheat Bran, as expressed above, is what has generally been called clear bran, and Wheat Mixed Feed is that product commonly known as "MIXED FEED." "MILL-RUN BRAN," "BRAN and SHORTS." If there are any screenings added—that is to say if any additional screenings other than those contained in the wheat from which the product was manufactured are incorporated in the bran—the description should then be "Wheat Bran and Screenings," and the percentage of the screenings contained MUST be given, and the same thing is true of the other products. But if no screenings are included except the screenings contained in the wheat from which the feed was made the markings as indicated in the tabulation above are correct.

The markings as above set out will conform to the Federal requirements and millers should adopt their use without delay.—W. H. Marshall, secretary Southwestern Missouri Millers' Club.

Crop Killing a Lost Art

Winter Wheat Condition Is Above the Average and Weather Favorable.

Washington, D. C., April 7, 1914.

Department of Agriculture places condition of winter wheat on April 1 at 95.6 per cent, compared to 96 per cent on Dec. 1, 1913, and 91.6 per cent on April 1, 1913.

St. Louis, Mo., April 7, 1914.

Reports received by millers and commission houses, regarding the condition of growing winter wheat, continue highly optimistic. Seasonable temperatures prevailed over the Southwest in the early part of last week, and, while rather cool in the late week, were not unfavorable. Scattered showers were recorded over a large area of the wheat belt, and there were no complaints of dry weather, as were prevalent recently from Kansas and Nebraska.

In St. Louis territory the weather was cool, with some rain, and crop conditions are such that the plant should fairly hop out of the ground with a few warm days of sunshine. East of the Mississippi River there has not been a single complaint received on the crop, and even the Hessian fly enthusiasts have been conspicuously absent. All experts agree that it will soon be much of a miracle if the crop is not a record-breaker.

Oscar K. Lyle, crop expert, was on the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange last Saturday, and said that the crop would be a "bumper." Mr. Lyle has just completed a trip over the eastern section of the wheat belt, and expressed the opinion that there was not a brown blade of wheat between St. Louis and New York. "I never saw any condition to equal the present one," says Mr. Lyle. "The mild winter, good snow covering and an abundance of early spring moisture have created a condition that is next to perfect. Of course, the present promise may not be maintained until harvest, but soil conditions are so splendid that it would take a lot of drouth and unseasonable weather to cut down the crop materially.

"We may get some minor damage from bugs, but this comes every year. My theory is, however, that the warm weather in early winter brought the bugs to life too soon for them to become aggressive and the severe weather later destroyed them. This is at variance with other crop experts, I know, but I believe it will prove to be true.

"I notice, also, that some green bugs have been reported in Oklahoma. I am on my way to Oklahoma now, and expect to find some green bugs in several counties in the state. They appear there every year, but seldom cause much damage."

Mr. Lyle estimates the winter wheat crop at 550,000,000 bus., or a little over 15 bus. to the acre on the official 36,000,000-acre area.

The Missouri crop report, issued by the Agricultural Department Saturday, shows Missouri wheat condition to be 99.8, the highest April 1 condition ever officially recorded. It is 3.2 higher than last year's condition and 13.1 above the 10-year average. The crop seeded last fall was 2,156,637 acres, a gain of 7 per cent over the preceding year. Prospects are for a crop between 40,000,000 and 45,000,000 bus., against 39,586,000 bus. last year.

The Oklahoma April report makes winter wheat condition 88, against 96 in March, 91 last April and 74 last June, when the crop was 17,500,000 bus.

The Southwestern Grain Situation.

Favorable weather prevailed throughout the winter wheat belt during the past week. Most Southwestern states had cool temperatures, and scattered rains fell in a great many sections. The wheat plant is advancing to a sturdier growth daily, and in many sections entire fields are more than 10 inches high. Reports from farmers indicate that the sub-soil moisture is abundant, and that Western Kansas wheat is not being injured by the lack of moisture in the top-layer soil. Scattering reports of green bugs caused a flurry in futures last week, but Oklahoma millers, which state reported the presence of green bugs, hurried to correct rumors. In a few scattering fields green bugs are reported to be thriving, but the wheat plant is in a condition to withstand their ravages. Then, too, the insects are found in less numbers than in past years.

The Oklahoma State Department of Agriculture places the condition of winter wheat in the state on April 1 at 88 per cent, compared with 96 per cent last December and 91 a year ago. Nothing is said of green bug ravages in the report.

Plowing-up operations in the Southwest will be the lightest of the past decades. Conservatives estimate that Kansas farmers will not abandon more than 100,000 acres, while Oklahoma, Missouri and Nebraska will plow up a similar small proportion of their winter wheat acreage. The small abandonment is ascribed to the unusually good condition with which the wheat has come through the winter. F. D. Coburn, of Kansas, says that the winter wheat in that state has a condition of not less than 100 per cent, and that abandoned wheat fields will be the smallest in years.

Western Kansas, which has been complaining of a lack of moisture, was visited with light snows and rains last week.

Green bug scares from Oklahoma resulted in slight advances in futures on Friday of last week, but later advices discredited the reports and the market slumped. The gains were more than lost.

John Inglis, crop expert of Chicago, after completing an extended trip through Southwestern wheat fields, made the following statement: "General condition of winter wheat is more promising than usual at this date. The marked increase in the acreage in Oklahoma, Kansas and Nebraska leaves the impression that the government figures are not placed too high. The loss in acreage by high winds and dust storms is too small to be considered. For the present there is an abundance of moisture, more so than in recent years. There is no evidence yet of any damage from insects. If any fault can be found with present prospects, it is that wheat has stooled too well and is too thick.

Regulating Sales to Arrive.

The Kansas City Board of Trade, by a vote of 123 to 10, adopted the resolution to regulate the purchases of grain to arrive, rendering that class of business public, the same as cash transactions on the floor. Members of the Board of Trade making offers for grain in the country must file these bids with the secretary by wire or mail. Such bids are posted on the quotation board, and any other four members can make a similar bid for the grain in the country. Then the first bidder must make purchase from Board of Trade member at one-half cent over his original bid on wheat, corn and oats and 1 cent per 100 lbs. on kaffir, to cover accounting, financing and other incidental expenses. The directors who passed the resolution say that it will result in more wheat being handled on the Board of Trade.

Flour stocks at principal distributing points in the United States, aside from Minneapolis, were 642,000 bbls. on April 1, or 197,000 bbls. more than on March 1.

Kansas City and the Southwest

209 Postal Bldg. Kansas City, David Sosland, Representative

Kansas City, Mo., April 6, 1914.

The past week shows unchanged conditions in the flour trade of Kansas City and Southwestern mills. New purchases were for current use and were principally by regular trade, as has been the instance in the past two or three months. Prices were on same basis as preceding week, with interior mills offering 95 per cent straight flour at $3.60 to $3.85 in jute for April-May shipment, delivered Kansas City. City mills are asking $3.90 to $4 for straight in jute at mill. Patents are selling in straight carlots mostly at $4.10 to $4.25 at mill.

Immediate Southwestern and Central states are the principal buyers of hard winter wheat flour. Southeastern markets are taking in fair volume, but most markets in that section are fairly well stocked up on flour, or have contracts on hand. New sales to the Southeast are rather limited, and only cotton sack buyers are in the market.

Eastern and export conditions are unchanged from a week ago. Cabling is fairly active, but there is no demand from abroad for better grades of flour. The United Kingdom is bidding for fancy clear, about 35 per cent, and some sales were effected last week on a basis of $3.05 to $3.15 bulk at mill. Bids on lower grades of clear are about 6d out of line, and in some instances offers are as much as 1s too low. Some clear is moving to New York City and other Eastern markets, but domestic quotations on this grade are lower than foreign offers.

Eastern demand for 95 per cent flour is rather light, as most jobbers are bidding from 10c to 25c under prices of mills. Outside mills made a few sales to New York City at $4.25 in jute, to established trade. Jobbers generally were offering about $4.10, which was not accepted by mills. Shipping instructions from Eastern markets on old contracts were received in good shape, as stocks of Kansas flour in New York and other Atlantic points are considered light.

Some buying by bakers was reported last week, but these purchases were mostly to fill depleted stocks. Bakers are bidding for fancy clear, but are not getting much of this grade, as their offers are under cables. Interior mills report some sales to bakers in Illinois and Indiana at $4.25 delivered for 95 per cent flour in jute.

Mixed-car trade is heavy, and interior mills are asking around $4.50 to $4.60 for patents in mixed cars delivered to Southwestern states.

Output of soft wheat mills is moving principally to Georgia and other Southeastern states. Demand is about the same as a week ago. Soft wheat is quoted at the same price and flour reflects the unchanged values. Cotton states are showing slightly increased buying tendencies. Fancy soft wheat clear is in good demand at principal Southern markets. Soft wheat patent is quoted at $4.50 to $4.75 in cotton at mill. Clear is held at a range of $2.80 to $3.50.

Cracker buyers are taking some soft wheat flour from interior mills, especially Southwest Missouri plants.

The following quotations are derived from sales made last week by interior Kansas and Nebraska mills, as reported by Kansas City buyers and commission men, and are basis jute, net f. o. b. Missouri River in round lots or single carloads: 95 per cent straight for April-May shipment, $3.60 @3.85 per bbl; high patents, 20@25c higher than 95 per cent; first clear, $3.15@3.40 per bbl, according to quality and grades; second clear, $2.65@3.

Mill Feed Prices Are Maintained.

With an unchanged demand for bran, prices were mostly steady during the past week. Kansas City jobbers are making most purchases at $1.25 delivered Missouri River points, while mills are asking up to $1.30 for bran in mixed cars. Sales on the Kansas City Board of Trade last week were at $1.25 for bran in 100-lb. sacks. On same day shorts of fair quality sold at $1.26. This illustrates well the small premium shorts are now bringing.

Demand for heavy feeds, shorts, middlings and red dog is showing small improvement weekly, but there is still a very much less urgent demand for shorts and middlings than for bran. Quotations on shorts were firm throughout the week. Range is $1.26 to $1.35, the top price for fancy white shorts in mixed cars. Middlings are also somewhat better sale than a week ago, with prices on an unchanged basis. Middlings are held at $1.35 to $1.42 in mixed and straight cars. Red dog or low grade is in light supply and quotable at $1.40 to $1.45.

There is quite a bit of anticipation about the effect of early spring pasture on the Southwestern mill feed market. In some sections of Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma and Nebraska live stock is already being pastured, without any material effect on demand for mill feeds. However, pasturing will not be general for 30 days yet, and interior mills are expressing the opinion that bran and other mill feed values will be bearishly affected. This has resulted in some sales for May delivery of bran at present prices, but the general tendency among mills is to ask a premium. Some are refusing to book, except for immediate shipment, anticipating the feed shortage in the Southwest to keep mill feed prices on an advancing basis up to the new crop year.

Importations of Argentine bran and shorts at Galveston have not affected trade of Southwestern mills in Texas. Interior mills report an unchanged demand for feed from the Lone Star state with prices firm.

Mixed-car sales of flour and feed are taking a large percentage of the mill feed output of mills, while the remainder is finding its way in straight cars to established buyers, with the result that offerings to local brokers are light.

The following prices were paid by brokers and commission men at close of last week for mill feed from interior Missouri River mills, basis 100-lb. burlap net f. o. b. Missouri River: Bran, $1.25@1.30 per 100 lbs.; shorts, $1.26@1.35; fancy white middlings, $1.35@1.42; red dogs, $1.40@1.45.

Cottonseed and Linseed Meal.

Increased cattle feeding operations in Kansas, Oklahoma, Nebraska and Missouri have been felt only slightly in the cottonseed and linseed meal market. A small improvement in the demand from Kansas was apparent last week, but reports indicate that most cattle are going to be grazed.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Quotations by Missouri River mills for prompt shipments to Eastern or Middle states in carlots f. o. b. Kansas City are as follows:

Flour—Hard winter wheat patents, 98s cotton or jute, $4.20@4.40 per bbl.; hard winter wheat straights, 98s cotton or jute, $4@4.20; first clears, $3.20@3.50; soft wheat patent, 98-lb. cotton or jute, $4.30@4.80 per bbl.; straight, $4.20@4.50; first clears, jute, $3.30@3.50; ordinary shorts, $1.25; white shorts, $1.30; corn meal, 35c per 17½-lb. sack.

Cereal Goods—Rye flour in small sacks, $1.65@1.75 per 100; in 98s and 140s, $1.60@1.75; rye graham (pumpernickel) in small cotton sacks, $1.55 @1.65 per 100; in 98s and 140s, $1.59 @1.60; graham flour in small sacks, $2@2.10 per 100; whole wheat flour, in small sacks, $2.10@2.20 per 100; 98s and 140s, $2.05@2.15; rolled oats, in wood, 180 lbs., $5.20 per bbl.

Mill Feed—Bran, in 100-lb. sacks, in carlots, $1.25@1.30; red dog, in 100-lb. sacks, carlots, $1.45; white shorts, $1.35.

Linseed Meal—Carlots, per ton, $29.50.

Cottonseed Meal—Carlots, per ton, $31.50; ton lots, $32.

Southwestern Market Prices.

Following are prices of flour and other mill products quoted by Southwestern mills for straight or mixed cars, basis f. o. b. buyer's station. Flour in 24-lb. sacks 5c per cwt. higher:

Kansas—Hard winter patent, $4.40 @4.60 per bbl.; hard winter, straight, $4.20@4.40; bran, $1.25 per 100; mill run, $1.30; brown shorts, $1.30; white shorts, $1.35; corn meal, 38c per 17½-lb. sack.

Oklahoma—Soft winter patent, $4.70 @5 per bbl.; hard winter patent, $4.40 @4.70; bran, $1.25; mill run bran, $1.30; corn meal, 33@38c per 17½-lb. sack.

Arkansas—Soft wheat, high patent, $4.70@5.10 per bbl.; hard wheat patent, $4.50@4.70; corn meal, 17-lb. sacks, 40c; bran, $1.25@1.35 per 100, basis L. R. rate points.

Texas—Soft wheat flour, extra patents, $4.90@5.10 per bbl.; hard wheat flour, high patent, $4.60@4.09 per bbl.; straight, $4.40@4.70; bran, $1.30 per 100; shorts, $1.55; corn meal, 70c per 35-lb. sack.

Output Again Decreases.

A further decrease in the output of Kansas City mills was recorded last week, production being 32,300 bbls., compared with 35,400 bbls in the preceding week, 40,400 bbls. two weeks ago, and 24,700 bbls. in the corresponding week in 1913. The soft wheat flour output was practically the same as a week ago, being 5,000 bbls., the decrease being noted in hard flour production.

Kansas City Grain Movement.

Elevator stocks of wheat decreased more than 300,000 bus. during the past week, although receipts of wheat were normal. Kansas City elevators now hold 5,987,874 bus. Wheat receipts last week were 252 cars, compared with 248 cars in the preceding week, 203 cars a year ago and 54 cars in 1912.

Arrivals of corn in Kansas City last week were 843 cars, against 720 cars in preceding week, 160 a year ago and 90 in 1912. Elevator stocks decreased 116,793 bus.

SOUTHWESTERN NOTES.

R. F. Ebel is again traveling for Ebel Bros., Hillsboro, Kan.

The Kansas City Board of Trade will be closed Tuesday, April 7, city election day.

Arrangements are being concluded in Roff Ok., for the erection of a 100-bbl. mill before the new crop movement.

In a hog feeding contest being conducted by the Kansas Agricultural College, all rations include from 30 to 45 per cent shorts.

Courtland, Kan., is campaigning for a flour mill. The town is in a productive district and in the center of a large consuming territory.

The Larabee Flour Mills Co., Hutchinson, Kan., has sent H. M. Brown to Greensburg, Kan., where he will buy grain for the Hutchinson and Stafford mill.

E. A. Wales of Bridgeport, Ok., is contemplating putting in a custom mill at Harper, Kan. The commercial club has not yet agreed upon paying a bonus.

W. C. Goffe, of Goffe & Carkener, Kansas City grain dealers, returned last week from a three months' trip abroad. He visited in Egypt, Italy, France and England.

W. J. McFarland of Ellinwood, Kan., has been engaged as head miller for the Holyrood Mill Co., Holyrood, Kan. The mill is being overhauled, and will be placed in operation as soon as repairs are completed.

W. H. Beatty, formerly manager of the elevator of the Concordia Milling Co., Concordia, Kan., has resigned. He will act as representative in North Central Kansas for the Simonds-Shields Grain Co., Kansas City.

The milling class of 25 at the Kansas Agricultural College, Manhattan, were visitors in Kansas City last week under the direction of L. A. Fitz. The students visited the Board of Trade and took a trip of inspection among the mills and elevators.

Henry Lassen, of the Kansas Milling Co., Wichita, has returned from a trip to St. John, Kan., where he contracted with the town council for electric power. A motor was purchased in Kansas City last week and will be installed soon in the St. John mill.

A dust explosion in one of the grain bins of the Southern Pacific elevator at Galveston, Tex., damaged the concrete walls to the extent of about $20,000. Water damaged the wheat considerably. Fire started immediately after the explosion, but the automatic sprinkler system quickly extinguished it.

H. L. Stroud of the Rogers Milling Co., Rogers, Ark., has purchased the interest of R. H. Carpenter in the Houston-Carpenter Grain Co., and the firm name will be changed to the Houston-Stroud Grain Co. Mr. Stroud has bought the membership in the Kansas City Board of Trade of W. G. Haseltine, who is in California. The membership sold for $2,550, including the transfer fee of $500.

A report from Atchison, Kan., says that Arthur Cain, who is associated with Victor Cain in the management of the Leavenworth Milling Co., Leavenworth, Kan., is planning to reorganize the Cain Mill Co., and is receiving considerable encouragement. It is likely that the reorganization will take place before the new crop year. John Cain, one of the active partners in the Cain Mill Co., has accepted a position in the sales department of the Wellington Milling & Elevator Co., Wellington, Kan. He assumed his duties April 1.

James T. Bradshow, Missouri Warehouse Commissioner, has notified the board of trade of Kansas City, St. Louis and St. Joseph that the changes in grades and rules for grading corn as promulgated by the national Department of Agriculture will be adopted by the Missouri grain inspection department, to become effective July 1. It is likely that the private inspection bureau of the Kansas City Board of Trade will adopt the standards of the government in order to make inspection uniform.

The Newton Milling & Elevator Co., Newton, Kan., let the contract last week to the Burrell Engineering & Construction Co. of Chicago, for the erection of four concrete storage tanks with aggregate capacity of 50,000 bus. Each of the tanks will be 43 feet in diameter and 40 feet high. Contract specifies that work be started by April 10 and that the tanks be ready to receive wheat by June 10. Night and day shifts will be employed. Crop prospects in the vicinity of Newton are nearly perfect and indications are that one of the largest crops in the history of Newton will be raised in that territory.

St. Louis and the Southeast

716 Merchants Laclede Bldg., St. Louis

St. Lonis, Mo., April 6, 1914.

The flour trade dried up last week, and what little business there was resulted from buyers ordering simply for current needs. Bearish sentiment was more general than in several weeks past, and lack of demand and pressure to sell resulted in a lower range of quotations. Even then, orders were difficult to book, especially for the higher grades. There were some light inquiries for clears and extra fancy. Aside from the prefect winter wheat crop outlook, which is the most depressing factor on trade sentiment, there was nothing in the week's developments to suggest any early improvement in the situation. The export market was practically at a standstill, and outside of one lot of soft patent to Cuba, and another of hard patent to the continent—latter a special brand sale to regular customer, no sales were reported, and bids generally from Europe were 25 to 30 cents per barrel out of line.

Trade reports over the country show a slightly more optimistic tone, especially the iron and steel, textile and other important industries, and a revival in business may result in a better demand for flour, especially if the interstate commerce commission sanctions an increase in railroad freight rates, and the railroads come into the market for supplies and equipment and labor is actively employed. Domestic orders for flour last week were few and competition keen for what there was. During the week, soft low grade flour sold at $2.85 jute; extra fancy, $3.35 bulk and $3.50 jute; and $3.55 bulk direct order for 500 bbls.; straight, $3:70 jute, and patents on orders at $3.95 bulk, and $4.60@4.75 wood (also by Southern Illinois mill—high patent at $5.25@5.50 wood, and extra fancy at $3.50 bulk); hard clear, $2.85 jute; patents (on orders) at $3.75 bulk and $3.90 jute for 95 per cent and $3.90 bulk for high patent.

There was a slight decrease in the output of St. Louis mills last week. Mills that sell through St. Louis offices made 57,500 bbls. of flour, against 63,500 bbls. the preceding week, and 49,900 bbls. two weeks ago. The following figures were reported: G. P. Plant Milling Co. (City), 7,000 bbls.; Stanard-Tilton Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Dallas, Tex.), 14,000; Kehlor Flour Mills Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 13,000; Sparks Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Terre Haute, Ind.), 9,300; Saxony Milling Co. (City), none; John F. Meyer & Sons (Springfield, Mo.), 1,800; Camp Spring Milling Co. (Nashville, Ill.), 1,200; Hezel Milling Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 2,600; Bernet, Craft & Kauffman Milling Co. (Mt. Carmel, Ill.), 8,000; Annan, Burg & Co. (City), 600.

Mill Feed Is Quiet.

Business fell away sharply in mill feed last week and prices were shaded at times, only to firm up later, and closed steady on light amounts sold, although it was hard to discern the actual drift of values on local orders. Outside there were pretty good sales, and jobbers reported some fair orders. Spring weather is a softening influence on the market and should continue so for several weeks, now that the farm work season is at hand. The stagnation in the milling trade and light grinding, however, is a sustaining factor, and this dullness has prevailed so long that there are no excessive supplies of feed in any market, and stocks are so light that any buying demand is quickly reflected in advancing prices.

What business was booked last week was mostly in bran, which has been the mainstay of the feed market for weeks. The inquiry from Missouri points and Arkansas seemed to be temporarily satisfied by the recent buying movement, but dealers look for a resumption of orders very shortly. During the week 100-lb. grey shorts sold at $1.32; and split cars 100-lb. soft at $1.30 for bran and $1.35 for middlings (on direct orders 100-lb. soft bran at $1.33 and split car hard at $1.33 bran and $1.38 for middlings); brown alfalfa at $17 per ton and green worth $19.50@20; white hominy feed, $24.75, and yellow $24.25 nominal; oat feed at $13.30 per ton.

St. Louis Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $3.75@4.00; straight, $3.60@3.70; extra fancy, $3.40@3.50; fancy, $3@3.15; low grades, $2.80@2.95.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $3.75@4.00; straight, $3.55@3.70; first clear, $3@3.25; second clear, $2.80@2.95; low grades, $2.65@2.75.

Spring Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $4.15@4.35; clear, $3.50@3.65.

Rye Flour—In jobbing way at $3.70 in jute and $4 in wood.

Mill Feed (East St. Louis basis, in 100-lb. sacks)—Quote for prompt shipment: Bran at $1.28@1.30; mixed feed, $1.30@1.32; middlings, $1.30@1.38; alfalfa meal, brown, $17, and green, $19.50@20 per ton. At mills to city trade, 100-lb. bran at $1.35 and middlings, $1.45@1.50.

St. Louis Cash Market.

Cash wheat handlers came in contact with unsatisfactory conditions last week, and prices were shaded all along the line. At times the demand was sufficient to absorb offerings, but at others it was slack, and on Saturday's market there were some offers carried over, despite a ½-cent decline. Last quotations were about 1½c under the preceding week's finals. Nearly all the influences surrounding the market were bearish. In the early week the receipts were rather heavy and gave mills and dealers an opportunity to purchase for their light needs, so that late in the week, even with a let-up in receipts, the buyers had their wants pretty well supplied. The excellent winter wheat outlook, of course, continues to exert a bearish influence on trade sentiment, and by lowering wheat futures helped the decline in the cash market.

Stocks of wheat in St. Louis elevators, however, are only 472,076 bus., against 1,934,714 bus. last year, and best-posted dealers think that this condition is so strong that a scramble for old supplies may result, regardless of the crop outlook, especially as Chicago stocks are small and are controlled by a leading bull interest, and in Kansas City, where the supply is liberal, there is a growing demand from outside sources, that may reduce it very rapidly in the next few weeks.

No export demand was reported, which has been a disappointment to the trade, as small Argentine shipments and a more moderate movement of wheat from Russia, had raised hopes that foreign buyers would be forced to come to America more urgently for supplies. The week's final quotations on No. 2 red wheat were 93@94c; No. 2 hard, 90½@94½c; No. 3 hard, 89@94c.

There was a good demand for cash corn and prices finished 1½ to 2 cents higher on the week, despite irregular futures on talk of continued chep shipments of Argentine corn to the United States. The South and West continue to buy corn on a heavier scale, and lighter receipts are likely, as the season of farm work is at hand. Cash oats were quiet and draggy, with prices practically unchanged on the week.

Switching Charges in St. Louis.

The Stanard-Tilton Milling Co., Exchange Elevator Co., Mississippi Valley Elevator and Grain Co., Mound City Elevator and Grain Co., St. Louis Elevator and Grain Co., and Valier & Spies Miilling Co., among other prominent St. Lou's firms located along the tracks of the Terminal Railroad Association, have been asked by the organization to aid in obtaining a modification of the final decree in the government's dissolution suit against the road. The Terminal filed a protest against the decree ten days ago.

The Terminal Association contends that it will have to abandon purely local switching, unless the decree is modified. It cannot perform a service for an industry, but must handle cars only for the railroad, it is said. To obtain the co-operation of the industries using its lines, W. C. Smith, traffic manager of the Terminal Association, has mailed the following letter to 165 industries:

"A clause in the decree says: 'The defendants are therefore perpetually enjoined from in anywise managing or conducting the said Terminal Railroad Association, or any of its constituent companies, and from operating any of the properties belonging to its, or its constituents, otherwise than as terminal facilities for the railroad companies using the same.

"'Giving this language a literal construction, this association would be enjoined from performing switching services for industries located on its tracks, which would involve purely local movements, such as hauling a car from one point on its tracks to another point on its tracks, where such car was received from the industry and delivered to another industry. We have filed a petition addressed to the United States judges, asking that the decree be so modified as to permit us to do local switching for industries, and we attach hereto a copy of said petition. * * * I would suggest that you call the attention of Edward C. Crow, council for the government in these proceedings, to this matter, in order that no conditions may arise whereby your company will be deprived of our switching services.'"

A well known miller, when shown a copy of this decree, said that if strictly enforced along the lines herein contained, it would paralyze not only the milling and grain trade and other industries, but precipitate terminal conditions never before heard of in a large city in the United States.

St. Louis Notes.

J. Q. Smythe, representing the S. Howes Co., Silver Creek, N. Y., was in St. Louis last Saturday.

H. B. Jackson, of Jackson Bros. & Co., Chicago, was in St. Louis last week seeing that his friends on the Merchants' Exchange do not forget him.

J. P. Waldman, of the Williams Patent Crusher and Pulverizer Co., St. Louis, returned from a successful Southwestern trip and spent Sunday and Monday at home.

B. H. Milliken, of Milliken-Helm Commission Co., St. Louis, has returned from an extended stay on the Pacific coast. Mr. Milliken says the entire West is a garden spot.

T. F. Blake returned from Omaha last Saturday and is busy making arrangements for reopening the plant of the Edwardsville Milling Co., of Edwardsville, Ill., which he recently purchased and will operate under the name of the Blake Milling Co.

St. Louis milling and grain interests are pleased at the success of Charles Rippin in securing a suspension of the Kansas City Southern tariff, which was protested by the Merchants' Exchange and the St. Louis Millers' Club.

Julius Postel, of P. H. Postel Milling Co., Mascoutah, Ill., and Fred C. Laltz, of the Millstadt Milling Co., Millstadt, Ill., were visitors on 'Change last Monday.

B. F. Bush, president of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, has just returned from an inspection of the company's lines. Mr. Bush says that crop prospects all the way to the Pacific Coast are the most favorable in the road's history.

Charles E. Lewis of Minneapolis, head of the commission firm which bears his name, was a visitor on the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange last Friday. Mr. Lewis has been on a trip through the West. He says business is hopeful in that section, owing to perfect crop conditions.

Receipts of flour in St. Louis last week were 53,690 bbls., against 65,316 bbls. the preceding week. Since Jan. 1, 836,530 bbls., against 796,810 bbls. last year. Shipments last week, 77,630 bbls., against 76,160 bbls. the preceding week. Since Jan. 1, 1,049,460 bbls., against 927,575 bbls. last year.

Wheat receipts in St. Louis last week were 419,150 bus., against 306,450 bus. the preceding week. Stocks of wheat in St. Louis elevators last Saturday were 472,976 bus., against 1,934,714 bus. last year. Of the present stock 23,688 bus. is No. 1 red wheat; 196,855 bus. No. 2 red; 14,495 bus. No. 1 hard winter, and 177,130 bus. No. 2 hard winter.

Arthur Petri, St. Louis representative of Bartlett-Frazier & Co., Chicago, received a letter from Lawton, Ok., Monday, which denied any damage to wheat by green bugs. The letter stated that wheat over the state was in fine condition, and that a representative of the International Harvester Co., traveling the state, had found no green bug damage of importance.

Flour and Milling in St. Louis.

In the annual review of the trade and commerce of St. Louis for 1913, Secretary Eugene Smith of the Merchants' Exchange says:

"The flour and milling interests during 1913 contributed upward of $31,000,000 of business to the trade of St. Louis. The output of local mills for the 12 months was 1,036,761 barrels, against 1,030,704 barrels in 1912 and 1,055,416 barrels in 1911. Mills owned or the output controlled by St. Louis interests, who are members of the Merchants' Exchange, produced 2,176,229 barrels in 1913, as contrasted with 1,993,963 barrels in 1912. The receipts by dealers during the year amounted to 3,266,375 barrels, as compared with 3,032,330 barrels the year prior. The export sales during the year were 726,842 barrels, as against 881,480 barrels in 1912. The decrease was most noticeable to the United Kingdom and the Continent of Europe. The Latin-American markets, on the other hand, showed an increase."

Chicago wheat stocks decreased 441,000 bus. last week, to a total of 5,180,000 bus., against 6,034,000 bus last year. Omaha stocks decreased 45,000 bus. and Kansas City 322,000 bus.

John Kelley, of the Kelley Milling Co., Kansas City, was elected president of the Lucky Tiger Mining Co., at the annual meeting last week. The mine is practically controlled by Kansas City interests. Most of the officers chosen are grain dealers. E. D. Fisher and H. Vanderslice, elected vice president and treasurer, respectively, are members of the Kansas City Board of Trade. E. A. Mosier, the new treasurer, is the Southwestern representative of the Allis-Chalmers Co.

Tennessee

Nashville, Tenn., April 6, 1914.

As a result of the decline in wheat last week, prices on flour were reduced 10c per bbl. in this territory. The drop in wheat is attributed to the splendid reports on the new crop outlook. Even with the reduction the mills reported only a moderate demand, and with new sales rather scarce. No foreign business was noted, and only occasional inquiries for export shipment.

The output was about an average and unless business begins to pick up the chances are that some of the mills will begin to reduce operating schedules.

There was also a light demand for mill feed at reduced prices. Millers attribute this in a measure to the spring weather and the fact that pastures are beginning to come in.

Nashville Market Prices.

The following prices are f. o. b. Nashville in car lots:

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (basis wood)—Best standard patent, $4.75 per bbl.; high patent, $4.45; high patent, $4.35; choice, $3.75; in cotton bags, 15c per bbl. lower.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (basis jute)—Best patent, $4.25@4.40.

Mill Feed—Bran, $27 per ton; middlings and shorts, $29; hominy feed, $26.

Notes.

J. C. Copenhaver has purchased the grain and seed business of Cowan Bros., at Bristol, Tenn.

The sale of feed stamps for March by the Department of Agriculture in Tennessee shows receipts of $8,000, as against $6,900 for March last year.

President Charles D. Jones, of the Grain Dealers' National Association, is in Chicago this week attending a meeting of the legislative committee of that organization.

Stocks on hand for the week, as reported through the Nashville Grain Exchange, are as follows: Wheat, 117,600 bus.; corn, 774,000 bus.; oats, 647,000 bus.; flour, 39,500 bbls. Receipts of grain for the week were 199 cars.

Based on reports from 81 out of the 96 counties in Tennessee, the State Department of Agriculture has issued its crop report for March, giving wheat condition as 87 per cent, as against 85 per cent for the same month in 1913. In practically all sections the wheat crop is said to be in excellent condition.

Memphis, Tenn., April 4, 1914.

There was some increase of orders last week, retailers taking hold in a small manner on account of credit business opening up. But this has been followed by a duller spell than ever. Jobbers are bearish in their ideas of prices; are buying only for immediate want, and will enter the new crops with no contracts and low stock.

Prices on flour vary considerably, but the majority of mills who are established in this market are adhering to prices they have made for some time past. 196-lb. wood advertised brands, best patents, $5.10@5.50; standard patents, $4.75@5.00; extra fancy, $4.10@4.25. There is an improvement in demand for extra fancy.

Cream meal in 38-lb. sacks, $3.20@3.25; standard, $2.95@3.00. Demand for meal much below usual, booking small.

Wheat bran continues to be in good demand at $25@25.50. Sacked grey shorts, $26.25@26.50.

H. Jacobs, formerly of Natchez, Miss., more recently of New Orleans, has opened an office, 778 Randolph building, Memphis, Tenn., for the purpose of conducting a wholesale merchandise brokerage business, paying special attention to grain, mixed feeds and flour.

White, Wilson & Drew, wholesale grocers of Memphis, had all of their salesmen in last Saturday for a conference. This firm some time back adopted a rule that all of their salesmen should come for a get-together and exchange-of-ideas meeting once a month, and Daucey White, the manager, reports that he has found it very profitable. In addition to the regular sales force and management at their last meeting, the guests were H. L. Kunce of the Kemper Mill & Elevator Co., of Tanganoxie, Kan., and W. L. Pettit of Hugh Pettit & Co., brokers, of Memphis.

Elmer Ayres, with the Huegley Milling Co., of Nashville, Ill., was in Memphis on April 4 and 5.

W. G. McIntyre of Meridian, Miss., a well-known flour salesman, was a recent visitor to Memphis.

R. F. Ross of the brokerage firm of Gaines & Ross, of Selma, Ala., was making a trip to North Mississippi recently, visiting his old home town at Oxford. The firm are among the most successful brokers of the South. The active management of the firm is in the hands of Mr. R. F. Ross.

J. T. Fargason & Co., wholesale grocers here, have their Greenville branch open now, the management of which is in the hands of Mr. McGee, who was formerly assistant to R. P. Woodson of the Memphis firm.

Arkansas

Little Rock, Ark., April 4, 1914.

The flour market continues rather quiet. Buyers have generally looked for the market to decline and the recent declines in soft wheat make the bearish feeling much stronger. Nearly all sales are for prompt shipment, and the few bookings that are being made are very small. None of the jobbers have made large contracts for some time. The demand for extra fancy flour has been very good, and very few of the mills are overstocked with cheap flour as they were last year. The demand for the lower grades is equally as good as for the patents, and it enables the mills to get a good margin of profit on their entire run. The prices mills are getting for the mill feeds are very satisfactory, in fact better than they have been able to get for some time, and this makes conditions in general much better for the miller.

Prices are as follows, f. o. b. Little Rock rate points: Best Missouri patents, $5.30@5.50 in wood; standard patents, 40@60c per bbl. less; extra fancy has not declined and is still $5.20@5.30; bran in 100-lb. sacks, $1.40@1.42; shorts, $1.45@1.47.

W. M. Adams, of the Arkadelphia Milling Co., Arkadelphia, Ark., was in Little Rock this week for a day, looking after the interests of his firm.

H. C. Haley, salesman for the Golden Grain Co., East St. Louis, was in the city this week in the interest of his firm.

H. S. Hughes, of the Eisenmayer Milling Co., Springfield, Mo., was recently in the city calling on one of the local jobbing houses. Mr. Hughes represents his firm in quite a large section of the Southwest and has offices in Texarkana.

S. R. Hanby, of Urbanette, Ark., has sold his mill to Basore Bros., of Kingston. Wheat in that vicinity is reported by Mr. Hanby as looking fine.

The Clark Paper & Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y., is now operating its new 250-bbl. mill, recently completed. The company has steel storage with capacity of 35,000 bus.

New Orleans

New Orleans, April 4, 1914.

If flour had been gold selling at reduced prices it would not have sold on this market last week. The demand was absolutely nil. Prices on all grades were down from 10c to 15c per bbl., and some mills were shading this cut in order to get business. Mills were eager to get business, but there seemed to be no shipping instructions. Stocks here are fair, and the little buying done in the city was pick-up stuff in cheap clears used for mixing with higher grade flours.

Hard wheat flour was 15c per bbl. lower. Highest grade Kansas could be bought in cotton for $4.30 per bbl., and the average was $4.15@4.25 for 98 per cent. Straights at $3.90@4 and clears at $3.50@3.60 did the bulk of the business, the cracker bakers and macaroni men gobbling up anything, especially low grade, that came in sight.

Spring wheat flour was actively out for the business with Kansas, but with comparatively little result. Minneapolis prices were down 10@15c per bbl., and 98 per cent patents which could not have been bought two weeks ago for $4.70 were offering freely at $4.50@4.55. The business passing was done in straights at $4.30@4.45 and clears at $3.65@3.75, the latter being used in the mix with higher grade flours. The country mills of the Dakotas were in line with Minneapolis, generally speaking, although some were making 20c cuts to get business. The big fight of the Northwest mills is to shut out Canadian competition, which is growing quite active since the tariff bars were let down.

Soft wheat flours did a fair business among fancy bakers and confectioners, but below the average for this season. The country inquiry was fairly good, but credits had to be gilt-edged to get shipments.

Soft wheat values were weak and quotations were down 10c a bbl. on all grades. Patents were offering freely at $4.40@4.50 in 98-lb. cotton sacks, or $4.85@4.95 in wood. Straights and extra fancy proportionately lower, with clears selling in small lots as low as $3.40 in cottons. The trade seemed afraid to buy, because it is believed that prices will continue on the downward grade. Stocks of soft wheats are not large, but ample to hold over for 30 days.

Mill feed enjoyed a fair demand, but the prices were unsettled. The advance of the previous week could not be sustained, and on Saturday hard and soft winter brans were down 2@4c per 100. Prices quoted were $1.35@1.37 for both grades, and shorts were offered in fair quantities at $1.45@1.47 in cottons and jutes. Dairymen and feeders came in for small quantities, but no large sales were booked.

Texas

Dallas, Tex., April 4, 1914.

There is no change to be noted in flour market conditions in this territory last week. Buying is in fair volume and for immediate shipment, the excellent crop prospects not being conducive to any future purchasing by the trade.

Mills report an excellent demand for feed, with prices quoted higher for this commodity.

Following are the current quotations for flour and feed, for prompt shipment, in cotton or jute sacks, basis Texas common points:

Soft Wheat Flour—Extra high patent, $5.50@5.60; high patent, $5.35@5.40; straight grades, $5@5.10.

Hard Wheat Flour—High patent, $5@5.10; seconds, $4.90@4.95.

Rye Flour—$5.20 in 24-lb. sacks.

Mill Feeds—Millrun bran, in 100-lb. sacks, $30@31 per ton; mixed bran, in 100-lb. sacks, $30 per ton; shorts, in 100-lb. sacks, $36@37 per ton.

Texas Notes.

An elevator is to be erected at Decatur, Tex., shortly by local capital.

The Llano Feed Co., Llano, Tex., has been incorporated with a capital stock of $5,000. Incorporators are Allan Newsom, A. D. Deatz and R. H. Lanning.

A special train of 25 carloads of flour shipped by the Red Star Mill and Elevator Co., Wichita, Kan., passed through Dallas last week, on the way to New Orleans for export. This was one of the largest movements of flour from that territory in years.

Alabama

Mobile, Ala., April 4, 1914.

Practically no change has materialized in the local flour situation since last week. Country demand is somewhat improved, but jobbers continue to order only for immediate requirements. Prices remain practically same as last week, with a possible shade advance on low grades.

Quotations, wood basis: Soft winter wheat, $5.10@5.60; standard patent, $4.60@5.10; low patent, $4.20@4.60.

Wiley Galloway, representing the Just Mills, Nashville, Tenn., is in Mobile.

Conditions in the grain trade continue good. Country merchants are now ordering freely of all feed lines. This would indicate that home-raised stocks have been practically all consumed. Mixed feeds, too, are in much better demand, with a good movement reported. Jobbers are furnishing specifications on contracts made late last year without any trouble.

Quotations are: No. 2 white corn, 80@83c; No. 2 yellow or mixed, 78@82c; No. 2 white clipped oats, 49@53c; No. 3 white oats, 48@51c; chops, $1.52@1.55; pearl meal, 87½@90c; wheat bran, $1.50@1.55; shorts, $1.52@1.62; prime c. s. meal, $29@30; c. s. hulls, sacked, $13@14; No. 1 timothy hay, $22.50@24; choice alfalfa hay, $23.50@25.50; alfalfa mixed feeds, $28.50@33.

Selma, Ala., April 4, 1914.

The busy shipping scenes on Water avenue in this city during the past week would make the hearts of millers and dealers glad indeed. With the first of the month came the old-time heavy orders from the country merchants who in turn are supplying the farmers. The weather continues ideal and the farmers are taking advantage of the pretty weather and much planting has been done and practically all land in this, the central portion of Alabama, has been prepared. The farmers, merchants and jobbers seem to have forgotten all about the predicted "oncoming" of the cotton boll weevil in their rush to get their crops in the ground, but they have not overlooked a certain amount of diversification of crops, much land being planted to oats, corn, hay, potatoes, and dozens are raising cattle and hogs.

There seems to be but little change in prices from a week ago, but some mills seem anxious to sell and are inclined to shade prices. The following prices obtain here: Fancy patent, $4.75@4.85 wood; standard patent, $4.45@4.55 wood; kiln-dried No. 2 white corn, sacked, 87½c; kiln-dried No. 2 mixed corn, sacked, 85c; sulphurized No. 2 white oats, sacked, 50½c; clipped No. 2 white oats, sacked, 51½c; shorts, $31; bran, $29.80; corn chops, 100s, $1.55.

L. Lamar, of the firm of L. & E. Lamar, with Mrs. Lamar and daughter, are on a tour around the world.

New York

New York, April 6, 1914.

Flour business was rather quiet during the past week. On the break in wheat the early part of the week, it appeared as if a good volume of business would result. Mills, however, in many instances refused to lower flour prices on the break in wheat, claiming that feeds were declining, which more than offset the lower wheat markets. Some of the mills, however, did see their way clear to reduce prices from 5 to 10 cents, and these naturally picked up a fair amount of business.

Mills have been claiming all along that they were rather anxious for business for prompt and April shipment, and on the break in wheat this week they were presented with a good chance to get some fair business, but apparently were not willing to take advantage of it. Toward the latter end of the week, when the market advanced somewhat, prices were not held higher by the mills, and it rather looks as if they lost a good opportunity to do some business when the chance presented itself earlier in the week. The trade here are not by any means anxious to make purchases, but are willing to buy here and there for their nearby requirements. The trade here are most assuredly taking a bearish view of the situation and feel positive that there is no chance whatsoever of prices advancing to any extent on the balance of the crop and there is absolutely no chance to influence them on any of the so-called crop damage reports which have been coming in. False crop reports of this nature only tend to intensify the bearish attitude of the trade, as they state that if conditions are such that it takes false news to hold the market up there is certainly every reason to look for a decline.

Spring patents were held at $4.25 to $4.40 jute for 60 and 90 days shipment, and it was reported that one of the large northwestern mills made prices at $4.15 and $4.20 jute for the shipment mentioned. The trade in a few instances were willing to make bids at $4.25 jute on certain brands for April-May shipment, and some of the mills saw fit to take the business, although quite a number of them turned it down. The strength in the wheat market the latter end of the week did not create any desire on the part of buyers to advance their bids on spring patents, and, in fact, most of them have now drawn out of the market to await the Government report on next Tuesday.

A fair business was transacted on Kansas straights at around $4.10 and $4.15 jute for April-May shipment, and it was reported that spot stuff could even be picked up under these figures. A number of the Kansas mills have evidently been anxious to do some business of late and have made some very low prices, while, on the other hand, some of the mills have been holding their limits at prohibitive figures. The general range of prices was from $4.10 to $4.30 jute on straights. Spring wheat clears were in fair demand during the week, and prices did not show any change. Fancy brands were held at $3.85 to $4 in sacks.

Kansas clears were without any special feature during the week and sales only amounted to an odd car here and there. Prices were held from $3.60 to $3.75 in jute.

Prices on soft winter wheat flour were steadily held and a rather slow demand was the result. Straights were held at $4.35 to $4.45 in barrels.

Mill feed was very quiet during the week and the amount of business was very limited. Prices showed no material change, although there seemed to be a somewhat easier tendency, owing to reports that mill feed in the Northwest was declining. City bran in bulk was held at $29.50 at the mill.

New York Market Prices.

All prices quoted are the prices at which the trade could purchase in sacks and include brokers' commissions, or receivers' profits and charges:

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $4.50@4.65 in bbls.; straights, $4.40@4.50 in bbls.; clears, $4.15@4.25 in bbls.; low grades, $3@3.30.

Winter Wheat Flour—Patents, $4.90@5 in bbls.; straights, $4.35@4.45 in bbls.; clears, $3.75@3.95 in bbls.; low grades, $3.15@3.50.

Kansas Flour—Patents, $4.35@4.65; straights, $4.10@4.30; clears, $3.60@3.75; low grades or low clears, $3.25@3.40.

Mill Feed—Bran, coarse Western spring in 100-lb. sacks, to arrive, $29; standard middlings, $28.50; flour middlings, $30; red dog, to arrive, $31; oil meal, $31.50@32; city feed, bulk bran, $29.50; 100-lb. sacks, $31; middlings, $27@31; red dog flour, $31.

Argentine bran and middlings, 100-lb. sacks, $28 f. o. b. New York.

Notes.

J. S. Fillsbury, Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., Minneapolis, Minn., was a visitor on 'Change during the week.

R. W. Arndt, of the Burlington Water Mills, Burlington, Kan., spent several days on 'Change during the week.

Nebraska

Omaha, Neb., April 4, 1914.

While the flour market locally can be said to be fairly good, the anticipated Eastern trade has not materialized. Dealers and jobbers both seem to be of the opinion that prices will be lower, and point to the good condition, as appearing in the press, of the coming wheat crop.

Some little export is being worked, principally to Holland ports, but there is no volume to it. There has been no change in prices, and quotations still remain on a $4.80 basis for best patents in cotton north of the Platte, while south of the Platte a $4.60 price prevails. There are but few deviations from these prices.

City mills quote $4.40 to their city trade and for outside trade 20 cents per bbl. less. Bakers' trade is being supplied on a $4 basis bulk.

Mill feed in this market is scarce and in demand. Jobbers are offering $24@24.50 for bran, car lots f. o. b. Omaha; $26@26.50 for shorts. Interior mills are obtaining about these prices at mill door.

Good rains have fallen during the past week, coming crops are in most excellent condition and no damage is reported from any part of the state.

There will be a larger acreage of oats sown than last year, and it is expected that the corn acreage will be increased from 10 to 25 per cent.

NEBRASKA NOTES.

Out of the 1,190,000 immigrants who came to the United States last year, 6,000 settled in Nebraska.

The co-operative elevator at Monroe, Neb., has declared a dividend for the year ending March 1, of 17 per cent on the $5,800 stock invested.

George Talbert, formerly manager of the Clearwater Elevator Co., Clearwater, Neb., is now employed in the mill of the Farmers' Milling & Elevator Co., Snyder, Neb.

J. P. Marrall is contemplating building a grist and feed mill at Monroe, Neb., if the commercial club offers him proper encouragement in the way of a bonus. He will operate it on the co-operative plan.

The Nebraska Board of Agriculture has issued a warning to farmers against planting Argentine corn. The board says that importations are not free of weevil and are therefore likely to cause much damage in spreading the insect.

Seeding of spring wheat in the northern part of Nebraska has been completed by a number of farmers, but general sowing has not yet started. Indications are that an average acreage will be sown to spring wheat.

The State Food Department is advising farmers to buy Nebraska-grown seed as coming nearer to the requirements of the law than that grown outside of the state. The department up to date has rejected between 10,000 and 15,000 bags coming in from outside.

A number of Gage county farmers have been rolling their wheat fields this spring, and reports say that this has improved the fields to a material extent. Rolling wheat protects the roots and gives the plant a good growth.

The Shell Creek Valley Mills, Columbus, Neb., have been turned over by Peter Schmidt to his son, Arnold, who will operate the mill. Mr. Schmidt will retire from the active management of the mill. His son has already taken possession.

New wheat cleaners have been installed in the plant of the Ord Milling Co., Ord, Neb. Other improvements have been made in the mill. The company reports flour business as good, and they note a good shipping demand for their surplus. Plant has a capacity of 100 bbls.

J. R. Darner, who has been manager of the York Milling Co., York, Neb., since the mill was remodeled about a year ago, has resigned and will soon leave for Cozad, Neb., where he will superintend the rebuilding of the mill destroyed by fire several years ago. Mr. McCarthey of Omaha, Neb., will be the new manager of the York plant.

Winter wheat conditions in Nebraska are still nearly perfect. No complaints are heard from any section of the state, and farmers are not plowing up any wheat fields. Millers report that the abandonment this year will be the smallest in the past decade. No damage has been done by lack of precipitation, for those sections that have not been visited by rains have an ample supply of subsoil moisture.

Receipts at the Omaha Grain Exchange for corn from Nov. 1 to April 1 aggregated about 26,000,000 bus. this year, or 16,000,000 bus. more than for the corresponding period a year ago. Receipts of the coarse cereal in Omaha continue large. A single day last week witnessed arrivals of 385 cars, the biggest total for a single day at this time of the year in the history of the organization. Receipts of all grain in Omaha during March were 5,200 cars, or 3,000 greater than in March, 1913.

NEBRASKA CLUB MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Nebraska Millers' Protective Association will be held in Omaha, at the Commercial Club rooms, on Wednesday, April 22. There will be a short session held in the forenoon, and an afternoon session, followed by a banquet in the evening. The place of serving the banquet will be announced later, as it is being given through the courtesy of the Bemis Omaha Bag Co. We desire to make this the best all-round millers' meeting that has been held since our organization, and trust that everyone will arrange to be there. We will have a good program prepared and want it to be interesting and profitable to all who attend.

J. F. BURGNER,
Secretary.

DECISION UPHOLDS COMMISSION.

Commerce Body at Washington Has Exclusive Jurisdiction Over Rates.

A decision of much importance was rendered in St. Louis by United States Circuit Court Judge Adams when he held that the Interstate Commerce Commission has exclusive jurisdiction over the regulation of interstate rates. Judge Adams dissolved an injunction, which the Wabash railway had obtained, restraining itself from filing new rates on shipments from Alton, Ill., on certain commodities.

The decision of Judge Adams clears the way of the Interstate Commerce Commission in the proposed 5 per cent increase in rates on Eastern lines, according to Joseph W. Folk, chief counsel for the Commission. Mr. Folk says that if the Commission grants the general increase in Eastern railroad rates, this court decision would prevent any shipper from enjoining the enforcement of the increased rates.

Judge Adams declared that it was for the Interstate Commerce Commission to decide whether a railroad was an industrial line or a common carrier, and for the Interstate Commerce Commission alone to decide, in the first instance, whether a railroad could file a new schedule of rates.

A private cable from Argentine says that shipments of corn to this country during April will aggregate about 200,000 bus. weekly.

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Corn Products Department

Kansas City, Mo., April 6, 1914.

Irregularity in the Kansas City cash corn market, with prices generally tending downward, was an adverse factor in new sales of corn goods by Kansas City and Missouri River mills. Buyers were indisposed to make purchases, as many are waiting for further declines, or at least a steady market, before taking on any new supplies. Prices throughout the week were practically unchanged, as advances one day were followed by declines the following day.

Trade in corn goods last week was in single carlots, orders coming from dealers who were compelled to replenish supplies. Mills received quite a few bids on meal about 10c under ruling prices, but refused to make concessions. Illinois and Iowa mills were able to offer cream meal in Southeastern and some Southern markets at a good discount under prices of Southwestern mills, with the result that they secured most of the passing business in that territory.

Louisiana, Texas and Oklahoma were principal buyers last week. Arkansas was taking sparingly, while Missouri dealers seem fairly well stocked up. Cream corn meal in small paper sacks was held at $1.60 to $1.65 per 100 lbs. at mill. Standard meal was offered at about 10c to 15c less.

Improved pasturage conditions in the Southwest and in Southern states resulted in a smaller demand for corn chop and other corn feeds. Demand for corn was also much lighter for feeding purposes, and chop sales moved in same line as corn. Chop prices at the close of last week were same as a week ago. Most sales were made on a basis of $1.30 in sacks. A lack of confidence in ruling prices of corn is affecting trade.

Receipts of corn in Kansas City are rather heavy, but the demand is absorbing most of the arrivals, and elevator stocks are consequently remaining stationary. Rumors of large Argentine importations at exceedingly low prices have depressed corn futures, and also have decreased trade with Southern states in corn goods. Galveston is a large importer of Argentine corn, and prices of the imported cereal are about 5c to 7c lower than the domestic grain.

Following quotations for corn products, basis f. o. b. Kansas City, for shipment within 30 days, either in straight or mixed cars, were reported by Missouri River corn millers last week. Cream corn meal, in small cotton or paper sacks, kiln-dried and degerminated, $1.60@1.65 per 100; coarse hominy grits, in 100-lb. bags, $1.60@1.65 per 100; brewers' grits in 100-lb. bags, $1.55@1.65 per 100; corn chop in 100-lb. burlap bags, natural, $1.30@1.34 per 100; corn bran in 100-lb. bags, $1.10@1.15 per 100.

Chicago, Ill., April 4, 1914.

Sales on corn meal are limited at basis of $1.60@1.65 in 100-lb. cotton sacks in carlots delivered, for the white, and $1.55 for the yellow.

Corn flour is selling in a small way at $1.45@1.50 per hundred in 140-lb. jute sacks f. o. b. Chicago.

New York, April 4, 1914.

Corn goods prices showed no material change during the week. A slight improvement in demand was noted, but there was no marked activity.

Current quotations are: Meal, kiln-dried export, $3.25 in sacks; fine yellow, $1.45@1.50; coarse, $1.40@1.45; hominy, $3.70; granulated yellow, $3.65; corn flour, $1.65. Brewers' goods: Meal, $1.73; grits, $1.72; flakes, $2.

Nashville, Tenn., April 6, 1914.

While prices remained unchanged last week on corn products, the millers report only a fair demand, with business of the hand-to-mouth order. No contracts were reported, and most of the mills are operating half time. Stocks are reported light.

Quotations f. o. b. Nashville in 96-lb. bags are as follows: Best bolted meal, $1.65@1.75; pearl meal and grits, $1.75@1.85.

Little Rock, Ark., April 4, 1914.

All dealers in meal and corn products of all kinds are complaining of very slow business. One of the largest dealers in central Arkansas predicts that he will be able to buy white corn for from 7c to 10c per bushel less by this time next month. Shipping instructions for goods already sold are slow, the dealers contending they have not used the last shipments.

The general outlook is mighty good, and business in this line should pick up very soon, providing the market will be in anything like a settled or advancing condition.

Prices are as follows, delivered Little Rock rate points: Cream meal, $3.35@3.40; pearl, $3.15@3.20; standard, $3.05@3.10; chips in 100-lb. bags, $1.48@1.50.

New Orleans, La., April 4, 1914.

Demand for corn goods last week was fairly strong. Millers were willing to make concessions to get business.

Prices quoted on corn goods in carlots, f. o. b. New Orleans, in bbls., basis cotton, were: Cream meal, $3.45@3.55; grits, $3.50@3.55; standard meal, $3.25@3.35; corn flour, $3.20@3.30; chops, $28@29 per ton; unbolted meal, $26@27 per ton.

Dallas, Tex., April 4, 1914.

Mills report a good, steady trade in corn products, with prices stiffening considerably. Good corn is being held at high values and is somewhat hard to obtain, and, as the warm spring weather has begun, only the very best grades are in demand. The following prices govern in this territory:

Pearl meal in 35-lb. sacks, 67@68c; 17½-lb. sacks, 36@37c; chops, $1.70 per 100 lbs.

Henry Dyer & Co. are new flour dealers in Manhattan, N. Y. Capital is $10,000. They will transact a jobbing business in flour.

The Denison Mill and Elevator Co., Denison, Tex., are planning the erection of a flour milling plant at that place in the very near future. Since the burning of the old mill several years ago, the concern has been doing a general grain business. It has not yet been decided as to what capacity plant will be erected.

The biggest single shipment of flour ever exported by a Wichita, Kan., mill and one of the largest ever sent out of the Southwest was consigned last week by the Red Star Mill & Elevator Co., over the Missouri Pacific to New Orleans. There were 27 carloads of flour, making an entire train. The net weight of the flour was approximately 1,250,000 lbs. It left Wichita March 31 and reached New Orleans Friday, April 3, where it was loaded on board ships for Amsterdam, Liverpool, Bremen, Cuba, Jamaica, Porto Rico and other foreign points. The Red Star mill will make another trainload shipment early in April.

Kansas City millers and grain men expect to profit by the selection of Kansas City as one of the federal reserve bank cities. The establishment of a reserve bank in Kansas City means much to the milling and grain interests. Financing milling operations will be accomplished with less difficulty, and grain men will also be benefited, especially at the opening of the new crop movement. Kansas City's grain and milling business was a big factor in its being chosen as a federal reserve bank center.

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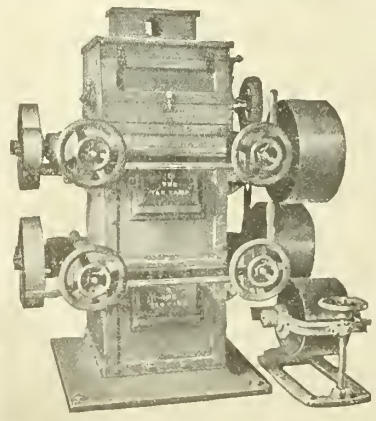
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Pennsylvania

Philadelphia, Pa., April 4, 1914.

This has been a very good week for flour sales for mills that quoted close, on account of the high price of feed. A good number of mills did this from both Kansas and the spring wheat sections. Some few mills are booking up to July. There was a very large difference in mills' quotations for the same grade flour—as much as 60c a bbl.

Mill feeds are well cleaned up, but the trade are buying very sparingly, as they expect a big break, especially in bran.

The trade are complaining of bad collections, also the slowness of cars arriving after shipment. The railroads are curtailing trains, laying off men and consequently moving freight in very slowly, while the miners and operators have as yet come to no wage agreement for the next two years, making prospects poor in all lines of business for the next few weeks. The iron and steel mills are also running on three to four days a week and report no orders.

Prices f. o. b. Philadelphia, in straight or mixed cars:

Spring Patent Flour (basis wood)—$4.50@4.75; straight, $4.20@4.40; clear, $4@4.20; low grade in jute, $3.10@3.20.

Winter Patent (basis wood)—$4.50@4.90; straight, $4.15@4.40; clear, $3.85@4.10; extra, $3.65@3.70.

Kansas Patent (basis jute or 98-lb. cotton)—$4.45@4.70; straight, $4.20@4.50; clear, $3.65@3.80.

Western Rye, in sacks, $3.40@3.60; Pennsylvania, in wood, $3.50@3.60.

Mill Feed—Spring red dog, in 100-lb. sacks, $29@31; flour middlings, $28.50@30; standard middlings, $27@28; bran, $29@30.50; Kansas middlings, 100-lb. sacks, $32; bran, $31; winter middlings, bulk, $32; bran, $30.50.

Notes.

The old flour mill at Bentleyville, Pa., built in 1814 by Sheshbazzar Bentley, is being torn down.

The flour mill belonging to Henry G. Buch at Oregon, Pa., burned.

William R. Miller, at Limeport, Pa., will rebuild his flour mill and dam, damaged by high water.

David G. Treichler, of Hereford, Pa., died at the age of 60 years. He was an old flour mill owner and miller.

Indiana

Indianapolis, Ind., April 4, 1914.

From the miller's standpoint, the flour situation in Indiana during the last week has been rather unsatisfactory. Prices on Indiana soft winter wheat grades have fallen 5 cents a barrel, but this has had little or no effect in encouraging trade. Sales have been small and evidently designed only to carry the buyer along temporarily.

A little export business has been done, practically all to Liverpool and Glasgow and at low figures. Millers have not been active buyers of wheat.

Feed trade is still very large in volume and more than many millers can accommodate.

Indianapolis Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat—Patents, $4.40@4.50; straights, $4.15@4.25; clears, $3.80@3.95. Basis of quotations is wood, with price 15 cents less in cotton and 20 cents less in paper.

Northwestern Spring Wheat—Patents, $4.45@4.55.

Mill Feed—$26 a ton in bulk; bran, $25.75; middlings, $26.50@27. All in bulk f. o. b. Indianapolis.

Indiana Notes.

David R. Webb, for a long time in the grain business at Edinburg, Ind., is dead.

The Boyer & King mill, at Bowling Green, has been sold by the receiver, Jerome Bogle, to Weidener, Beamer, Skelton & Kohlenberg for $2,830. The appraised value was $4,200.

The Vincennes Feed and Produce Co., of Vincennes, has been incorporated, with a capital stock of $15,000, with the following directors: Charles E. Seed, Walter A. Stein, William T. Heinkamp.

Following a recent fire, the F. E. Janes Grain Co., of Indianapolis, has disposed of its branch office at Ohio and Delaware streets and will maintain only its wholesale grain, hay and mill feed department, with offices in the Board of Trade building.

Rye Shows Continued Strength.

During the month of March western rye markets have advanced from 1 to 3 cents per bu. April should show further strength, as receipts will drop off, in the opinion of the Blodgett Milling Co., Janesville, Wis., when the spring break-up of country roads occurs. Although the 1913 crop of rye exceeded the preceding year's production by 6,000,000 bus., the present visible supply is just 375,000 bus. larger than a year ago. If the present rate of consumption is continued store stocks will be exhausted prior to the movement of the new crop.

The Blodgett Milling Co. says of Wisconsin rye: "The federal pure food law prevents the actual misbranding of rye flour, although some brands come dangerously near, if they do not actually infringe its requirements. However, this law does not prevent outside mills stating in their correspondence and advertising matter that their product is made wholly or partially from Wisconsin rye, even though it is apparent to anyone familiar with freight rates and the flow of grain in this country that some mills are unable to secure Wisconsin rye on a competitive milling basis.

Ruling on Shippers' Claims.

The Kansas City Southern has just determined on a matter of considerable importance to shippers of flour. The Southern Railroad has issued the following order, through permission received from the Interstate Commerce Commission, in regard to the filing of claims:

"Claims may be filed with the Kansas City Southern Railway previous to April 1, 1914, which have not been presented within four months as provided for by the uniform bill of lading, and which are not more than two years old. All claims which have been filed with this company before Dec. 1, 1913, and have been declined on account of the four months' clause, will be accepted, investigated and paid at once if it is proper to do so. Shippers should, therefore, file at once such claims as have been denied on account of the four months' limitation required by the uniform bill of lading so that investigation can be given them and paid if authorized by the law."

BURRELL

Engineering and Construction Company

1102 Webster Building

CHICAGO

Designers and Builders of Fireproof Grain Elevators and Mills.

Iowa

Des Moines, Ia., April 6, 1914.

Conditions surrounding Iowa flour trade were unchanged during the past week, a routine business being done by salesmen and mill agents throughout the state. Prices were the same as a week ago, with Kansas mills offering patents at $4.60 to $4.90 at interior points, and $4.50 in Des Moines and other large distributing centers. Northwestern mills are on a parity with Kansas in prices, while local Iowa mills are quoting about 10c less.

Purchases of flour during the past week were for current consumption. Nothing is being placed for more than 30 days delivery, although in a few minor instances flour has been booked for 60 to 90 days. Wherever such sales have been effected, prices have been on present basis, for buyers refuse to pay any carrying charge. Wholesale grocers are also somewhat slow in making new purchases and are limiting all orders to from one to three carlots. Most sales to bakers have been on a basis of $4.50, although Nebraska has placed some patent in straight cars for immediate shipment at $4.40 delivered.

Iowa mills are running from 12 to 18 hours. Most of flour output is being absorbed by local trade, with Wisconsin and Illinois fair takers. Prices are generally on a $4.50 basis.

Spring wheat mills are making fair sales in straight cars. Mixed car business continues light. Advertised brands are held at $5. Family patents are on a parity with Kansas, ranging from $4.60 to $4.80.

Mill feed is somewhat easier, but no material changes in prices were noted. Bran is still good sale, although offerings are somewhat heavier, due to the smaller demand. Standard middlings are firm, with demand just about equal to supply. No bookings are being made except for prompt. Prices on standard middlings range from $26.50 to $28, while flour middlings are held at $31.50 to $32.

Des Moines Market Prices.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $4.50@4.80; straight, $4.30@4.60; fancy clear, $3.50; low grade clears, $3@3.25.

Spring Wheat Flour—Extreme short patent, $5; family patent, $4.60@4.80; clear, $3.50@3.60; red dog, scarce at $1.65.

Mill Feed—Bran, $24@26 per ton; standard middlings, $26.50@28; flour middlings, $31.50@32.

IOWA NOTES.

The Davenport Flour & Feed Co., Davenport, Ia., sustained a loss of $10,000, when its plant was completely destroyed by fire during night of March 25. Bran, corn and other feeds were burned at a loss of $8,000, only partially covered by insurance.

A report from Le Mars, Ia., says that many farmers in Plymouth county have started spring work and some seeding of wheat has been done the last few days. Other sections of the state also report the beginning of wheat sowing, but this is not general and will not be for a fortnight yet. A large acreage will be planted to spring wheat, as the weather has been favorable thus far.

J. W. Anderson is the new head miller of the Dayton Milling Co., Dayton, Ia., having taken charge on April 1. Mr. Anderson recently sold his share in the La Crosse Milling & Grain Co., La Crosse, Kan. He has been in the milling business about five years. J. B. Morton, owner of the Dayton mill, will continue to look after the business end of the plant, but he will divide his attention among his two mills, the one at Ellsworth, Ia., being recently acquired. It is not yet in operation.

Minnesota

Minneapolis, Minn., April 4, 1914.

The steady decline in wheat prices the past week enabled many of the Northwest mills to book a number of round lots of flour. The heavy receipts during the fore part of the week were responsible for the decline in prices, and many buyers took advantage of the opportunity. Quite a majority of the mills booked 1,000 and 2,000 bbl lots, and the mills should experience no difficulty in securing shipping directions on same, as buyers' stocks are said to be fairly low, on account of the previous slow demand and the bearish feeling which was quite a noticeable feature of the market for the past two months. Some of the mills were fortunate in receiving shipping directions for about half of their output, while in other instances mills complained in this respect. The export demand was very quiet, and the feeling of bearishness is still dominating. There is still a moderate demand for first and second clears and prices remain steady.

The mill feed situation has shown an easier tone during the week, although there is still a demand for prompt shipment feeds. Prices on bran are beginning to recede, but the market for heavy feeds is beginning to show some strength. On the whole, prices have been fairly well maintained. Brokers do not show any inclination to buy at present prices. Most of the mills took advantage of the high prices which prevailed, and are sold ahead through April. There is a slight improvement in the demand for flour middlings and red dog, and higher prices are expected.

Minneapolis Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—First patents, sacks, $4.35@4.50; second patents, sacks, $4.10@4.30; firsts clears, sacks, $3@3.30; second clears, sacks, $2.40@2.50.

Mill Feeds—Bran in 100-lb. sacks, $24@25; standard middlings, in 100-lb. sacks, $23@24; flour middlings, in 100-lb. sacks, $25.50@26; red dog, in 140-lb. sacks, $26.50@27.

Cash Wheat Market.

The market for the week was featured by the sharp break on Monday and Tuesday. Liquidation was the result of glowing crop prospects, the lack of export business of any volume and the continued heavy Northwestern receipts. Minneapolis May sold down to 88 1/4c on Tuesday. The heavy receipts caused a slightly easier tone to the cash market. The demand was good for all choice grades, but draggy for the lower varieties. No. 1 hard sold for 3 1/2@4c above the May contract; bluestem No. 1 northern for 1@2 3/4c above and velvet chaff No. 1 northern for 1@1 1/2c above. Durum wheat receipts were fairly heavy and the demand was poor. No. 1 durum wheat sold for 86@86 1/2c, and No. 2 for 84 1/2@85 1/2c at the end of the week. Local wheat stocks increased 75,000 bus. for the week and now total about 19,750,000 bus. The "green bug" stories from the Southwest have been discredited as a general rule by the trade. Sentiment seems a little mixed, most traders only looking for a scalping market in the immediate future, awaiting some new developments. The tendency of the good wheat was for a little better premiums. Any letup in the receipts will no doubt cause higher premiums.

Northwestern Notes.

With a few more days of sunshiny weather the farmers of the Northwest will resume their field work.

The Great Western Mill, at Dundas, Minn., has been shut down and the mill is offered for sale.

The Commercial Club of Beach, N.

D., are backing a proposition to build a 100-bbl. flour mill at that point.

William Fulton, manager of the Gardner Mills, of Hastings, Minn., left Minneapolis on Friday for a week's visit in Philadelphia.

The Park River Milling Co., of Park River, N. D., contemplates the installation of some new machinery and making some additions to their plant.

L. S. Meeker, Northwestern representative of the Richmond Manufacturing Co., of Lockport, N. Y., is confined to his home in Minneapolis on account of illness.

The Huntley Manufacturing Co., of Silver Creek, N. Y., have one of their new dust collectors in operation at the Tennant & Hoyt Co. mill at Lake City, Minn. It has proved quite a success.

The new 75-bbl. mill at Climax, Minn., started operations this week, under the supervision of H. E. Collins. This is a complete Allis mill and bas met with the entire satisfaction of the company.

The Pillsbury Flour Mills Co. will build an addition to its plant that will make one of the largest construction plans of the year and the most important for some time in the milling industry, in the form of a fireproof grain storage elevator of 1,500,000 bus. capacity. As soon as the plans, now partly complete, can be finished and contracts let, the work will start, and it is expected that the new elevator will be ready by the time this year's wheat crop begins to come upon the market in the early fall. The new building will contain either concrete or tile construction storage tanks and there will probably be 50 tanks, each of 30,000 bushels' capacity. William de le Barre, engineer of the Minneapolis Mill Co., has been consulted in the making of the plans. It is expected that the plans can be completed and the excavation work started in time to have the house ready to take in grain by Sept. 1.

PROGRAM FOR OHIO MILLERS.

Indications are that a large number of the members of the Ohio Millers' State Association will be present at the annual meeting to be held in Columbus on April 16 and 17. Secretary Frank H. Tanner is arranging an interesting program. Among the subjects suggested for discussion by members are the following:

Selling for cash.

Shall we give premiums with flour?

Selling Ohio state institutions Ohio grown and ground wheat.

Extension work.

What can the application of scientific management principles to flour mill labor do toward reducing the cost of manufacture?

Are there any schemes of profit-sharing in successful operation between flour mill owners and flour mill employes?

Reasons for the low flour yield of the 1913 crop. Can this low yield be expected from the 1914 crop?

An honest discussion of the cost of manufacturing and marketing of a barrel of flour.

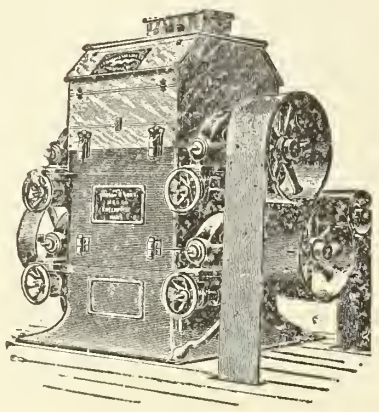
The recent action of the Interstate Commerce Commission in allowing railroads to make a charge for "spotting" cars.

Fair price versus price-cutting.

At the regular meeting of the Kansas Flour Mill Co., in Wichita, Kan., last week, Thad L. Hoffman was elected secretary to succeed A. J. Hunt. Aside from the election of secretary, routine matters were only attended to. L. E. Moses and Emmett Hoffman of Kansas City were present at the meeting.

World's wheat shipments last week were 11,040,000 bus., against 10,832,000 bus. the preceding week and 15,488,000 bus. last year.

THE EHRSAM Big Capacity Corn and Feed Mill



Is the Best and Biggest Paying Investment Every Grain-Man Can Make.

The Ehrsam Two and Three-High Mill is made of the finest materials for strength and durability. Frame is all cast iron—and most convenient arrangement for ease and speed for removing rolls.

Grinds coarse or fine meal, barley, graham flour, linseed meal, corn chops, etc.

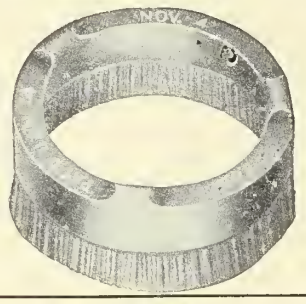
You know of the results and profits derived through the operation of a Feed Mill in connection with your Elevator.

Now let us tell you about the benefits obtained through use of the **EHRSAM.** Write

THE J. B. EHRSAM & SONS MANUFACTURING CO.

2 Factory St., Enterprise, Kansas.
"SEND US YOUR ROLLS."

BEST CLOTH CLEANER



Peterson's Patent Cloth Cleaner

Will clean the cloth in your sieve bolting machines to the very extreme edge of sieve frames which enables bolter to work to full capacity.

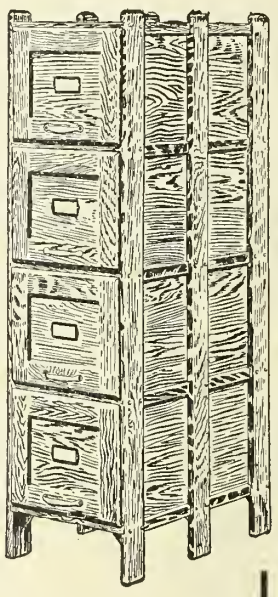
Write for sample.

CREAM CITY CAN WORKS

Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

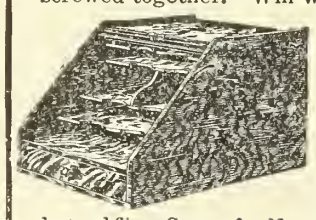
Weis Business Furniture

Combines Efficiency, Economy and Variety



This Solid Oak File for 20000 Letters Freight Paid (See Note) **$13.25**

Drawers roll easily on Roller Bearings--are dust proof and equipped with follow blocks.
Very strong. Joints are interlocked, glued and screwed together. Will withstand hard use and abuse. As serviceable as any file at any price Smaller cabinets and Cap and Invoice sizes.

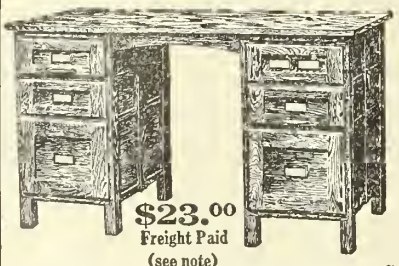


Weis Stationery Storage Cabinets

keep enough stationery for current use—handy, accessible—yet protected from dust and flies. Spaces for Note, Letter and Cap Paper, Envelopes and drawer for Carbon Paper, Etc.
3 Ply Veneer lid raises and recedes. All beautifully finished Quartered Oak, Golden or Natural.
$3.00 with lid, $2.50 without lid Express Paid (See Note)

Weis Filing Desks combine your choice of Filing drawers in a handsome Flat Top Desk

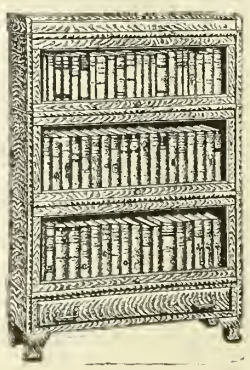
There are three kinds of drawers for filing letters, 3x5, 4x6 and 5x8 cards, blanks and all business papers. Choose those you need and have them arranged as you want them.
Solid Oak, top 52x28. All drawers on Roller Bearings. Center Drawer and Slide Shelves.
The files you need at your finger tips.
A desk plus filing drawers means multiplied efficiency. Get posted NOW.



$23.00 Freight Paid (see note)

Weis Sectional Bookcases

are made in a variety of styles in inexpensive as well as high grade woods and finishes.
Whether you need one section or an office or home library outfit—get Bookcase Catalog "H" and compare prices and constructional advantages before you buy.



Get Free Booklet "Filing Suggestions"
which helps solve filing problems. Sent with Catalog "F" showing filing equipment and many time saving office specialties. Catalog "H" shows two lines of Sectional Bookcases.

Note: TRANSPORTATION CHARGES PAID AS INDICATED ABOVE to points EAST of Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Oklahoma and Texas. Consistently low prices beyond.

The Weis Manufacturing Co.
114 Union Street Monroe, Michigan
New York Office IX 108 Fulton Street

FREIGHT RATES ON FLOUR

The following are current rates on flour between the points named, in cents per 100 lbs., for domestic shipment only, basis all rail.

Minimum weights for carloads vary Local agents should be consulted as to requirements for different points before billing cars:

From / To	Kansas City	Omaha	St. Louis	Minneapolis
Albany, N. Y.*	28.20	28.20	19.20	24.50
Allegheny,: Pa.*	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Athens, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Atlanta, Ga.	34.00	35.00	26.00	40.00
Augusta, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Baltimore, Md.	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Binghamton*	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Birmingham, Ala.	32.00	33.00	29.00	38.00
Boston*	30.70	30.70	21.70	27.00
Buffalo*	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Cincinnati	17.00	17.00	8.00	18.00
Chicago*	12.00	12.00	8.00	10.00
Charleston, S. C.	33.00	34.00	25.00	39.00
Cleveland, O.	20.50	20.50	11.50	18.50
Columbus, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Detroit, Mich.*	19.50	19.50	10.50	18.00
Erie, Pa.*	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Ft. Smith, Ark.	14.00	17.00	16.00	28.00
Galveston	36.00	41.50	36.00	50.00
Grand Rapids*	19.50	19.50	10.50	18.00
Indianapolis	16.50	16.50	8.00	16.00
Jackson, Miss.	23.00	24.00	21.00	32.50
Kansas City	.....	7.75	11.75	14.00
Little Rock, Ark.	18.00	21.00	14.00	28.00
Los Angeles, Cal.	65.00	65.00	75.00	75.00
Louisville, Ky.	17.00	17.00	8.00	19.00
Macon, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Memphis, Tenn.	14.00	15.00	11.00	23.50
Meridian, Miss.	23.00	24.00	21.00	35.00
Milwaukee	12.00	12.00	10.50	10.00
Minneapolis	14.00	14.00	14.00	.....
Mobile	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Nashville, Tenn.	20.00	21.00	12.00	26.00
Natchez, Miss.	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
New York*	28.70	28.70	19.70	25.00
New Orleans	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Omaha	7.75	.....	14.00	14.00
Peoria, Ill.	10.50	10.50	6.00	10.00
Philadelphia*	26.70	26.70	17.70	23.00
Pine Bluff, Ark.	18.00	21.00	14.00	28.00
Pittsburgh, Pa.*	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Portland, Me.	30.70	30.70	21.70	27.00
Portland, Ore.	70.00	70.00	75.00	70.00
Richmond, Va.	26.50	25.70	17.50	22.00
Rochester*	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Schenectady*	28.20	28.20	19.20	24.50
Scranton, Pa.*	26.70	26.70	17.70	23.00
San Francisco	65.00	65.00	75.00	75.00
Seattle, Wash.	70.00	70.00	75.00	70.00
Shreveport, La.	24.00	29.50	24.00	38.00
St. Louis	9.00	9.00	.....	14.00
Syracuse*	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Terre Haute, Ind.	15.00	15.00	6.00	16.00
Texarkana, Ark.	20.00	25.50	20.00	34.00
Toledo, Ohio*	19.50	19.50	10.50	18.00
Troy, N. Y.*	28.20	28.20	19.20	24.50
Utica, N. Y.*	26.70	26.70	17.70	23.00
Vicksburg, Miss.	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Washington, D. C.	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Wheeling, W. Va.	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50

Rates from Kansas City and Omaha apply when inbound tonnage is surrendered at these points.

Lake and rail points marked with * take a rate two cents less than above quoted rates during lake and rail season.

Have You Thought About the Granulating Milling System?

If SEVEN of the Largest and MOST PROGRESSIVE MILLING CONCERNS in the WORLD have bought, installed and paid for nearly FOUR HUNDRED of these GRANULATING MACHINES in less than FOUR YEARS, what does it signify?

One Leading Mill that has had a number of Machines in use (including several No. 8 Bran Finishers and large size Middlings Finishers, as well as No. 4 Special Middlings Mills) about a year ago, reflowed their mill, using Granulating Machines (about Twenty in all) after EACH and EVERY Smooth Roll reduction —thus increasing their capacity over 20% with the same rolls, bolters and same power; also improving the granulation and quality of the flour.

What does this MEAN to You—MILL OWNER?

What does it MEAN to YOU—HEAD MILLER, if you are the means of bringing this about and at the same time wonderfully improve the flour? Does it not mean much more than Profit—Gain—to you?

And whom can the MILL OWNER (if he is not a practical miller) look to for these important improvements if they are not asked for or suggested by the HEAD MILLER?

Thanks for an answer to this.

Thos. McFeely Co.

232-4 Bourse Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa

E. A. Pynch Co., Minneapolis, Minn., N. W. Agents.

Wheat on the Farms
Roads are Impassable
Flour Orders Delayed

Plant of Concordia Milling Co., Concordia, Kans., Built by

There are many mills which need more wheat storage to carry over the periods when wheat supplies dry up because there is no chance for farmers to deliver wheat. Same condition applies to car shortages.

Concrete re-inforced storage tanks will solve this problem for you.

WHY NOT WRITE TO

Otto J. Lehrack Const. Co.

4024 Prospect Ave.,

Kansas City, Mo.

The Supreme Court Decision

construing the Pure Food Law, says that flour and other food need not be proven to have actually injured health to bring it under the ban of the law, but that it must be proven to at least have the possibility of injuring before it can be condemned.

The use of the mechanically operated Electrical Process avoids the possibility of injuring the strength and quality of the flour, or the health of any consumer, or of otherwise violating the Pure Food Law.

ALSOP PROCESS COMPANY

ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

Illinois

Chicago, Ill., April 3, 1914.

The Chicago flour market continues quiet. While large jobbers state there is a tone of improvement and that their bakery sales have been more liberal the past week, and shipping directions are coming in a trifle more freely, local mills and the smaller dealers and brokers claim that trade is not at all satisfactory. Summing up the present Chicago market from every angle, the flour trade generally would bear witness to the fact that the market is dull with no eventful happenings during the week.

Good strong first clears continue in excellent demand and offerings on this grade are becoming narrower from day to day, especially is this true for May and June shipment. While a good many of the Northwestern mills are offering for immediate, prompt, or tmount of clear during the summer impossible to find mills that are willing to book for 60 and 90-day delivery. The Chicago market demands a large amoutn of clear during the summer months, and dealers aim to have a sufficient quantity on hand to meet these demands, but are meeting with great difficulty in sufficiently stocking up to meet conditions, as they are confident they will find them for a period of about three months from May 1 on.

Southwestern cut straight and 95 per cent flours from the mills of Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma, are being freely offered at the same basis as a week ago, but sales are only moderate.

Mill feed still retains its remarkable strength and is what might be called the one feature of the market at the moment.

The past week has shown no improvement in the demand for rye flour and prices are unchanged; in fact the market is so "deluged" with this commodity that buyers are able to make purchases at almost their own figures.

Buckwheat flour is selling generally at basis of $2.75 per hundred in 125-lb. grain sacks delivered, either for prompt or next season delivery, with demand slow.

Chicago Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Special brands (basis wood), $5.50 per bbl.; standard patents (basis jute), $4.10@4.30; straight, $3.80@4; first clears, $3.30@3.60; second clears, $2.60@2.80.

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $4@4.20; straight, $3.80@4; fancy clears, $3.30@3.60; standard clears, $3.05@3.30.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $4.10@4.20; straight, $3.90@4; fancy clears, $3.30@3.50;; low grade, $3.15@3.35; Michigan, 10c higher; patent, $4.20@4.35; straight, $4.05@4.15.

Mill Feed (100-lb. sacks)—Spring wheat bran, $27; standard middlings, $26; red dog, $28.

Rye Flour (in jute)—White, $2.80@3; dark, $2.30@2.60.

Coast Flour—Patent, $5.55@4.70; straight, $4.30@4.50.

White corn meal is quoted at $1.60@1.65 in 100-lb. cotton sacks in car lots delivered, and yellow corn meal, $1.55.

Chicago Notes.

C. B. Spaulding, general manager of The New Century Company, spent the week visiting eastern markets.

The Corn Products Refining Co. are contemplating the erection of a corn elevator in connection with their plant at Pekin, Ill.

The Nading Mill and Grain Co., Greensburg, Ind., suffered a $3,500 loss by fire on March 5, which loss was partially covered by $2,000 insurance.

J. A. Fairchild has gone to Mount Olive, Ill., to take charge of a mill there of 450 bbls. capacity. Mr. Fairchild formerly resided at Ewing, Ill.

Charles Lantz, representative of the Sparks Milling Co., Alton, Ill., at Chicago, is just able to be around again after a severe attack of pneumonia.

The Illinois Macaroni Co. was recently incorporated at Chicago with a capital stock of $60,000, F. F. Ladd, E. A. Rutledge and F. T. Morris being the incorporators.

A $25,000 bakery is being built on Montrose and Kimball avenues, by the new firm of Erny & Gleighner. Mr. Erny was formerly a flour salesman for the Star & Crescent Milling Co.

Among recent Chicago visitors were Franklin Edwards of the Eagle Roller Mill Co., New Ulm, Minn., and William Fulton, Western manager of Shane Bros. & Wilson Co., Minneapolis.

C. E. Putman, manager, and L. Lee Lanuhoff, both connected with the Detroit branch of George C. Christian & Co., Minneapolis millers, were in Chicago on April 3, calling on some of the connections of the large Minneapolis mills.

Effective on April 1, the new stage rate of the Chicago Great Western Railroad on grain products is c per ton per day after the expiration of the free time. An additional charge of 15c per ton will be made for unloading from cars, handling, etc.

The Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railroad freight terminal at Chicago—the largest in the world—was opened on April 26. This terminal is located at Clinton, Canal and Twelfth streets, and will hold 40 cars at a time and covers an area of 35 acres.

Edwin Stanard, of the Stanard-Tilton Milling Co., St. Louis, discovered at Butternut Lake, Wis., last summer, that some echoes are not echoes, although they may sound like one. Mr. Stanard took a friend down to one end of the lake to let him hear what is really a perfect echo. When they reached the shore of the lake, Mr. Standard called: "Hello! hello! hello!" The echo apparently came back clear and distinct: "Hello! hello! hello!" Then the friend called: "Hello! hello! hello!" But he was surprised when the echo yelled back: "Shut up! You'll scare all the fish out of the neighborhood." It was Herman Steinwender fishing on the opposite shore of the lake. The echo was at the other end of the lake. For the balance of the stay Mr. Stanard was known as "Echo Stanard."

Fred Reuter has sold his interest in the Canton, Minn., mill to his brother, Walter Reuter.

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Feeding Cereals.

Alfalfa Department

Kansas City, Mo., April 6, 1914.

Alfalfa products were irregular during the past week, meal trade showing continued improvement, while grain mixed and molasses mixed feeds were in somewhat less urgent demand. Meal prices had a strong undertone throughout the week, while prices of mixed feeds were fairly strong. Volume of business in meal showed a material increase over a week ago.

Meal purchases are still for current consumption only, but stocks in warehouses of mixers have been depleted to such an extent that new supplies must be taken on more frequently than in the past 60 days. Most sales are confined from one to three cars.

Shipping instructions were quite liberal during the past week. Directions on old contracts were received in better shape than for some time, indicating a shortage of meal in supplies being held by mixers. This is especially true of the immediate Southwestern and Central states. Eastern mixers are out of line at present, and are not inquiring to any extent. Their holdings of meal will run them for a while, especially with the present slow demand for grain mixed feeds.

Colorado alfalfa meal mills are running on short time, and the output of meal is very light. Most mills running now are shipping most of their output on old contracts at prices above ruling quotations. Many do not care to grind meal and sell at ruling prices, for the cost of hay is out of line with prices secured for meal. Reports indicate that that few mills in Colorado will resume operations until prices of meal advance sharply or unless hay prices decline to a material extent, which is not probable when the short supply of No. 1 hay is taken into consideration.

The somewhat dull trade in mixed feeds was ascribed by local mixers to better pasture conditions. Pasturage promises to be abundant, if not the best in years. High prices of feed will result in a larger proportion of live stock being sent to pastures than usual. Another feature of the pasture situation is that grass will be available much earlier than usual, and feed dealers are going slow in buying as they anticipate a falling off in consumption as spring advances.

Grain mixed feeds sold at unchanged prices throughout the week. Molasses mixed feed was quoted at $19.50 to $21.50. Most sales were made at $20 during the past week. Grain mixed feed is quoted up to $27 for the molasses mixture, while alfalfa grain dry mixed feed is worth up to $30 in 100-lb. sacks, f. o. b. mill Kansas City.

Southeastern business of mills, especially to Georgia and other cotton states, has been gaining in volume steadily. Eastern trade has been decidedly light, dairymen of Pennsylvania, New York and New England states are not taking alfalfa feeds. Immediate Southwestern states continue to be the best outlet for output of local mixers.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Range of prices of sales on the Kansas City market during the past week was as follows:

Alfalfa Meal—Choice, nominally $21@21.50; No. 1, $18.50@19.50; No. 2, $17@18.

Alfalfa Molasses Feed—No. 1, $20.50@$21.50; No. 2, $20.50; standard, $19.50.

Alfalfa Grain Molasses Feeds—$26.50@27; alfalfa grain, dry mixed, $28@30.

Alfalfa Hay—Fancy $17@17.50; choice, $16@16.50; No. 1, $15@15.50; No. 2, $12@13; No. 3, $9.50@11.50; standard, $13.50@14.50.

ALFALFA LEAVES.

Interstate tariffs of the Kansas City Missouri Navigation Co., operating a boat line between Kansas City, Mo., and Kansas City, Kan., and East St. Louis, Ill., provide for a rate of 6.4c per 100 lbs. on both alfalfa meal and alfalfa mixed feeds. Alfalfa hay can move down the river at 10c per 100 lbs. The new rates of the boat line are 80 per cent of the rail rates and provide for the absorption of switching charges in Kansas City not to exceed $9 per car. The minimum weight on shipments to get the carload rate is 30,000 lbs.

Several Kansas City mixers have signified their intention of using the boat line as soon as they can arrange details. Bryan Haywood, of the Haywood Alfalfa Warehouse Co., Kansas City, says that he has used the boat line on shipments of meal consigned to East St. Louis, Ill., where most of the alfalfa feed manufacturers are located. "I have found the boat line satisfactory," said Mr. Haywood, "and I plan to continue sending meal down the river. The saving in rates is large and the care used in handling the sacks of meal by the boat line makes the meal delivered in St. Louis as good as if shipped by rail. I expect to ship considerable meal down the river this season."

Chicago, April 4, 1914.

There was quite a perceptible decrease in the demand for alfalfa products during the week, causing further dullness in the market and unchanged values. No more satisfactory conditions are hoped for. The grazing season is near at hand, which fact coupled with the well-known one that Chicago at best is a very poor feed market, precludes any possibility of any awakening of interest or revival of trade along alfalfa lines. The best grade of hay (pea green) is offered at $20 per ton in carlots delivered. Other grades quality governing quotation, can be purchased at from $3 to $5 per ton less. Alfalfa feed, composed of alfalfa meal, molasses, corn and oats, is priced at $24 per ton in 100-lb. sacks in carload quantities delivered, and alfalfa feed containing alfalfa meal and molasses, at $21 per ton.

Little Rock, Ark., April 4, 1914.

There has been very little change in the business in alfalfa products this week, and the buyers in general are holding off in this line just as they are in all other lines of feed and grain.

Most of the large dealers are making mixed feeds of their own, and this helps the alfalfa meal business a great deal. It generally increases the business on the raw material, but cuts down the business on the many advertised brands of mixed feed that are being sold in this territory.

It is very probable that a settled condition in conditions in Mexico will have some effect upon this kind of business in Arkansas and Texas.

Last fall and late summer a great many of the hay dealers in this section were very bullish on this commodity, and as a result the stocks are, as a general rule, very large. This has a tendency to cause a wide range in prices which demoralizes business to a certain extent.

Prices are as follows, f. o. b. Little Rock rate points: Choice alfalfa hay, $21@21.50 per ton; alfalfa feed, $30@31 per ton; alfalfa meal, $22@22.50 per ton.

New Orleans, La., April 4, 1914.

Prices on alfalfa and its products were down $1 per ton on the average and the demand was poor. This was caused by the introduction of lespedeza and native substitutes for alfalfa on the feed market at $12@14 per ton f. o. b. New Orleans and by the general dullness of things. Choice hay was offered at $19.50 per ton, and, as there were embargoes on all lines where merchants would receive it, the sales were few. There was a scarcity of choice meal offered. Some choice delivered graded No. 2, and this brought $19 a ton. Most of the meal in stock here is off color, it is said, and this has brought about a stagnation until it can be made into mixed feeds or otherwise disposed of. Much of it is going in chicken feeds, the demand for which is rather brisk. Mixed feeds were selling fairly well, though not as they should be at this time. Pastures are in a fair condition, but movements are slow because of the inability of stockmen to get the U. S. Animal Bureau to pull down the bars on imported cattle from Central and South America. Prices on mixed feed were $26 for molasses mixed feeds and $27 for dry or grain mixed feeds. The sales were to the Southeast and Cuba.

Nashville, Tenn., April 6, 1914.

Dealers report light stocks and a very quiet demand for alfalfa hay and products. This is a dull season with them and receipts are very light. An increased demand is not looked for for months, and very little interest is taken in the market. Quotations f. o. b. Nashville are as follows: Colorado and Oklahoma alfalfa hay, $21@23; No. 2 and Tennessee alfalfa, $18@19; dry and molasses stock feed, $31@33; alfalfa meal, $30@31.

Burroughs & Locke Co. is a new flour and feed corporation in Jacksonville, Fla. Capital stock is $25,000.

The North Yakima Milling Co., North Yakima, Wash., which sustained a loss of $100,000, only partly covered by insurance, when its mill burned to the ground, will build a modern mill on the same site as the old plant. Work will be started soon.

The Laurel Milling & Mfg. Co., Hyattsville, Md., which was recently incorporated with a capital stock of $100,000, is now formulating plans for the erection of a 500-bbl. mill. The building will be of concrete and will also grind 300 bus. of meal and 100 tons of feed. C. E. King is president and manager.

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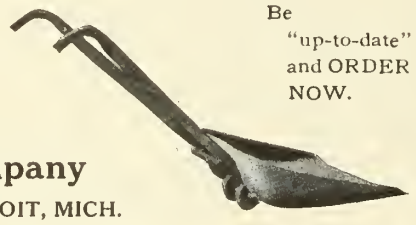

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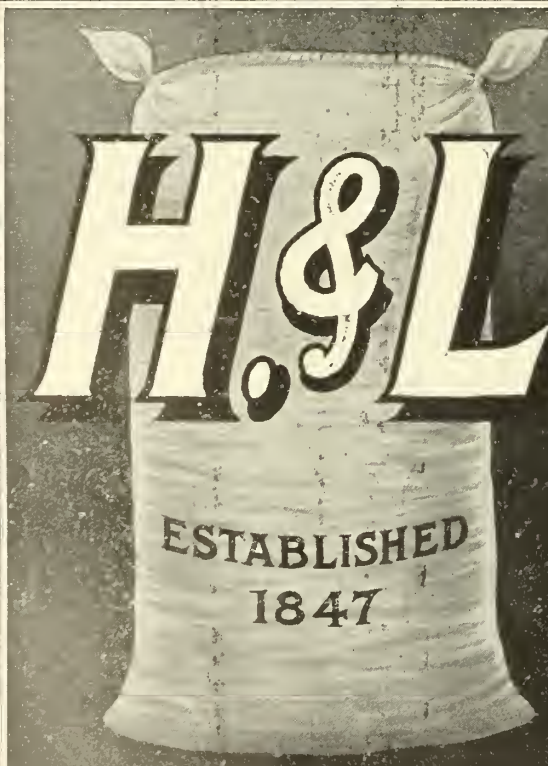

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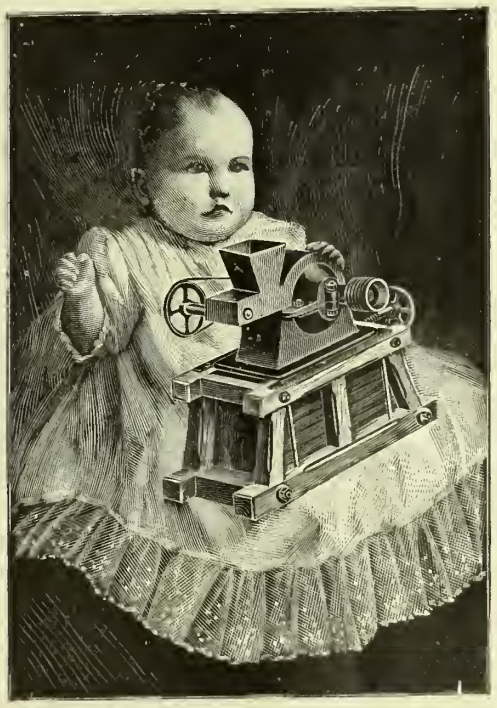

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FOR SALE—A 70-barrel flour mill in good grain section and good town. Time given on part purchase price if desired. Address Milling and Grain News, Box 218, St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE—For the very best reasons, a going mill of 350 barrels' capacity; full sifter, 12 stands of rolls, modern throughout, located in city of 100,000, surrounded by good country and reached by 14 railroads. Full information furnished reliable and legitimate inquirers. Address Executor, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

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WANTED—A competent manager for a flour milling, grain and coal business established with $50,000 investment. Applicant must invest $20,000 in the business and be able to hold down job. Address Milling and Grain News, Box 219, St. Louis, Mo.

STENOGRAPHER WANTED—A young man experienced in flour mill office and good stenographer can find good business opening if he will send references and experience to Box 225, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Competent miller and manager to operate Midget Marvel Mill, 25-barrel capacity, to be increased to 50 barrels. In one of the best hard wheat counties in the state. Right party will have opportunity to take stock. This requires prompt action. Write direct to Coldwater Milling Co., Coldwater, Kan.

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WANTED—By a miller of experience and ability, position as miller. Manager of a 100-barrel mill, either with a contingent interest, or would take stock on easy terms. If it is the "man" you lack to succeed, you would do well to let me present my claims. Address Milling and Grain News, Box 223, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Position as head miller in mill of 100 barrels and up. Have had charge of mills from 150 to 2,000 barrels. Can furnish very best of references. Can keep mill in good repair, have my own tools. Married. Can come at once. Wish a situation where there are good schools. Address Milling and Grain News, Box 203, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Position as head miller in mill of 75 to 300 barrels. Twenty-eight years' practical experience. Both spring and winter wheat. Best of references. Can come at once. Fair salary, a steady job wanted. Address G. C. Moore, Ravenna, Neb.

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WANTED—A two high 9x24" roller mill. Give condition, full diameter of rolls, corrugation, drive, make and price. Address G., Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Two good wheat scourers, one B. & L. flour packer, five reels, one Draver dust collector, one Beeman flour bleacher, several pulleys, various sizes, one 56"x15", 4¾" bore. Galena Mill and Elev. Co., Galena, Kan.

FOR RENT—Or will trade for land, a 100-bbl. mill and 20,000-bus. grain elevator. Will rent our mill and elevator to responsible parties. Mill is modern throughout, Plansifter just installed, electric lighted with own plant, also connected with city light and city water. Good town of 1,600, on railroad junction. Handle 200,000 bushels grain, in addition to the milling business. Have crude oil engine for power. Oil storage for two cars of oil. Would trade for good land. Address Box 226, Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

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WANTED—Bran, shorts and corn, in carloads; millet, cane and sunflower seed, in lots. Send sample and price. Also have for sale several cars of country-run red wheat. Breed Milling Co., Garden City, Mo.

The Paducah Milling Co., Paducah, Ky., was the lowest bidder on contract to furnish the Kentucky penitentiary with flour for the ensuing year.

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PEARL CORN MEAL

GRANULATED CORN MEAL (White or Yellow)
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HOMINY FEED
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Milling and Grain News

Entered as Second Class Matter, Feb. 27, 1914, at St. Louis Post Office under Act of Mch. 3, 1879
St. Louis Office: 716 Merchants-Laclede Bld.

Volume Twenty-three. TUESDAY, APRIL 14, 1914. Number Twenty

Fourteenth Annual Meeting of Millers' National Federation

Mark N. Mennel, of Toledo, O., succeeded A. J. Hunt, of Arkansas City, Kan., as president of the Millers' National Federation at the twelfth annual meeting of the directors and delegates of the federation, held at Chicago last Friday. About half of the directors were present and a fair representation of delegates from different affiliated organizations. President Mennel was installed by an enthusiastic meeting and the machinery of the federation for another year was placed in good condition for active and effective work. Aside from the routine business of the annual meeting, there were two interesting and instructive addresses by Frank F. Reed, official counsel of the federation, and Luther M. Walter, counsel of the Industrial Traffic League.

Officers were elected as follows by the new board of directors: First vice-president, R. R. Clark, St. Joseph, Mo.; second vice-president, George H. Lewis, Lawrenceburg, Ind.; secretary, A. P. Husband, Chicago; treasurer, Walter Stern, Milwaukee; export agent, F. H. Price, New York; official counsel, F. F. Reed and Edward S. Rogers, Chicago.

New directors were selected by the meeting of delegates as follows: Henry Lassen, Wichita, Kan.; R. R. Clark, St. Joseph, Mo.; C. M. Hardenbergh, Kansas City, Mo.; C. L. Roos, Wellington, Kan.; George C. Christian, Minneapolis, Minn.; W. L. Phelps, Chicago, Ill.

Directors who were re-elected for another term were: Chauncy Abbott, Schuyler, Neb.; Charles T. Ballard, Louisville, Ky.; S. C. Eckenbeck, Appleton, Minn.; J. L. Grigg, Sparta, Ill.; H. L. Helm, Minneapolis, Minn.; Joseph Le Compte, Lexington, Ky.; George H. Lewis, Lawrenceburg, Ind.; A. Mennel, Toledo, O.; Asher Miner, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; George H. Sohlberg, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Walter Stern, Milwaukee, Wis.; C. A. Wernli, Le Mars, Ia.

The following directors and officers attended the meeting:

Chauncey Abbott, Schuyler, Neb.; Henry M. Allen, Troy, O.; S. C. Eckenbeck, Appleton, Minn.; A. D. Goodman, Duluth, Minn.; J. L. Grigg, Sparta, Ill.; L. R. Hurd, Wichita, Kan.; Joseph Le Compte, Lexington, Ky.; George H. Lewis, Lawrenceburg, Ind.; B. W. Marr, Columbus, O.; L. S. Mohr, Kansas City, Mo.; John B. Nicholson, Topeka, Kan.; Fred N. Rowe, Grand Rapids, Mich.; George G. Sohlberg, Oklahoma City, Okla.; E. D. Tilton, St. Louis, Mo.; A. J. Hunt, Arkansas City, Kan.; A. P. Husband, Chicago; F. H. Price, New York; F. F. Reed, Chicago.

Delegates and members not included above were: F. H. Tanner and Leo F. Graybill, of Ohio; Samuel Plant, E. C. Andrews and W. B. Burns, St. Louis; C. M. Hardenberg and R. E. Sterling, Kansas City; R. R. Clark, St. Joseph; W. R. Webb, Wabasha, Minn.; Fred C. Atkinson, Minneapolis; A. J. Meek, Sparta, Ill.; H. E. Hooker, Lansing, Mich.; T. S. Blish and C. B. Riley, Indiana; G. A. Breaux, Louisville; J. B. McLemore, Nashville, Tenn.; W. H. Marshall, Joplin, Mo.; C. L. Roos, Wellington, Kan.; E. S. Rea, Coffeyville, Kan.; R. R. Clark, St. Joseph, Mo.; Edgar Evans, Indianapolis, Ind.; B. M. Renick, Paris, Ky.; C. B. Jenkins, Noblesville, Ind.; Charles F. Rock, P. H. Litchfield, C. M. Yager, John E. Bacon, Frank C. Fedou, F. B. Rice, Charles McDonald, P. P. Croackin, W. L. Phelps and F. F. Reed, Chicago; W. R. Anderson, Milwaukee.

Committees that acted during the meeting were appointed by President Hunt as follows:

Auditing—E. S. Rea, Coffeyville, Kan.; E. C. Andrews, St. Louis, Mo.; Chauncy Abbott, Schuyler, Neb.

Nominations—L. R. Hurd, Wichita, Kan.; B. M. Renick, Paris, Ky.; A. D. Goodman, Minneapolis, Minn.; T. S. Blish, Seymour, Ind.; Samuel Plant, St. Louis.

Feed Tax Paid by Dealers.

Frank F. Reed, official counsel, made a very able address on the question of who should pay the fees for special tax tags incurred in complying with different state laws. Mr. Reed said the questions involved were "Who should pay the tax?" and "When should it be paid?" In the case of a license fee the manufacturer was liable and it should be paid to the state official, with such registration of analysis as might be required. But in the case of special tax tags the manufacturer was not liable for payments if the goods remained in unbroken original packages in the interstate shipment and the payments of inspection taxes must be made by the person in whose hands the property is when first sold after entering the state. He said that the states could not enforce any revenue law under the guise of an inspection law, and quoted from court decisions. The states had the right, under the police power, to regulate the manufacture and sale of feeds and could inspect feeds and require certain standards to be maintained.

Don't Worry About "Spotting" Charges.

Luther M. Walter of Chicago, counsel of the Industrial League, made a special trip from Washington to address the meeting on the question of industrial side tracks and "spotting" of cars. He had been engaged in the case being heard by the Interstate Commerce Commission regarding the 5 per cent advance in official classification territory. He said the issue of an extra charge for "spotting" cars and similar switching service had nothing to do with the industrial railways case. He reviewed that case, saying that shippers generally would rather pay an increased freight charge than be assessed for extra charges for switching and spotting. The building of a side track, paid for by the shipper, was an accommodation to the carrier. He said the commission would have to reverse all previous cases and decisions and if any carrier files a tariff including such a charge, it would be suspended by the commission. He judged that it would be many years before such a radical departure would be made in railroad tariffs.

No Endorsement of Federal Inspection.

The report made by George H. Lewis, chairman of the Committee on Crop Improvements and Grain Markets, included a recommendation regarding the endorsement of federal supervision of grain inspection and federal standardization of wheat and other grain similar to the rules adopted for corn. Mr. Lewis stated he included this in his report to bring the subject up for discussion. It proved to be a lively topic. The resolution was finally withdrawn and the subject of federal supervision of inspection and standardization was referred to a special committee to meet with a similar committee of the Grain Dealers' National Association which meets at Chicago on April 21 to consider the McComber and the Lever bills, now being considered by Congress. The consensus of opinion of the millers speaking on this subject appeared to be that government inspection or supervision of inspection was bound to come soon and that millers should confer with grain interests and attempt to secure desirable legislation. Standardization of grades was favored by millers present. There was no formal endorsement voted for either federal inspection or standardization that the committee appointed might not be hampered by instructions, which anticipated any definite action to be taken by Congress.

Uniform Feed Law Not Approved.

The special legislative Committee on the Uniform Feeding Stuffs Law made a written report by Chairman W. G. Crocker of Minneapolis, which asked that the directors officially endorse the proposed uniform feeding stuffs law, which was drafted by a conference of several feed associations and the federation. G. A. Breaux of Louisville objected to this approval of the proposed law, stating that it was inadequate and really placed a premium on adulteration of feeds. He was supported by other mills and after an explanation of how the law was formulated and that there was no certainty of its passage or that any legislation on the subject was imminent, the report of the committee was referred back for further consideration and another report to the mass convention.

Report on Mutual Insurance Companies.

A report which attracted marked attention and favorable consideration was made by W. L. Harvey, chairman of the Committee on Millers' Mutual Fire Insurance. Mr. Harvey, in the report, gave details regarding the form of organization of each millers' mutual fire insurance company and made the following explanation of the purport of the report and the recommendations included, as follows. The recommendations were adopted with the request that all the companies comply with the suggestions of the federation committee:

The conversion of the Indiana millers from mutual to stock form was not without its lesson and incidental benefit to the industry. It aroused the active interest of policy holders in this and in other mill mutual companies to the point of inviting fuller publicity regarding the conduct and affairs of the remaining mill mutual companies. It is but fair to the latter to say that the inquiry so aroused was fairly met by the management of these companies.

It will be remembered that about three years ago a special committee of the federation met with a similar committee of associated mill mutuals, and at the time made certain recommendations and requests. The principal recommendation was that the board of directors should consist of representative millers, and the directors should be kept fully informed of the financial affairs of their respective companies, the accounts of each company to be audited by a reputable firm of chartered accountants who would report direct to the board and not to the managing officer of the company, and a copy of such certified financial report be filed with the chairman of the insurance committee each year. Suggestion was also made that each board look into the state laws which related to the conversion of mutual to stock companies, and take such steps as were necessary to safeguard the interests of the mutual policy holders.

It will be noted that in every case the majority of the directors are millers. Aside from the secretary, most of the boards consist entirely of millers. The millers selected are representative men in their various sections.

At least six of the nine companies have their accounnts regularly audited by reputable chartered accountants reporting direct to the board. The three remaining companies may also have their accounts similarly audited, but on this point the committe is not informed.

Five of the companies have adopted by-laws which would appear to fully safeguard the interests of the mutual policy holders and insure the continued mutuality of these companies.

The by-laws of the Texas Millers' Company are no doubt so intended and probably would be effective in this regard. It is respectively suggested, however, that the interests of the mutual policy holders might be still better safeguarded if an amendment along the lines of those adopted by the majority of the mill mutual companies, was submitted for their present one.

With reference to the three remaining companies which have not as yet adopted by-laws insuring their continuance as mutual companies, it is suggested that state laws may be repealed, altered or amended. The fact that the present statutes of their state appear to make the conversion of the company impossible or unlikely, is no guarantee that subsequent legislation will not make such conversion easily possible. Since they have been built up on the mutual principle and are now committed to it, there would seem to be no good reason why these companies should not also amend their by-laws as the majority of the mill mutual companies have already done and declare that "This company shall not attempt to avail itself of the provisions of any law or statute now in force or that may hereafter be enacted, authorizing or permitting it to organize as a general stock company, or to discontinue writing policies on the mutual plan," except on similar notice and in similar manner to that now provided in the case of the companies which have so declared themselves.

We do not believe there is any reason why they will not do this, for we believe the existing mill mutual insurance companies are all honestly and ably managed in the interests of their policy holders, and are all as anxious to avoid the appearance of evil as they are the evil itself.

(Continued on Page 9.)

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SPECIAL ARTICLES—We invite contributions of short articles of interest and value regarding the milling and grain business, and will pay liberally for them, if available. Unused manuscript returned promptly.

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Panama Canal a Vital Rate-Making Factor.

When New York City and Atlantic seaports are in direct, although distant, communication with San Francisco and Pacific ports; when the all-water route via the Panama canal will influence and perhaps control all trans-continental freight rates; when all-water routes are open and operated between Pittsburg and St. Paul and Omaha to New Orleans, then will be a time to "watch out" or freight rates will put many mills on a spur track with a whistling post and nothing going through but fast freights and the "limited."

It is no idle conjecture that within five years barge loads of flour will move from Kansas City and St. Louis to New Orleans and thence by seagoing vessels into all available channels of distribution.

River navigation is an undeveloped factor that has been slighted by millers, but the Panama canal will bring on changes that will doubtless result in the development of river navigation. Already Chicago has planned to put boats on the drainage canal and Chicago river, thence into the Mississippi river and on to the gulf. It is not at all unlikely that river navigation will be developed to such a degree of efficiency that within the next decade the Central West mills will be able to reach New York, Philadelphia, Boston and other large flour-consuming and distributing centers at a much cheaper rate by the water route than by rail. The boat line from Kansas City to St. Louis on the Missouri river and from St. Paul to New Orleans on the Mississippi river is not a fancy of the imagination. It is referred to by railroad officials, and with the government spending large sums in improving and deepening the channels of the Missouri and Mississippi rivers, assistance in forming a direct route to St. Louis and New Orleans will be forthcoming in many ways. It is figured that flour can be transported at a lower charge on the river to New Orleans and then by coastwise steamers to our Atlantic ports than by the rail route. Whether or not the total of these river and ocean charges will be sufficiently less than the present rail rates to attract a large business will depend largely on the degree of efficiency maintained by the river boat lines.

The prospect of the Panama canal is going to revolutionize freight tariffs of the entire country. It is certain that the grain-producing states of the Mississippi valley will witness changes in railroad rates which will be revolutionary. It is evident that the general trend will be to increase the importance of the movement north and south and lessen the aggregate of freight moving east and west. The nearest ports of call to load vessels for canal passage will be the gulf ports. The railroads operating to the south will claim this business by making rates, in connection with delivery to either Western or Eastern markets, which the all-rail carriers will have to meet to get the business.

Indicative of one of the coming changes in flour distribution is the recent correspondence from the representative of Milling and Grain News at New Orleans that flour from Canada was becoming a factor in that market. It is a long haul from Canadian milling centers to New Orleans, but flour travels any distance as the selling enterprise of millers and the necessity for breadstuffs may direct. Millers of the Middle West, who are counting on reaching the west coast of South America to better advantage when the canal is opened, will likely find both Canadian and California mills ahead of them. With the free entry of Canadian wheat to the United States, flour milling in California and the Pacific Coast will receive an impetus which will make the Western mills more important factors in business for both Europe and the Eastern states. It is not more improbable that California-made flour will establish steadily increasing trade in the Southeast than that Canadian flour be found in New Orleans. The Pacific Coast millers have been somewhat isolated from the other millers of the United States by distance, but with increased facilities of reaching the Eastern states by way of Panama they will be factors for future competition to be considered as well as the impending changes and relationship of freight rates toward the South and to the East.

Direct Sales to Consumers Not a Profitable Method.

The following extract was made from a letter received during the past week from a mill in one of the Middle West states:

"The small mills in this part of the state are now selling flour and feed direct to the consumers and are meeting with great success. The sooner all small mills fall in line and do likewise, the better for them."

Like many theories which seem very feasible and appear successful at the outset, the elimination of the middleman has not been a permanent success from the experience of the majority of mills which have tried to sell direct to the consumers.

There are different angles by which this subject may be approached and considered. The small miller, or the large one either, must make a choice between trying to reach the ultimate consumer direct or through the dealers. He cannot do both. In an isolated community in the rural districts it is possible to profitably sell the limited output of a small mill to the neighboring farmers. But multiplying the number of communities and customers to a slight degree will increase the distribution beyond the probability of successfully competing with other larger mills selling to the dealer in car lots.

The difference in freight rates between carload shipments and less than carloads places the "direct consumer" mill at a disadvantage right at the start. A loyal dealer for the mill making quality flour can usually be developed by good service and fair treatment. How can a "mail order" business in flour compete when shipments must be made direct from the mill to the home? The parcel post has been used in Western states to carry flour to consumers on R. F. D. routes not reached by the express companies, but the business was very limited and not competitive.

Perhaps our subscriber has developed a new method of handling this business so that the disadvantages are limited. We hope, for the benefit of other millers, that we may be favored with further details. For instance, how is the mill to secure the order when Mrs. Brown discovers she is nearly out of flour just before the batch of bread must be mixed? If a postal order or some other form of remittance is not readily secured, will Mr. Miller send the flour C. O. D. or wait the pleasure of his customer to pay? Will the small mill be able to maintain a traffic department to trace the lost shipments, check all the small details of freight rates of L. c. l. shipments and also present and persistently urge the payment of claims for loss and damage in transit?

Perhaps the higher price which is secured will offset all these apparent disadvantages. There is an old adage that "the proof of the pudding is the eating thereof," which many millers have applied to the theory that direct sales are more profitable than handling a mill's output through dealers. The general experience has been unsatisfactory. Aside from the radical change and the real competition which every merchant in the vicinity will direct against the "direct sales flour" and its manufacturer, the details of handling so many small accounts appear as another strong argument against the plan.

A Justification of the Carrying Charge That Bears Weight.

A true definition of the carrying charge would eliminate any possibility of argument against millers imposing a charge of 5 cents per bbl. per month on flour, on contracts that have run more than their specified limit. Some millers have found the carrying charge a necessity, and have been strong-minded enough to make all of their buyers, large or small, pay 5 cents for every 30 days they extend their contracts beyond the specified time of delivery. The president of the largest milling company in the Southwest says that his company is today collecting an addition of 60c per bbl. on flour that was supposed to have been delivered 12 months ago. And these large flour buyers continue to make purchases of this mill, for they have realized the justification of the carrying charge.

A pamphlet entitled "The Carrying Charge, Its Justification," has been distributed by the Southwestern Missouri Millers' Club. Some of the members of this organization have adopted a carrying charge of 5 cents per bbl. per month.

Carrying Charge.

The folder says, in part:

"The question is often asked what the carrying charge of 5 cents per barrel per month, or fraction thereof, represents to the millers, and why there is any necessity for collecting it.

"When a mill is requested to extend the life of a contract there is but one or two courses that it can elect:

"First. The mill can grind the flour and store it, the regular storing charge made by public warehouses being 2 4-5 cents per barrel per month or fraction thereof. The interest, figuring that a barrel of flour is worth $5, at 6 per cent per annum, would be per barrel. The interest and insurance on the same would be seven-eighths of a cent per barrel per month, making the total slightly over 6 cents per barrel.

"Second. The mill can hold the wheat, in which event the storage, as charged by public elevators, will be three-fourths of a cent per bushel per month or fraction thereof, or 3½ cents per barrel. The interest and insurance would be the same, making the total 6⅞ cents per barrel.

"These figures do not take into consideration the shrinkage, waste or the other invisible losses, such as damage to sacks, etc., all of which must be taken care of in the year's business. Even though these things, considerable in themselves, are eliminated, it is apparent that the charge of 5 cents per barrel per month is too low and does not compensate the mill for the trouble and expense to which it is put in its efforts to accommodate its customer.

"It is only right, therefore, for the buyer who, for his own convenience,

wishes his contract extended to at least compensate the miller for this extra expense."

Is there any way of getting around or side-stepping this justification? The buyer should see the reasonableness of the carrying charge at once.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF MILLERS' NATIONAL FEDERATION.

(Continued from Page 7.)

We believe these mutual fire insurance companies are among the most beneficial institutions now connected with the industry. Taken generally, they furnish millers with the soundest insurance, the best inspections, and the lowest rates possible to get.

The feeling of jealousy and distrust of each other, which was sometimes complained of in former years, has now practically disappeared. Through the Millers' Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau, of which they are members, they are doing a splendid work in the direction of avoiding fires, preventing losses and reducing insurance cost. They are deserving of the most loyal support of the whole industry.

Ocean Rates on Export Flour.

F. H. Price, export agent, read his annual report regarding conditions in export transportation and laid particular stress on the discriminations against flour by the ocean carriers. He was asked to formulate a resolution, which was passed, asking that a parity of ocean rates on wheat and flour be maintained by steamship lines or that a reasonable differential be allowed. It was recommended that a special committee be appointed to devise ways and means of securing equitable conditions and rates for exporting millers. Reference was also made to the Harter bill, to the Alexander bill providing for jurisdiction over ocean freights and also recommending a better quality and size of bags for export flour.

George Sohlberg recommended the adoption of a resolution favoring the parity of rates on both domestic and export shipments and on both wheat and flour for equal distances. This was referred to the Transportation Committee for a report as the mass convention in May.

Secretary's Review and Financial Report.

The annual report of Secretary Husband was a review of the activities of the federation during the past year, with particular reference to the following subjects: Branding of mill feeds, federal feeding stuffs law, government standardization of grain, carrying charges, net weight amendment to food and drugs act, transportation —collection of claims, strike expense clauses, spotting of cars, etc., protesting low rate on flour for export, differential in ocean rates, legislation, proposed Finland tariff on flour, mass convention, recommendations, meetings attended.

Receipts.

Balance March 31, 1913	$ 1,140.96
Dues during year	12,361.00
Special Finance Committee	2,325.00
Tariff Committee per W. C. Edgar)	100.00
Registration of brands	120.00
Uniform sales contract books	128.95
Voucher not used	361.75
	$16,837.66

Disbursements.

(Vouchers Nos. 950 to 1124, inclusive.)

Salary Account.

Secretary	$ 4,000.00
Official counsel	2,000.00
Stenographer	973.65
	$ 6,973.65

Office Account.

Rent, 12 months to March 31, 1914	$ 584.00
Telegrams	384.50
Telephone	70.57
Towel supply	13.00
Expressage	2.20
Stationery	42.45
Postage	473.75
Registration drawings	58.50
Office expenses president and treasurer	31.70
	$ 1,660.67

Supplies and Printing.

Miscellaneous supplies	$ 69.50
Printing, general	542.14
Printing, special and order	123.55
Addressing and mailing	88.54
	$ 823.73

Incidental and Extraordinary Expenses.

Refurnishing office	$ 274.95
Hotel exp. meetings D. & D. 4-11 and 10-24-13	123.65
Reporting two meetings	114.79
Membership in Nat'l Industrial Traffic League	60.00
Bonding secretary	12.50
Securing information Washington	35.00
	$ 620.89

Traveling Expenses.

Directors	$ 279.69
President	383.63
Secretary	965.16
Export agent	254.00
Committees	226.45
	$ 2,108.93

Return of subscriptions, emergency fund, to 24 directors	$ 1,200.00
Voucher not used	361.75
	$13,749.62
Balance in hands of B. W. Marr, treasurer	3,088.04
	$16,837.66

There is in my hands Voucher No. 1026, in favor of B. F. Stockman for $50, he having declined to accept refund of his subscription to emergency fund; this is not considered in the balance shown above.

Navigation Opens April 15.

Navigation on the Great Lakes will be resumed about April 15, and the first boat to leave Chicago for the East will carry several large shipments of flour. A number of Southwestern mills have taken space on the first boat, while others have had large lots of flour in Chicago for several weeks awaiting the opening of lake transportation. Most of the flour held in Chicago is consigned to foreign countries.

Much flour will be moved on the Great Lakes the first months of the season. The opening navigation will stimulate the freight movement eastward to a degree, according to W. J. Power, assistant freight agents of the Great Northern.

The Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., Minneapolis, has completed plans for the erection of additional concrete storage to the extent of 1,500,000 bus. The elevator will adjoin the Pillsbury A mill, which has a daily output of 15,000 bbls. Work will be started soon, and the new elevator will be ready for use early this coming fall.

The Philadelphia Association of Credit Men, in which flour jobbers and millers' agents are well represented in the membership, has materially aided in checking fraudulent debtors in attempting through bankruptcy proceedings to escape their liabilities. The Credit Men's Association has been active in this phase of their work and has prevented many losses among jobbers of flour.

Will Oppose Advance

Railroads Do Not Get Approval of Millers to Higher Rates to the South.

Southwestern millers and their representatives advised railroad officials at the conference in Oklahoma City on April 4 that the milling interests in Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma would not accede to the changes in flour rates to Louisiana points as proposed by the railroad officials. Railroads plan to file tariffs with the Interstate Commerce Commission, advancing flour and feed rates to Louisiana points from all milling stations in Kansas, Oklahoma and Missouri, from 5c to 12c per 100 lbs. St. Louis rates to Louisiana will be raised 2c in the same tariffs, some sections of Illinois will have rates raised 2c, while other milling points in Illinois will secure reductions of 4c per 100 lbs. on flour, feed and other grain products.

Railroad officials told the Southwestern milling interests that they could not be successful in securing the Interstate Commerce Commission's approval to the rates, unless Southwestern millers, who ship to Louisiana territory, withdrew all objections. The representatives of railroads were given to understand that should the new tariffs be filed they would be objected to strenuously.

It was the consensus of opinion of the millers present that the railroads would hesitate about filing the advances. Quite a number of Southwestern mills transact a large business in Louisiana, and the proposed changes of railroads would seriously handicap millers in this trade. The new rates favor St. Louis and Southern Illinois largely, and the discrimination in favor of that territory would result in much flour business of Southwestern mills going to St. Louis territory.

At the conference in Oklahoma City railroad officials could give no reason for having the advances from Southwestern points go into effect. Present charges to Louisiana points are remunerative, and there seems no apparent basis for the higher rates. Without the support of Southwestern millers the rates would be immediately suspended. Railroads in Western classification territory are planning to ask the commission for a general increase in rail charges, and are indisposed to file tariffs, which may likely be suspended.

WESTERN ROADS TO ASK ADVANCE.

Interstate Commerce Commission to Be Petitioned for Higher Rates.

Railroads west of the Mississippi river in so-called Western classification territory will have a conference within the next month, at which meeting officials will consider the best way of approaching the Interstate Commerce Commission for permission to advance rates 5 per cent in Western territory. As in 1910, when Eastern railroads first asked for a general increase in rates, Western roads will follow up the Eastern case with a petition, even though the commission refuses to grant the advance in the East.

There has been some gossip among railroad officials that it would be decided upon at the coming conference to petition the Interstate Commerce Commission for a 10 per cent general advance, instead of a 5 per cent increase. Some railroad officials believe that should the commission refuse the 10 per cent advance, a compromise may be effected whereby the railroads will be allowed to advance rates 5 per cent.

SPECIAL TRAIN TO MASS CONVENTION.

Arrangements Being Made for Federation Meeting at Old Point Comfort.

Arrangements for the mass convention of millers to be held at Old Point Comfort, Va., on May 27, 28, 29 and 30 will probably include a special train from Chicago on the C. & O., leaving Monday morning and reaching Old Point Comfort on Tuesday afternoon. It is planned to start special sleepers from Minneapolis, Kansas City and St. Louis. The fare from Chicago will be $30 for the round trip, $36.40 from St. Louis, $48.40 from Kansas City.

Arrangements for entertaining the ladies will be made, and in view of the delightful location of Hotel Chamberlin, and its beautiful surroundings, millers are especially urged to take the ladies of their families with them.

Efforts are being made to have in attendance representative steamship managers, and it is proposed to devote one session of the convention to an informal conference on ocean freight rates, etc.

Present plans contemplate the presence at the convention of prominent Government officials from Washington.

Among the entertainment features under consideration is a steamer trip up the James iRver, including a visit to Jamestown and other historic points.

As usual, a banquet will be held, and it is hoped to have speakers of national reputation.

Further details may be secured and reservations made by applying to A. P. Husband, secretary, Royal Insurance Building, Chicago.

COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER LEVER BILL.

Legislative Committee of Grain Dealers' National to Meet at Chicago.

Announcement is made that the legislative committee of the Grain Dealers' National Association will hold a meeting at the La Salle Hotel, Chicago, on Monday, April 20, to discuss the new grain grades act, introduced in Congress by A. F. Lever.

Following this meeting, a conference is to be held on March 21 at the La Salle Hotel. At this conference representatives of the various grain exchanges will be present to discuss the provisions of the grain grades act and to confer with the legislative committee of the national association.

Chairman A. E. Reynolds and the other members of the legislative committee request that there be a large attendance at the meeting on April 21, so that the committee may be apprised of the objections of the trade to the pending bill to supervise the grading of grain.

Every interested grain dealer is urged to attend this conference at the La Salle Hotel on April 21.

On Friday, April 24, the legislative committee of the national association will go to Washington to hold a conference with the Eastern grain exchanges and exporters on the grain grades act, preparatory to the hearings which will take place on the Lever bill before the House Committee on Agriculture on April 27.

Flour stocks in Milwaukee, Wis., on April 1 aggregated 54,250 bbls., compared with 84,000 bbls. on March 1, and 41,000 bbls. on April 1 a year ago.

Under the chairmanship of Frank B. Rice of the Star & Crescent Milling Co., Chicago, the Crop Improvement Committee of the Council of Grain Exchanges, is doing a tremendous amount of practical work in crop improvement throughout the country. This committee is now assisting farmers in locating good seed.

Kansas City and the Southwest

209 Postal Bldg. Kansas City, David Sosland, Representative

Kansas City, Mo., April 13, 1914.

Several influences adversely affected the flour trade of Kansas City and Southwestern mills during the past week, among these being lower prices of cash wheat and the brilliant crop prospects in the winter wheat belt. Some mills have reduced quotations 10c per bbl., but others are holding steady, noting that the somewhat lower cash wheat markets are offset by declines in mill feed prices. Interior mills are asking $3.50@3.75 per bbl. for 95 per cent flour in jute delivered Kansas City, while local mills are asking 10c more for same grade.

A good feature was the continued good purchase by established trade. Single carlot purchases were the rule throughout the week, trade being confined to Central states, Southwestern territory and some Southern districts. Most sales of patents to established trade were made on a basis of $4@4.20 in cotton at mill. Mixed-car buyers were paying $4.20.

Eastern sales were shut off by the Government report. Although the brilliant condition of the hard winter wheat crop was anticipated, jobbers in New York City and other large Eastern markets became disinterested in hard winter wheat offerings at ruling prices. The decline of 10c was not enough to meet the views of Eastern buyers. Only sales made to move East were in small lots for current consumption. Nothing is being done for more than 30 days delivery, for most jobbers anticipate much lower prices in the immediate future, in view of the fine crop condition and the large supplies of old wheat.

There were some Eastern purchases of fancy clear, which netted mills about $3@3.10 in bulk at mill. However, buyers wanted 35 per cent clear and were not in the market for any lower quality. Southern states took some clear of 25 per cent grade. Export bids on clear were out of line. Interior mills report cables about 20c too low on prices of second clear, with foreigners rather slow bidders for this grade. Cabling was fairly active on fancy clear, but bids from the United Kingdom and the Continent were lower than domestic prices. Some cables netted mills about $2.90 for 35 per cent clear, which is not a satisfactory price and was not accepted.

Most interior mills are running half time. All report business good in local territory. Patents to established trade are generally held at $4.10@4.20 in quarter sacks at mill.

Only a routine business is being transacted by soft wheat mills. Most sales are to Southeastern and Southern markets. Patents are held at a range of $4.25@4.50 in straight cars for immediate shipment. Fancy soft wheat clear is good sale at $3.50 in jute at mill. Southern confectioners and bakers are taking the clear. Some Southwestern Missouri mills are sold ahead on this grade. Stocks of soft wheat flour in hands of Southern jobbers are about average for this time of year. Mills, in consequence, anticipate a good trade up to the new crop season.

The following quotations are derived from sales made last week by interior Kansas and Nebraska mills, as reported by Kansas City buyers and commission men, and are basis jute, net f. o. b. Missouri River in round lots or single carloads: 95 per cent straight for April-May shipment, $3.50@3.85 per bbl.; high patents, 20@25c higher than 95 per cent; first clear, $3.15@3.40 per bbl., according to quality and grades; second clear, $2.65@3.

Mill Feed Prices Weaken.

Reductions were scored in the quotations of all mill feeds. Bran declined 2c to 3c per 100 lbs. and the demand was somewhat lighter than in the preceding week. A good percentage of the output of mills was sold in mixed cars. Straight carlot buyers have fair stocks on hand, with the result that the market lacked in snap altogether. Jobbers say that the retail demand for bran is not good, and that they do not care to take on any more stocks at ruling prices. Interior mills offered bran at $1.22 sacked delivered Kansas City, while city mills were asking 1c above this figure in straight cars. Mixed-car sales were made on a basis of $1.25.

Shorts declined to a range of $1.22@1.26, with gray shorts commanding the same prices as bran. Sales on the Kansas City Board of Trade were 1c lower. Millers do not know how to account for the poor demand for shorts. Prices, in comparison with bran quotations, are low, yet feeders do not seem to want heavy feeds, and are taking shorts in small amounts. Jobbers still look for an improvement in the demand for shorts when hog-feeding operations are well under way.

Fancy white middlings are worth $1.40, or about 3c lower than last week. Red dog is quoted nominally at $1.45, with some mills offering at $1.42 with no buyers. Middlings are in same position as shorts—prices are cheap, but no feeding demand.

Lower temperatures last week lessened pasturing operations somewhat, but this was not reflected as a favorable factor in the market. The expected improvement in sales to follow the drop in temperatures did not materialize.

The Southwest is out of line with Eastern markets on bran. In Central states local mills are underbidding Southwestern prices. Spring wheat mills are selling at $1 per ton less than Kansas City mills are quoting in territory east of the Mississippi River. Southern states are taking soft wheat feed principally. Southeastern markets are only using small amounts. Mill-door demand of interior mills is reported good, with sales up to $1.25 per 100 lbs.

The following prices were paid by brokers and commission men at close of last week for mill feed from interior Missouri River mills, basis 100-lb. burlap net f. o. b. Missouri River: Bran, $1.22@1.25 per 100 lbs.; shorts, $1.22@1.28; fancy white middlings, $1.33@1.40; red dog, $1.40@1.45.

Cottonseed and Linseed Meal.

The drop in temperatures helped the cottonseed market to some extent. Sales were heavier than a week ago, with Kansas and Missouri the largest buyers. Single carlot orders were the rule. Prices were mostly steady during the week, with cottonseed meal bringing around $32 per ton. Volume of business in linseed meal was the same as in the preceding week. Price of carlots was unchanged, being $32 per ton.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Quotations by Missouri River mills for prompt shipments to Eastern or Middle states in carlots f. o. b. Kansas City are as follows:

Flour—Hard winter wheat patents, 98s cotton or jute, $4.20@4.40 per bbl.; hard winter wheat straights, 98s cotton or jute, $4@4.20; first clears, $3.20@3.50; soft wheat patent, 98-lb. cotton or jute, $4.25@4.50 per bbl.; straight, $4.05@4.25; first clears, jute, $3.30@3.50; ordinary shorts, $1.22; white shorts, $1.25; corn meal, 35c per 17½-lb. sack.

Cereal Goods—Rye flour in small sacks, $1.65@1.75 per 100; in 98s and 140s, $1.60@1.75; rye graham (pumpernickel) in small cotton sacks, $1.55@1.65 per 100; in 98s and 140s, $1.50@1.60; graham flour in small sacks, $2@2.10 per 100; whole wheat flour, in small sacks, $2.10@2.20 per 100; 98s and 140s, $2.05@2.15; rolled oats, in wood, 180 lbs., $5.20 per bbl.

Mill Feed—Bran, in 100-lb. sacks, in carlots, $1.22@1.25; red dog, in 100-lb. sacks, carlots, $1.45; white shorts, $1.28.

Linseed Meal—Carlots, per ton, $29.

Cottonseed Meal—Carlots, per ton, $32; ton lots, $32.50.

Southwestern Market Prices.

Following are prices of flour and other mill products quoted by Southwestern mills for straight or mixed cars, basis f. o. b. buyer's station. Flour in 24-lb. sacks 5c per cwt. higher:

Kansas—Hard winter patent, $4.20@4.60 per bbl.; hard winter, straight, $4.20@4.40; bran, $1.25 per 100; mill run, $1.30; brown shorts, $1.30; white shorts, $1.35; corn meal, 38c per 17½-lb. sack.

Oklahoma—Soft winter patent, $4.50 $4.80 per bbl.; hard winter patent, $4.40@4.70; bran, $1.25; mill-run bran, $1.30; corn meal, 33@38c per 17½-lb. sack.

Arkansas—Soft wheat, high patent, $4.50@4.90 per bbl.; hard wheat patent, $4.50@4.70; corn meal, 17-lb. sacks, 40c; bran, $1.25@1.35 per 100, basis L. R. rate points.

Texas—Soft wheat flour, extra patents, $4.70@4.90 per bbl.; hard wheat flour, high patent, $4.60@4.90 per bbl.; straight, $4.40@4.70; bran, $1.30 per 100; shorts, $1.55; corn meal, 70c per 35-lb. sack.

Output of Kansas City Mills.

Kansas City mills made 34,100 bbls. of flour during the past week, compared with 32,300 bbls. in the preceding week, 35,400 bbls. two weeks ago and 37,500 bbls. in the corresponding week in 1913. Soft wheat flour output was 5,600 bbls. last week and 5,500 bbls. in the preceding week.

Kansas City Grain Figures.

The heavy movement of wheat out of Kansas City was again apparent last week, local elevator stocks showing a decrease of 369,942 bus. Receipts were 155 cars, or 100 cars less than in the preceding week, about the same as a year ago and 100 cars in excess of the arrivals in 1912. Elevator stocks now aggregate 5,595,920 bus.

SOUTHWESTERN NOTES.

The Weiner Rice Mill, Weiner, Ark., was destroyed by fire April 2, entailing loss of more than $100,000. Plant will not be rebuilt, from present indications.

Work on the building which is to house the new mill of the Coldwater Milling Co., Coldwater, Kan., has been started. Plant will have capacity of 100 bbls.

The Monarch Milling Co., Hutchinson, Kan., has increased its capital stock from $30,000 to $50,000. Capacity of the mill is being raised to 500 bbls.

The Hindman Bros. Mill Co. has been incorporated in Chidester, Ark., with capital stock of $15,000. T. P. West is president and C. J. Burleson is secretary.

The Kansas law which requires outside corporations doing business in the state to secure Kansas charters and pay a corporation tax is being tested as to its validity.

The Goodlander Milling Co., Fort Scott, Kan., resumed operations last week, after a temporary shutdown. The mill is now running full time and is transacting a good business in local territory and in Southern states.

Alfred Blaker, of the Blaker Milling Co., Pleasanton, Kan., was a visitor on the Kansas City Board of Trade on Saturday of last week. Mr. Blaker said that moisture was too plentiful in Linn county. Recent low temperatures did not damage wheat.

F. M. Kaull & Son, Glen Elder, Kan., secured award for furnishing 76,048 lbs. of Kansas hard wheat "issue" flour for delivery at Galveston and Texas City, Tex., at $1.60 per 100 lbs. in trade sacks, f. o. b. mill. Spring wheat award of 56,056 lbs. was given to New Ulm Roller Mills, New Ulm, Minn., at $188 per 100 lbs. f. o. b. mill.

N. M. Vilm, formerly manager of the Baden-Vilm Milling Co., of Winfield, Kan., has disposed of his interests in the company to J. E. Jarvis, a Winfield banker, who is a stockholder. Ross Stratton is manager of the company, which owns a 800-bbl. water-power mill and several country elevators.

"Bisflo," the ready-shortened flour of the Larabee Flour Mills Co., Hutchinson, Kan., is being advertised on a big scale in Kansas City. Posters all over the city are heralding the new product. A large number of grocers are handling the flour, which is ready-shortened and self-rising. It already has wide sale in the South.

Theodore Ismert, of the Ismert-Hincke Milling Co., Kansas City, left on Monday night of this week for a three months' trip abroad. He will first visit in Italy, and will then go to Egypt. France and the United Kingdom are in his itinerary. Mr. Ismert will visit all of the foreign connections of his company. He was accompanied by Mrs. Ismert.

The Yukon Mill and Grain Co., Yukon, Okla., has awarded contract for increasing the output of its mill to 1,000 bbls. All old machinery will be taken out and replaced. Installation of the new machinery will start within 60 days, and the work will be completed before the new crop year. The mill now has a capacity of 800 bbls.

Frank J. Reynolds, superintendent of the Kemper Mill and Elevator Co. plant, in Kansas City, resigned last week. Mr. Reynolds leaves for the Pacific Coast on April 15, where he will represent the Sherman Manufacturing Co., of Kansas City. He is succeeded by Irving Ross at the Kemper plant.

The Kansas State Agricultural College Experiment Station, at Manhattan, has issued Bulletin 195, entitled "Analysis and Registration of Commercial Feed Stuffs." This bulletin gives a brief explanation regarding the present feeding stuffs law, which is followed by the list of firms registered from July 1 to Sept. 30, 1913. Under each firm is given the list of all feeds registered, together with the guaranteed analysis and the minimum net weight of the package. By consulting this bulletin manufacturers, dealers or consumers can determine what feeds are registered, their composition as shown by the guaranty and whether or not the feeds are packed in standard-weight packages of 100 lbs. gross, with the minimum net weight of 99 lbs.

Kansas and other Southwestern millers received word of the suspension of the varying proportional export rates on wheat filed by the Kansas City Southern with gratification. All Southwestern millers were opposed to the application of the rates provided for in the new tariffs. As the suspension period runs to Aug. 1, after the new crop movement starts, it is believed that the Kansas City Southern will either withdraw the rates or make no attempt before the commission to prove their reasonableness. The prime purpose of the new tariffs was to empty Kansas City elevators of their large stocks of wheat before the new crop movement starts. The suspension prevents this, so traffic officials believe that the Southern railway will drop the case.

St. Louis and the Southeast

716 Merchants Laclede Bldg., St. Louis

St. Louis, Mo., April 14, 1914.

A firm cash wheat market failed to reflect in flour prices last week, and stagnation and light business from all directions continue to characterize the market. Purchases by domestic trade were on the smallest possible basis, and even at that pressure to sell by some milling interests resulted in a slight shading of prices. As long as the winter wheat crop outlook continues favorable, there is nothing on which to base any material improvement, unless export demands develop on a large scale, which now is not likely, as the foreign crop summary shows wheat in the principal growing countries abroad to be about as favorable as in the United States, and Russia and Australia apparently have sufficient surplus wheat to supply Europe's needs until the new crop is made, regardless of the fact that the Argentine is shipping practically no wheat as compared with a year ago, and Europe usually is largely dependent on the Southern country for supplies in April and May.

About the only bullish factor in the market is small supplies of flour in jobbers' hands. They have been too timid to accumulate stocks under present crop conditions, and should a change in trade sentiment come would stimulate flour sales materially, should they purchase to replenish stocks to a point compared with holdings in past years.

High-grade flour was particularly dull during the week, with a quiet demand for clears and extra fancy. Export demands were light. One sale of hard second clear to Holland netted $2.82 bulk. A couple of sales of hard patent and clear were reported to the West Indies, but price was not given. On Saturday a bid from the United Kingdom was received on soft patent within 3d of a previous offer. During the week soft clear sold at $3.15@3.30 jute; extra fancy at $3.35 bulk; straight, $3.70 jute (one sale 90 per cent patent at $3.70 jute), and patent (on orders by local mill), $4.60 wood; hard low grade, $2.72½ jute.

There was an increase in the St. Louis flour output last week, mills selling through their city offices reporting 61,300 bbls., against 57,500 bbls. the preceding week and 63,500 bbls. two weeks ago. The following figures were reported: G. P. Plant Milling Co. (city), 7,000 bbls.; Standard-Tilton Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Dallas, Tex.), 17,500 bbls.; Kehlor Flour Mills Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 15,000; Sparks Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Terre Haute, Ind.), 7,200; Saxony Milling Co. (city), none; John F. Meyer & Son (Springfield, Mo.), 1,800; Camp Spring Milling Co. (Nashville, Ill.), 1,200; Hezel Milling Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 2,600; Bernet, Craft & Kauffman Milling Co. (Mt. Carmel, Ill.), 8,000; Annan, Burg & Co. (city), 1,000.

Mill Feed Prices Are Steady.

Mill feed prices were fairly well maintained in the late market last week, although slightly easier in the early trading. Business locally was light, however, and offerings are small, with a scattered demand. Orders from shippers are limited at ruling prices, and entirely to supply immediate needs. Millers and jobbers, however, reported fair outside sales on direct orders. At the moment the question of the effect of early pasturage on the mill feed market is a disturbing influence on sentiment, as in Missouri and the Southwest stock is already on the fields, but without any material influence on prices. It will be some days, however, before pasturing is general, and trade opinion is that then some bearish influence may be reflected in prices. On this account, some sales of bran for next month's contracts have been made at close to present values, but in most cases a premium is still asked. The shortage of feed in the West, however, makes dealers cautious about booking futures at present prices, as this factor may be of sufficient weight to hold the market until the new crop comes in. So far shipments of feed from Argentine to Southern domestic ports have not adversely influenced trade conditions in that territory, but a close watch is being kept on this phase of the situation by close market observers. During the week soft bran sold locally in 100 lbs. at $1.30; other business on direct sales thus: hard bran, $1.26@1.27; soft, $1.30; hard mixed feed, $1.27, and split cars hard $1.26@1.28 for bran and $1.29@1.31 for middlings; white hominy feed, $25.50 per ton.

St. Louis Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $3.75@4; straight, $3.60@3.70; extra fancy, $3.40@3.50; fancy, $3@3.15; low grades, $2.80@2.95.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $3.75@4; straight, $3.55@3.70; first clear, $3@3.25; second clear, $2.80@2.95; low grades, $2.65@2.75.

Spring Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $4.15@4.35; clear, $3.50@3.65.

Rye Flour—In a jobbing way at $3.70 in jute and $4 in wood.

Mill Feed (East St. Louis basis, in 100-lb. sacks)—Quote for prompt shipment: Hard bran at $1.28 and soft $1.30@1.33; middlings, $1.30@1.38; alfalfa meal, brown $17@18 and green $19.50@20.50. At mills to city trade, 100-lb. soft bran at $1.35 and middlings, $1.45.

St. Louis Cash Wheat Market.

Cash wheat closed firm to 1c higher last week, although irregular and fractionally lower in the early day's trading, following a bearish Government crop report and a sympathetic break in futures. The demand for grain was good at all times, and despite the brilliant crop outlook for winter wheat the statistical position of old crop supplies apparently is strong enough to warrant good markets until the new crop comes in. Despite the fact that receipts were rather heavy on the week, stocks in St. Louis elevators are now down to 507,920 bus., compared with 1,807,000 bus. a year ago, and there is every indication that all of this wheat will be sold to go out very shortly.

Receipts at Chicago and Kansas City also are decreasing, adding to the strength of the cash position. While the export demand was practically nil, the inquiry from millers, shippers and storage was sufficient to absorb all offers, with slight exceptions, as in No. 1 and No. 2 yellow hard winter, and some dark and turkey.

Choice red winter remains firm and scarce. Last prices of No. 2 red wheat were at 92½@94c; No. 3 red, 91½@92c; No. 2 hard, 90¼@94c; No. 3 hard, 89@93c; No. 4 hard, 87¼c.

Cash corn was reactionary in the late week, after showing considerable firmness. The main factor at present is Argentine competition, and this is apparently being overdone. Offerings from the country are light, and chances favor a scarcity of corn in this market. As far as the city trade is concerned there is a broad demand from local industries, and from the South, and buyers are not able to hold off long in their purchases. Unfavorable seeding weather, and reports of freezing and replanting in Iowa, gave cash oats a steady tone in the late week. The demand is sufficient to absorb all offerings.

Allow I. C. to Withdraw Eastern Rates.

Washington, D. C., April 11, 1914.

The Interstate Commerce Commission today held that the proposed withdrawal of proportional rates on grain and grain products moving by way of the Illinois Central from St. Louis, Mo., and East St. Louis and Madison, Ill., to Eastern trunk line territory was justified. The order of suspension made by the commission was therefore vacated. The territory affected extends between Buffalo and Pittsburg on the west and the Atlantic coast on the east.

Although the Valier & Spies Milling Co. of St. Louis protested against this course, no testimony was offered at the hearing in its behalf. The protestants operate a mill and elevator in St. Louis and desired to have proportional rates continued in effect in order that it may have used the facilities of the Illinois Central in shipping to the East. It also operates a mill at Marine, Ill., and petitioned the commission to have established a milling-in-transit arrangement at that point, so that wheat drawn from St. Louis, East St. Louis and Madison may have been milled there and the product forwarded to Eastern destinations at a total through transportation charge not exceeding that of its competitors in St. Louis and nearby points.

The railroad, because of the low revenue derived from reshipping rates on flour on this class of traffic, wished to withdraw from the traffic and urged the commission that it should be permitted to do this, especially in view of the fact that no increased charges to the milling industries at St. Louis, East St. Louis and Madison will result, and because of the availability of more direct routes to the destinations involved.

The commission held that as the protestant's mill shipped by a circuitous line, using it in preference to a more direct line, the railroad justified its cancellation of its proportional rates on grain and grain products in the territory mentioned.

Respecting the situation at Marine, the commission held that Marine is a rate breaking points, and as the total transportation charge does not exceed that obtaining at St. Louis or East St. Louis, Marine does not suffer any undue discrimination owing to the lack of the transit privilege.

St. Louis Notes.

Edward Schoening of Columbia, Ill., was on 'Change Monday.

E. D. Tiltom, Samuel Plant, E. C. Andrews and W. B. Burns of St. Louis attended the meeting of the directors and delegates of the Millers' National Federation held at Chicago last Friday.

William A. Gardner, of the Chicago and St. Louis commission firm of that name, was on the Merchants' Exchange Monday. Mr. Gardner says that corn will—But that's a secret.

B. H. Lang, of the B. H. Lang Commission Co., of St. Louis, returned Monday from a two weeks' stay at Excelsior Springs, Mo. Mr. Lang says he not only had a pleasant, beneficial trip, but found the spring water very wet.

Charles R. Decker of Kansas City, Southwestern representative of the Milwaukee Bag Co., Milwaukee, was in St. Louis Monday on his way to Milwaukee, where he will spend a few days before returning to Kansas City.

Receipts of flour in St. Louis last week were 65,650 bbls., against 53,690 bbls. the preceding week. Since Jan. 1, 897,070 bbls., against 852,600 bbls. last year. Shipments last week, 65,410 bbls., against 75,650 the preceding week. Since Jan. 1, 1,114,870 bbls., against 983,560 bbls. last year.

John L. Messmore, of the Ballard-Messmore Grain Co., returned to St. Louis Saturday from Cedar Rapids, Ia., where he addressed the Western Grain Dealers' Association on "Grain Trade Conditions." Mr. Messmore was one of the honor guests at a banquet of the Cedar Rapids Commercial Club.

The C. H. Albers Commission Co. of St. Louis will build a new elevator adjoining the old Venice elevator, with a capacity of 300,000 bushels. It will be necessary to demolish part of the old Venice elevator. The new elevator will stand on the river's edge on the west levee and be constructed of reinforced concrete and steel.

St. Louis Merchants' Exchange last Wednesday resumed inspection of weights at the Mound City Elevator, which were suspended on March 27. The suspension followed a dispute over a grain inspection by John Dower, superintendent of weights on the Merchants' Exchange, and Fred Young, president of the Mound City Elevator.

The milling plant and elevator of the Madison County Milling Co. of Fredericktown, Mo., burned last week with an estimated loss of $40,000, and about $20,000 insurance. There was nothing saved but the books of the company, even the cash drawer with $1,400 in currency and checks being burned. It is not known how the fire started.

Wheat receipts in St. Louis last week were 346,740 bus., against 419,150 bus. the preceding week. Shipments, 319,060 bus., against 360,940 bus. the preceding week. Stocks of wheat in St. Louis elevators last Saturday were 507,920 bus., against 1,807,609 bus. last year. Of the present stock, 31,606 bus. is No. 1 red wheat; 192,976 bus. No. 2 red; 27,403 bus. No. 1 hard winter, and 197,712 bus. No. 2 hard winter.

St. Louis pit traders have become adepts at scalping the grain market. They trade almost entirely in sympathy with the Chicago quotations posted on the blackboard. Some have become so smart that they have studied telegraphy so as to be able to read the eighths and quarters as they come over the wire. As the Chicago wire on the blackboard has a sounder on it, this often gives them an advantage over other traders. Can you beat it?

Arthur P. Richardson, formerly a member of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, was paroled from the state penitentiary, where he was serving a five-year sentence, after pleading guilty to a charge of third-degree forgery, last April. The devotion of Mrs. Richardson, and her efforts in her husband's behalf, were a strong influence in his parole. Richardson was convicted of forging bills of lading, on sales of grain to Cuba and the West Indies.

Ask for Initial Inspection.

John L. Messmore, N. L. Moffit and E. L. Waggoner have been appointed to represent the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange at the meeting of the legislative committee of the Grain Dealers' National Association in Chicago on April 21, when the Lever bill requiring federal supervision of grain inspection will be discussed.

John L. Messmore, in commenting on the bill, said that the sentiment of the Merchants' Exchange was in its favor, but that it was desired that once the grain had been inspected by a federal official at its point of shipping there should be no chance for further inspection at its destination. This, Mr. Messmore said, he thought was the only objection to the bill here and in other cities.

Senator Lawrence Y. Sherman of Illinois spoke for three hours in the Senate Monday afternoon in opposition to the McCumber bill providing federal inspection and standardization of grain. Senator Reed, of Missouri, and Senator Nelson, of Minnesota, will also speak against the McCumber bill.

New York

New York, April 13, 1914.

The rather easy wheat market has vindicated the buyers in this market in their assumption that there was nothing in sight during the past several months to encourage any buying ahead. After the publication of the government report the trade here practically drew out of the market, and such bids as they were willing to make were from 10c to 15c per bbl. lower.

There was not much business doing during the week, as the mills, as a rule, refused to reduce their limits.

Spring patents were held at $4.25@$4.40 in sacks for 60 days shipment, and it is reported that several of the mills, especially one of the large Minneapolis ones, mades prices as low as $4.15 jute.

Kansas 95 per cent straight was held at $4.10@4.25 in sacks, but business was decidedly slow. Some few cars were disposed of here and there at the $4.10 price. Some of the Southwestern mills have commenced to offer new crop flour for July-August shipment, and it is reported that prices of $3.75 jute have been rather treely made, and some even as low as $3.60 jute, but the trade are not doing anything as yet on new crop stuff, as they are very bearishly impressed with the outlook of the new crop and feel that prices may even go under the limits at which the new crop stuff has been offered.

Spring wheat clears were in rather active demand and prices were held at $3.85@4 in sacks. Offerings were only moderate. Kansas clears were very quiet and prices were held at $3.55@3.75 in sacks.

Soft winter wheat flours were steadily held in price, although demand on same was very slack. Straights were hold at $4.35@4.50 in wood.

Mill feed was rather heavy in tone during the week, and prices on bran especially were somewhat lower. Demand was very light. City bran in bulk was held at $27 at mill.

New York Market Prices.

All prices quoted are the prices at which the trade could purchase in sacks and include brokers' commissions, or receivers' profits and charges:

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $4.50@4.65 in bbls.; straights, $4.40@4.50 in bbls.; clears, $4.15@4.25 in bbls.; low grades, $3@3.30.

Winter Wheat Flour—Patents, $4.90@5 in bbls.; straights, $4.35@4.50 in bbls.; clears, $3.75@3.95 in bbls.; low grades, $3.15@3.50.

Kansas Flour—Patents, $4.35@4.65; straights, $4.10@4.25; clears, $3.55@3.75; low grades or low clears, $3.25@3.40.

Mill Feed—Bran, coarse Western spring in 100-lb. sacks, to arrive, $28; standard middlings, $28.25; flour middlings, $30; red dog, to arrive, $30.75; oil meal, $31.50@32; city feed, bulk bran, $27; 100-lb. sacks, $28.50; middlings, $27@31; red dog flour, $31.

Argentine bran and middlings, 100-lb. sacks, $28 f. o. b. New York.

Notes.

The Anger Baking Co., large manufacturers of noodles, macaroni, matzoths and crackers, operating two plants in New York City, are in financial difficulties. It is understood that certain members of the flour trade here are among the creditors to the extent of $30,000. It is claimed that the assets of the concern are in excess of the liabilities and that there is a possible chance of the business being continued.

FREE STORAGE NECESSARY.

New York Flour Men Say That Time Limit Should Not Be Reached.

The matter of reducing the time limit for free storage of flour in Eastern markets brought much protest from the New York flour trade. Other Eastern points have also objected to the suggestion of Louis D. Brandeis, special counsel for the Interstate Commerce Commission, who is opposing the 5 per cent general advance in Eastern freight rates, and supporting the elimination of so-called free privileges. Mr. Brandeis specified that the free storage of flour in railroad terminals at Eastern points should be reduced from 10 days to four days on domestic shipments and a big reduction in the present limit of 30 days on export shipments.

The flour committee of the New York Produce Exchange, consisting of Alfred Romer, George A. Zabriskie, H. Myers Bogert, Edward F. Siney and Henry F. Bruning, have much data at hand showing that the reduction in the time limit for free storage would be unbearable to the New York trade. George A. Zabriskie, one of the leading flour jobbers in the East, says that he feels sure that as soon as the Interstate Commerce Commission becomes fully acquainted with the conditions that govern the flour trade within New York City and other Eastern markets they would agree that 10 days are necessary for storage.

Mr. Zabriskie believes that the elimination of free storage is dangerous to consumers. He says "It must be realized that New York City is three to four weeks away from its source of supply, and that we have 5,000,000 population to take care of. We must carry stocks sufficient to meet their needs. The railroads do not come into New York, but stop on the other side of the river. Within these railroad terminals are hundreds of miles of tracks. To locate a car destined tor a buyer in a distant part of the city within four days would be a physical impossibility. It must be realized also that the profit on a barrel of flour is, as a rule, 5 or 10 cents. If the seller fails to have his flour ready for delivery within a specified time he may have to give way to some one who does happen to have it, and his profit is immediately wiped out in the storage charge that will accumulate before he can find a new buver. Hence he will bring no more flour here than he can find immediate delivery for, because he will certainly not pay the railroad companies for the privilege of looking at it, and New York will find itself running on the smallest possible stocks.

"Now what would happen in the case of a railroad strike or a severe snow storm tving up traffic for a few days? New York would be without bread or else it would become so scarce as to run to famine prices. We consume 25,000 bbls. of flour a day in the area served by the Jersey terminals and it would mean that the daily receipts must not vary from that amount. Yet how are we going to depend on regular arrivals? Two cars of flour have left Minneapolis on the same day and arrived 10 days apart. The same is true of shipments from other milling centers. There must be some means of taking up the slack, some way to turn around. You cannot apply rules of a smaller city or a way station to a big metropolis like New York."

A mill of 100 bbls. capacity is assured for Harper, Kan. E. A. Wales, Bridgeport, Okla., has concluded to move his plant to Harper, as conditions in the Kansas town are better. The mill will be ready for operations abont Aug. 1.

Nebraska

Omaha, Neb., April 11, 1914.

Another week has gone by with conditions and prices practically unchanged. Excepting a few points on the south side of the Platte, where the corn crop was a failure and where the wheat is being purchased for feed, millers are having no difficulty in obtaining their supplies at mill door at present market prices.

Mills generally are running 12 to 18 hours, and, while trade could certainly be better, it is reported as fairly good.

There is little export or long Eastern trade in evidence. Some shipments, however, are being made to Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois points, and the South is also getting some business.

Locally, prices north of the Platte can be said to be $4.80 for best patents and south of the Platte $4.60. City mills quote their trade $4.20 in l. c. l. lots. Bakers' trade is being supplied on a $3.85@4.05 basis in bulk.

Mill feed in this city is in demand. The market is practically bare and dealers and jobbers are offering $24.50@25 for bran, carloads or mixed lots, and $25.50@26 for shorts. These prices are practically the same as obtained by interior mills at mill door. The condition of the growing crop is all that can be wished. Farmers and railroads are looking forward to a bumper crop.

NEBRASKA NOTES.

S. C. Keckler, Louisville, Neb., was a visitor on the Omaha Grain Exchange during the past week.

Seed corn is selling up to 76c per bu. at some stations in Nebraska. Stella, Neb., shipped several cars last week at this figure.

Members of the Omaha Grain Exchange are reviving an old plan for the erection of a separate building for the exchange. The Omaha market is growing in importance annually, and membership in the Omaha exchange is increasing.

Winter wheat conditions in Nebraska continue excellent, especially as regards the moisture in the soil. In the past fortnight most of Nebraska has been visited by good rains, and the complaint of dry weather has disappeared. Subsoil moisture is heavy, and the plants are making a rapid growth.

The suit of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Co. vs. the Beatrice Corn Mills, Beatrice, Neb., which has been pending in the district court for some time, has been amicably settled outside of court, and the case has been dismissed. This was a suit for demurrage charges, the railroad finally coming to an understanding as to the amount of charges it could impose.

The Hynes Elevator Co. is the new style of the former Hynes Grain Co., Omaha, Neb. The company now operates one of the largest elevators in the Omaha market. The company has recently taken offices in the same building wherein the Omaha Grain Exchange has its headquarters. T. A. Anderson recently resigned as secretary of the Hynes company to go into business in the Omaha market on his own account.

C. F. Hardy, former superintendent of the two mills of the Sleepy Eye Flour Mills Co., Sleepy Eye and Albert Lea, Minn., has purchased the interest of George E. Hotchkin in the Tecumseh Milling Co., Tecumseh, Neb. Mr. Hardy resigned as superintendent of the two Northwestern mills and will take active charge of the Tecumseh plant. J. W. Mackie will continue in the company as a partner. Mr. Mackie will manage the sales department of the mill, while Mr. Hardy will superintend the operative end.

Annual Meeting of Nebraska Millers.

The fifth annual meeting of the Nebraska Millers' Protective Association will be held at the Commercial Club, Omaha, on Wednesday, April 22. All millers of Nebraska are invited to attend. The program, as arranged by Secretary Burgner, is as follows:

Address by President Roy A. Davis; report of the secretary and treasurer, J. E. Burgner; Cost of Manufacture, by Chauncy Abbott, Jr.; discussion, by J. W. Spink and J. N. Campbell; Selling Terms, by A. R. Kinney; The Retail Merchants, by A. C. Leflang; election of officers for the ensuing year and general business; banquet at the Henshaw Hotel, through the courtesy of Bemis Omaha Bag Co.; Cost Finding, by J. F. Ellick; address by W. W. Black, member of the Bleaching Commission; address by Clarence E. Harmon, Pure Food Commissioner; address by Mr. Redfern, State Chemist.

Indiana

Indianapolis, April 11, 1914.

Mills have curtailed production very perceptably during the last ten days, running on short time or closing for a few days. The Acme-Evans Milling Co. of Indianapolis has shut down one of its mills entirely and expects to keep its closed another week.

Prices on all grades of flour have been reduced 5 cents a barrel.

Feed still remains very strong and retains its price. All orders, however, are for nearby shipments, buyers showing no disposition to take May feed.

Flour output in Indianapolis during the week was 4,988 bbls.. compared with 7,840 bbls the week before, 3,037 bbls. in the corresponding week of 1913, and 13,561 bbls. in the corresponding week in 1912.

Indianapolis Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour—Patents, $4.35@4.45; straights, $4.10@4.20; clears, $3.75@3.90. Basis of quotations is wood, 15 cents less in cotton and 20 cents less in paper.

Northwestern Spring Wheat Flour—Patents, $4.40@4.50.

Mill Feed—$26 a ton in bulk f. o. b. Indianapolis; bran, $25.75; middlings, $26.50@27.

Indiana Notes.

Harvey Mullins, of the Acme-Evans Milling Co., has just returned from a vacation trip in the south.

The Ideal Seed and Grain Separator Co. of Indianapolis has changed its names to the Ideal Special Company.

Leroy Urmston of Tipton, and Sherman B. Harting of Elwood are to unite in the formation of a grain firm to do business in Indianapolis.

The Milan Milling Co. of Lawrenceburg, the Batesville Milling Co. of Batesville, and J. W. Dalryn of Rising Sun have just joined the Indiana Millers' Association.

President W. E. Stone of Purdue University has written the Indiana Millers' Association that he will join them in their campaign to have Indiana flour used in all demonstration work and domestic science classes conducted by the university.

William R. Evans of the Evans Milling Co.; H. J. Berry of the National Elevator Co.; Earl H. Reynolds of the New Process Grain Co.; Leroy Udmston of the Urmston Grain Co., and Sherman B. Harting have just been elected members of the Indianapolis Board of Trade.

President C. B. Jenkins of Noblesville; Secretary C. B. Riley of Indianapolis, and T. S. Blish of Seymour, and George H. Lewis of Lawrenceburg, representing the Indiana Millers' Association, attended the meeting of the officers and delegates of the Millers' National Federation in Chicago.

Tennessee

Nashville, Tenn., April 13, 1914.

Another 10c reduction was made in flour prices and the mills in this territory report only a fair trade, as buyers in the Southeast do not, as a rule, care to get in on a declining market. However, stocks are rather light and those distributors who really need flour are putting in their orders at this last reduction, which is a saving of 20c on the bbl. within the past two weeks.

Millers report light trading for the past three weeks or more and have predicted that business would begin to pick up, but there is an unusual amount of conservatism noted on the part of buyers and the demand has hardly been equal to the production.

Little interest has been manifested on the part of foreign buyers for some weeks. The Liberty Mills has booked an order for 600 bbls. to the West Indies.

Only a fair demand was noted last week for mill feed, with no change in quotations.

Nashville Market Prices.

The following prices are f. o. b. Nashville in car lots:

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (basis wood)—Best standard patent, $4.65 per bbl.; high patent, $4.35; high patent, $4.25; choice, $3.65; in cotton bags, 15c per bbl. lower.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (basis jute)—Best patent, $4.25@4.40.

Mill Feed—Bran, $27 per ton; middlings and shorts, $29; hominy feed, $26.

Notes.

Stocks on hand for the week with Nashville dealers, as reported through the Grain Exchange, are as follows: Wheat, 188,550 bus.; corn, 488,500 bus.; oats, 604,000 bus.; flour, 39,000 bbls. Receipts of grain were 164 cars.

Some fear has been expressed by farmers in this territory that the freeze this week may have damaged considerable wheat. Most of the wheat, however, hasn't jointed and old climatic experts claim that a freeze will only kill wheat that is jointed. Very little damage will result if this contention is correct.

Memphis, Tenn., April 10, 1914.

The demand for flour is small. Retailers as well as jobbers very bearish in the ideas of prices and taking a hold only for immediate wants. Contracts are all cleaned up. There is no doubt that on July 1 stocks of flour in this territory will be the smallest ever known. Farm work progressing nicely and business along this line is satisfactory for this season of the year. There is an increase of cotton in Memphis territory this season.

Prices vary considerably, so much so that it is absolutely impossible to accurately quote prevailing prices. The flour business in this market is considerably divided. Colorado mills sell rather freely here and are quoting best patents, cloth basis, $4.40@$4.50, with 25c per barrel added for wood. Advertised brands of Illinois fancy patents are quoted here at $5.30@5.50; Indiana patents, 15c to 30c less, extra fancy $1@1.20 less the patents. The demand for hard or spring wheat in this market is quite limited.

Wheat bran continues in good demand at $25@25.50 per ton, sacked gray shorts at $26.25@26.50.

Meal is in smaller demand than is usually the case. Meal mills are not disposed to make concessions and are now adhering to prices of $3.20@3.30. For standard mixed feeds an improvement is following, the best grades being quoted at the same prices that have been quoted for some time, namely about $30.

Notes.

George Sauer, of Sauer's Milling Co., Evansville, Ill., was in Memphis this week, and reports flour business dull, growing wheat crop fine.

There is some talk, which gained publicity through the newspapers, that the Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co., of St. Louis, would open a branch here.

W. L. Watkins, of W. L. Watkins & Co., wholesale grocers, Aberdeen, Miss., was a recent visitor to Memphis, and he speaks in very pleasing terms of the business outlook in his territory.

A. E. Grissom, of Tupelo, Miss., Southern representative of the Loveland Mill and Elevator Co., of Loveland, Colo., and the Eaton Mill and Elevator Co., of Eaton, Colo., was a recent visitor to Memphis. Mr. Grissom reports that he finds buyers bearish and stocks low.

Arkansas

Little Rock, Ark., April 11, 1914.

For the past week the flour business has been in about the same condition as for the past month, rather quiet and little or no contracting being done. Orders that the mills are receiving are nearly all for immediate shipment, and in a great many instances the cars are mixed with bran, shorts and chops.

Extra fancy flour still moves very freely in comparison to the higher grades. Some of the mills are refusing to accept this class of business, because there is such a limited demand for the patent. The exceptionally good quality wheat this season causes the extra fancy flours to be far better than at this time last year, and the supply merchants are using it very freely, in comparison to this time last year.

Self-rising flour business is gradually gaining ground in this section. The retail merchants are, as a general rule, opposed to the sale of it, but the consumers are calling for it more and more all the time. The mills that have shipped high-grade self-rising flour to Arkansas have been more successful than those that have tried to build up a trade on self-rising made from extra fancy. The Southeast takes a great deal of the extra fancy grades in self-rising flour, and it seems that the business is increasing all the time.

Colorado mills are doing a fairly nice business in this section. However, the volume of business for the Western flour is nothing like as great as it was last year and the year before.

The hard wheat mills of Kansas are enjoying a very nice business in north and northwest Arkansas, and it seems that their prices are very attractive to the dealers and that they are gaining ground. This applies especially in north and northwest Arkansas.

Prices are as follows, f. o. b. Little Rock rate points: Highest grade Missouri patents, $5.25@5.45 in wood; standard patents, 40@60c per bbl less; extra fancy, $4.20@4.30; bran, 100-lb. sacks, $1.38@1.40; shorts, $1.43@1.45.

Ed. S. Rea, of the Rea-Patterson Milling Co., Coffeyville, Kan., was in the city recently calling on one of the local jobbing flour firms. The representative in this territory, Mr. Sanlon, for the Rea-Patterson Milling Co., lives in Little Rock.

Robert McReynolds, of the Vance Milling Co., Pierce City, Mo., was in the city this week, calling on the trade.

R. F. Cardwell, representative for the Link Milling Co., Springfield, Mo., was in the city this week. Mr. Cardwell travels in the greater part of Arkansas and Louisiana for his firm.

J. L. Schofield, of the Hungarian Milling and Elevator Co., was in the city this week, calling on one of the local jobbers. Mr. Schofield has been in this territory for this firm for the past several years.

New Orleans

New Orleans, La., April 11, 1914.

The flour trade of New Orleans and vicinity passed through a most erratic period last week. Values were irregular on all grades and the trade here was so flooded with offerings of low-priced flours on almost any terms that it was bewildered. As an indication of the condition there were differences of as much as 50c per bbl. in quotations for the same grades of flour from Kansas and Minneapolis. Soft winters were the least erratic in values. Large spring wheat mills were offering the present week's basis of quotations for deliveries as late as December, 1914, and this got a few nibbles as the price was $4.50 per bbl., wood basis.

The export trade to Central America, Mexico and Cuba saved the week in the flour line and Kansas and Oklahoma mills got the bulk of this business. Stocks are fair, the larger proportion being in straights and low patents, but buyers are booking orders only where exceptional offerings are made.

Kansas flours were, as a rule, 10c to 15c per bbl. under the previous week's quotations, but irregularities in values were manifest. What little business was done was for export and the city trade. The latter was spotted in character, the major portion of the orders being of a hand-to-mouth class. Jobbers reported conditions in the country trade very unsatisfactory, on account of many failures in banks and lumber mills and the tightness of money in the sugar and cotton districts.

Kansas patents range in value from $3.80 to $4.25 for high patents and straights and clears correspondingly irregular and low in price. Oklahoma values were on a basis of $4.10 to $4.30 for patents, with straights 15c lower and no clears quoted.

Minneapolis flours ranged in value from $4.50 to $5.10, wood basis, per bbl. for high patents, with correspondingly great differences in quotations for straights and clears. The sales were few and in small lots, although some jobbers are figuring, it is understood, on December deliveries at prevailing values. The Dakota mills' prices were in line with Minneapolis values. There was a disposition on the part of several bakers to prospect with Canadian millers for spring wheat flours. It is said that the American mills have an advantage of about 25c to 35c per bbl., on account of the reciprocity arrangement between this country and Canada under the favored nations clause, which the new tariff bill did not affect.

The irregularities of the other grades were manifest in the soft winter wheat flours as well. Missouri mills were from 15c to 20c lower than Illinois and Indiana, and prices ranged from $4.35 to $4.75 for 98 per cent patents. Straights and extra fancies were equally erratic and clears were almost off the market.

Mill feed prices went down about 4c to 5c per bbl. for hard wheat and 2c to 3c per 100 lbs. for soft. The demand was fair and offerings were liberal. Sales were restricted to those whose stocks were exceptionally low, as dealers here think prices will go much lower in the next 30 days. Bran was quoted at $1.28@1.32 for hard wheat and $1.35@1.37 for soft wheat. Shorts remained high, ranging from $1.45 to $1.47 for both hard and soft wheat mills.

New Orleans Notes.

Albert Bourquard, a baker of 5227 Dauphine street, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in the United States court. This action was a result of Mr. Bourquard's failure to adjust his affairs out of court on a basis of 30 cents on the dollar. A number of his creditors among the flour jobbers had acceded to this proposition, but one of two large ones refused, which forced the bankruptcy. The baker's liabilities amounted to $3,529.04 and his schedule of assets figured $1,113.35. Unsecured debts amounted to $2,874.04. The bread war, which is particularly virulent in the lower districts of New Orleans, is assigned for the cause of the failure. It is claimed that it will be impossible to get 30c on the settlement in the bankruptcy courts. Mr. Bourquard has had a good record in his business, and until recently he was said to be making money. Several other small bakers may go under unless a truce is called in the war soon or they can get financial assistance outside. The local flour jobbers have shut down on credit to the smaller bakers, it is stated, and this may end the war.

Caughey Hayes, of the Hayes Grain and Commission Co., Memphis, Tenn., has just returned from a trip to Oklahoma.

J. Ross Myers has purchased the flour and grain business of Wylie, Son & Co., Baltimore, which firm will now go out of existence, because of the death of its owner, Douglas M. Wylie, several weeks ago. Mr. Myers, who purchased the business, is an active member of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce.

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Corn Products Department

Kansas City, Mo., April 13, 1914.

Higher cash corn during the past week stimulated trade in corn products in the territory of Kansas City and Missouri River mills. The higher prices prevailing in corn markets was due to the good feeding demand for corn. Corn goods advanced about 10c per bbl. during the week, although mills made some sales at the same prices ruling a week ago. Corn meal in 100-lb. sacks sold at $1.70 at mill for the best grades.

Lower temperatures in the Southwest induced better trade, for consumption of corn goods was heavier. Dealers in Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma bought fair supplies throughout the week, most orders coming from handlers with depleted stocks. Generally buyers refused to pay the higher prices, but purchased liberally at unchanged quotations. Interior mills report a good trade in meal to local trade, and some sales to the South are noted.

Cotton states were fair buyers of meal last week, especially Louisiana and Texas. Some sections of Alabama were in line with prices of Southwestern mills, but generally Northern corn belt manufacturers were securing this trade. In Southeastern markets local mills furnished most of the demand, but Southwestern mills with old contracts report more liberal directions for shipment than for some time from that territory.

Chop trade received a stimulus in the cold weather. Prices were about 3c to 5c per 100 lbs. higher at the close of the week, the range being $1.33@1.39. Arkansas took chop in good amounts at $1.35 per 100 lbs. Some sections of Missouri were also fair buyers. The low temperatures of the past week have set pastures back again, and it is not likely that much stock will be grazed for several weeks as yet. In some parts of Missouri live stock is being run on grass, but this condition is only local. Chop trade has not yet felt any adverse effects from pasturing.

The movement of corn to Kansas City continues much heavier than a year ago. Receipts last week were just about the same as in the preceding week. The feeding demand from Southwestern states is large.

Corn planting time is at hand, and indications are that Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma will have a much smaller than normal acreage. The area in Kansas alone will be about 200,000 acres less than a year ago.

Following quotations for corn products, basis f. o. b. Kansas City, for shipment within 30 days, either in straight or mixed cars, were reported by Missouri River corn millers last week. Cream corn meal, in small cotton or paper sacks, kiln-dried and degerminated, $1.65@1.70 per 100; coarse hominy grits, in 100-lb. bags, $1.60@1.65 per 100; brewers' grits in 100-lb. bags, $1.55@1.65 per 100; corn chop in 100-lb. burlap bags, natural, $1.30@1.34 per 100; corn bran in 100-lb. bags, $1.10@1.15 per 100.

New Orleans, La., April 13, 1914.

Corn goods were in fair demand last week, but not in comparison to the same period last year. Buyers seem to be holding off, and the jobbing trade was exercising the utmost caution in giving credits. Quotations were practically unchanged from the previous week, with the exception of an occasional cut where a mill was trying to get business in a competing territory. Stocks of corn and corn goods on hand are above the average and will last until about May 15. The following were ruling quotations for corn goods f. o. b. New Orleans in carlots, basis 100-lb. cotton or jute sacks: Corn meal, $3.60@3.65 per bbl.; cream meal, $3.70@3.75 per bbl.; standard meal, $3.45@3.50 per bbl.; grits, $3.80@3.90 per bbl.; hominy, per bbl., $4@4.15; corn chops, $1.45@1.47 per 100 lbs.; unbolted meal, per ton, $27@28.50.

Little Rock, Ark., April 11, 1914.

The corn market has been a little stronger this week and some of the dealers have bought in larger quantities than for several weeks past. However, there is an uneasy feeling in general in the corn market. Some dealers think there might be an advance on account of light receipts, but do not think this way strong enough to buy corn ahead. Others are holding off on account of Argentine corn.

The meal business is about the same as the past few weeks. Specifications for the little meal that is booked are some better than they have been, and just a few more orders of car lots for immediate shipment have been placed. However, the general business in this line is considered very slow. All of the dealers and manufacturers are very optimistic in spite of present conditions, and feel that there will soon be a decided change for the better.

Prices are about the same as last week, f. o. b. Little Rock rate points: Cream meal, $3.35@3.40; pearl, $3.15@3.20; standard, $3.05@3.10; chops in 100-lb. sacks, $1.48@1.50.

Nashville, Tenn., April 13, 1914.

While corn prices were advanced last week and the market was considerably firmer, corn millers did not raise quotations on corn products. A fairly good demand was noted, but nothing like contracts were reported, and buyers seem content to follow the same old plan of hand-to-mouth buying.

Quotations f. o. b. Nashville, in 96-lb. bags, are as follows: Best bolted meal, $1.65@1.75; pearl meal and grits, $1.75@1.85.

New York, April 11, 1914.

Prices on corn goods were without change during the week. The demand was only moderate.

Current quotations are: Meal, kiln-dried export, $3.25 in sacks; fine yellow, $1.45@1.50; coarse, $1.40@1.45; hominy, $3.70; granulated yellow, $3.65; corn flour, $1.65. Brewers' goods: Meal, $1,73; grits, $1.72; flakes, $2.

Dallas, Tex., April 11, 1914.

Mills report a continued good demand for corn products. Stocks of corn are getting very light and there is every possibility of stronger prices. Following are the current quotations ruling in this territory on corn products: Pearl meal in 35-lb. sacks, 67@68c; 17½-lb. sacks, 36@37c; chops, $1.70 per 100 lbs.

1,000-Bbl. Self-Rising Flour Plant.

Kansas City, Mo., April 13, 1914.

A 1,000-bbl. self-rising flour mixing plant will be in operation in Kansas City before the new crop year. The Geiger & Fishback Co., Indianapolis, Ind., awarded contract last week to Nordyke & Marmon Co. for the machinery and installation of the self-rising plant. It has not been definitely decided yet whether the company will erect a new building to house the mixing apparatus or lease an old structure. Plans will be completed during the next fortnight. The Geiger & Fishback Co. now operate a 1,000-bbl. self-rising flour mixing plant in Indianapolis, and the plant in Kansas City will be their second one.

The popularity of self-rising flour in the Southern and Southwestern states and the increase of its manufacture by hard wheat mills induced the Indianapolis company to build the mixing plant in Kansas City. During the past year quite a number of hard wheat mills took up the manufacture of self-rising flour and the sale of this product is being constantly enlarged. In the Kansas City plant the Geiger & Fishback Co. will mix both hard and soft wheat flour.

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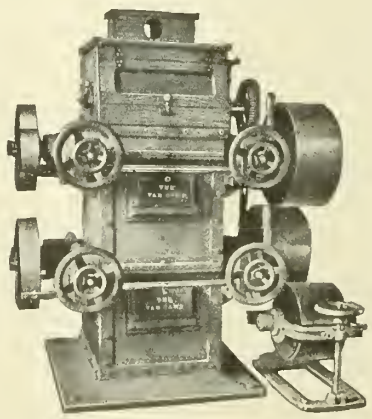
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Pennsylvania

, Philadelphia, Pa., April 11, 1914.

The buying this week has been confined for quick shipments and it has been of fair volume on all kinds of flour, but the feed demand has been very limited, as the trade will only buy in split cars for immediate wants and from nearby points if possible. Feeds are lower.

The wheat has come through the winter in as good shape as it ever did and very little damage that can be seen up to this time.

Prices f. o. b. Philadelphia, in straight or mixed cars:

Spring Patent Flour (basis wood)—$4.50@4.75; straight, $4.20@4.40; clear, $4@4.20; low grade in jute, $3.10@3.20.

Winter Patent (basis wood)—$4.50@4.90; straight, $4.15@4.40; clear, $3.85@4.10; extra, $3.65@3.70.

Kansas Patent (basis jute or 98-lb. cotton)—$4.45@4,70; straight, $4.20@4.50; clear, $3.65@3.80.

Western Rye, in sacks, $3.40@3.60; Pennsylvania, in wood, $3.50@3.60.

NMill Feed—Spring red dog, in 100-lb. sacks, $29@31; flour middlings, $28@29; standard middlings, $27@28; bran, $28@29; Kansas middlings, 100-lb. sacks, $32; bran, $30; winter middlings, bulk, $31; bran, $29.

Notes.

The Quaker City Milling Co., with a capital of $50,000, and the Philadelphia Macaroni Co., with $75,000, were incorporated this week.

R. D. Mason, who operates the Eclipse Flour Mill at Brownsville, has sold the plant for other purposes and will retire from the business.

The Pennsylvania Railroad's New Girard Point Elevator received its first lot of wheat for export this week. The capacity is 1,000,000 bus.

C. C. Chilles of Independence, Mo.; W. H. Small of Evansville, Ind.; L. M. Powell of Milwaukee, and John Crosby of Minneapolis were visitors to the 'Change lately.

The Ohio April report placed winter wheat condition at 95, against 94 in March, 93 in April last year and 94 last July. The Government made the condition 96, showing 41,500,000 bus., against 35,100,000 bus. last year. Farm reserves are 14 per cent, against 10 per cent last year.

Members of the Chicago Board of Trade Monday voted to adopt the new corn grading rules, which give a premium on unmixed corn and conform to the new Federal Government corn rules, which go into effect July 1, 1914.

The domestic wheat visible supply decreased 1,773,000 bus. last week and totals 51,862,000 bus., against 56,771,000 bus. last year. The Canadian wheat visible increased 721,000 bus. last week and totals 21,360,000 bus., against 26,006,000 bus. a yar ago.

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Alabama

Mobile, Ala., April 11, 1914.

The expected improvement in flour has not materialized. Millers, with but few exceptions, are showing no disposition to shade prices, and with jobbers looking forward to lower prices in the near future there is no large movement noted. Locally, standard patent is in best demand, although there is quite a nice business shown in low-grade.

Quotations, wood basis, are: Highest patent, $5.10@5.60; standard patent, $4.60@5.10; low patent, $4.20@4.50.

Sales of alfalfa mixed feed continue to improve right along. Recent high prices on both bran and shorts have reduced the demand somewhat for these commodities. Local dealers are only buying for their immediate needs, as quite a reduction is expected shortly.

Quotations follow: No. 2 white corn, 80½@83c; No. 2 yellow or mixed, 2c lower; No. 2 white clipped oats, 36 to 38, 50@53c; straight white oats, 49@52c; corn chops, $1.55@1.60; pearl meal, per bu,, 87½@90c; standard wheat shorts, $1.52@1.62; wheat bran, $1.55@1.60; prime cottonseed meal, $29@31; cottonseed hulls, sacked, per cwt., 65@75c; No. 1 timothy hay, $22.50@25; choice alfalfa hay, $23.50@25.50; molasses alfalfa mixed feed, $28@33.

Notes.

Mobile is to have a new wholesale grocery firm on May 1. Will be composed of three local men, Messrs. Saunders, Childress and Fox. All of these gentlemen are well known locally, and have been closely allied with this trade for some time. The firm will, we understand, be known as the Mobile Grocery Co., and will cater especially to specialty business.

Selma, Ala., April 11, 1914.

Conditions here remain practically the same as last week. Jobbers report demand normal from the country trade.

Some jobbers have flour bought several months ago on contract, and which is "hanging fire" badly. As soon as these are cleaned up trades will probably be made just as the goods are needed until harvest. Some mills seem anxious sellers and are willing to discount the market for instant shipment business.

Fancy patent, $4.65@4.80 wood; standard patent, $4.40@4.50 wood; bran, $29.80; shorts, $31; standard bolted meal, 96s, $1.58.

"Car Spotting" Case Continued.

The Interstate Commerce Commission will not consider the elimination of free service, or so-called "car spotting" until final decision on the 5 per cent general advance in Eastern rates is made. This action is attributed to the protests of shippers all over the country against final action on free privileges until all interested shippers have had opportunity to testify.

Sherman Hoyt, of A. F. Roberts & Co., was suddenly taken ill early in the week and on removal to the hospital was found to be suffering from a serious affliction of the eyes and is now understood to be rather seriously ill.

A decision in the 5 per cent advance case is expected within 30 days, as the commission has heard all evidence and is now considering the mass of testimony filed by the railroads. President Wilson has asked for an early opinion, and the commission hurried the testimony of the railroad officials the last few days.

Iowa

Des Moines, Ia., April 13, 1914

Some weakness developed in prices in the local market and throughout the state, with some sales of patent flour from the Southwest in staight cars about 10c lower than a week ago. Volume of new business was practically unchanged, with Southwestern hard winter wheat mills placing fair amounts at interior points. Des Mines distributors purchased for immediate shipment only, while Sioux City, Cedar Rapids and other more important markets bought slowly and only for current consumption. Some sales of hard winter wheat flour were made at $4.40 in half sacks delivered Des Moines. Interior points paid up to $4.70 for Kansas patents in mixed or straight cars.

The government report was an adverse factor in trade. Buyers viewed the official figures on condition of wheat in Southwest bearishly and made purchases only where stocks were depleted. Spring wheat mills were also affected by the government report. Bakers were confining all purchases to single carlots, for they anticipate lower prices in the future. Many made all purchases last week at 10c lower quotations.

Nebraska transacted a fair business in the southwestern part of the state in mixed cars. Kansas mills sold principally in straight cars on a basis of $4.50 for patents at interior points. Spring wheat mills held prices steady to 10c lower, small dealers paying the steady figures mostly.

Mill feed continues fairly strong, with bran in best demand. Standard middlings are only fair sale, and most of output is being absorbed by mixed car trade. Bran is held at $1.20 to $1.30 per 100 lbs. in sacks.

Des Moines Market Prices.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $4.40@4.70; straight, $4.20@4.50; fancy clear, $3.50; low grade clear, $3@3.25.

Spring Wheat Flour—Extreme short patent, $5; family patent, $4.50@4.80; clear, $3.50@3.60; red dog, scarce at $1.65.

Mill Feed—Bran, $24@26 per ton; standard middlings, $26.50@28; flour middlings, $31.50@32.

Sioux City Wants Proportional Rates.

The fight of Sioux City grain shippers to obtain grain rates to points East commensurate with those enjoyed by Omaha and Council Bluffs dealers was carried to the Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington last week. The attempt of Sioux City to be placed on a similar basis as Omaha was started more than two years ago. George T. Bell of the Sioux City Traffic Bureau testified before the Interstate Commerce Commission for a period of two days, and presented convincing testimony showing that Sioux City ought to have the revison of rates.

Practically every shipper in the vicinity of Sioux City is interested in the campaign for the revision. A comparison of the rates from Sioux City with those of Omaha and Council Bluffs showed that the latter points have more advantageous rates to points East on grain originating West. Sioux City started a movement two years ago to be made a rate breaking point so that it could have the same proportional rates as Omaha.

World's wheat shipments last week were 11,664,000 bus., against 11,040,000 bus. the preceding week and 15,104,000 bus. last year. Wheat on passage totals 49,994,000 bus., against 49,840,000 bus. the preceding week and 64,040,000 bus. last year.

Ohio

The Early & Daniel Co. elevator and warehouse, at Cincinnati, was completely destroyed by fire Saturday, causing a damage of $150,000. The conflagration started in the rear of the warehouse. There was in the elevator at the time of the fire 200,000 bus. of grain, 11 carloads of flour and six carloads of hay. All of this is a total loss. On the sidetrack were two freight cars laden with grain, and these were also destroyed. It is said that it is almost all covered by insurance.

Lee Early said: "The entire building and contents is a total loss. The elevator is a six-story building and stood in the rear of the building. The front of the structure was a three-story."

The basement was a fireproof concrete bin, where several thousand gallons of molasses is stored, but this, it is said, is safe. The elevator was stored to its capacity a few days ago and the company has been trying to lease the elevator of the Union Grain and Hay Co. to take care of its excess stock.

OHIO NOTES.

The Rural Grain Co., of Weston, filed incorporation papers to do a grain and elevator business.

The Cartzdafner Flour and Feed Co., of Columbus, had its name changed to Central States Milling Co.

The Vincennes Feed Co., of Vincennes, was incorporated for $15,000. The incorporators were Charles E. Seed, Walter A. Stein and William T. Heinkamp.

Henry E. Wehry, sales-manager of the new concern, the National Grain and Hay Co., of Cincinnati, has filed application for membership in the Chamber of Commerce.

The C. S. Foulds-Briggs Co., of Cincinnati, were incorporated for $50,000. The incorporators were C. S. Foulds, formerly with the Foulds Milling Co., of Chicago; Margaret Hackett, Robert A. Taft, James P. Kidney and Albert Winkelmann. Mr. C. S. Foulds has also filed application for membership in the Chamber of Commerce.

The board of directors of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce has named two important standing committees, namely the committee on appeal and arbitration committee. A number of flour and grain merchants were named on each committee. John DeMolet, H. Lee Early, William Kramer and F. H. Streitmann were named on the appeals committee, and John E. Collins, Charles Schmidt and Joseph Van Leunen on the arbitration committee.

Soon after the decision in the 5 per cent case is announced it is expected that the commission will consider the elimination of free privileges. It is telt that the decision in the 5 per cent advance case will have much to do in the consideration of the "car spotting" case. If the advance is granted, the commission will probably decide against the elimination of special privileges.

Want Ads Help Business
The classified columns of
MILLING AND GRAIN NEWS
Bring Results
Use Them

New Mill Elevators in Southwest.

Elevator construction work in the Southwest is on the boom, and millers are contracting for many new plants with which to take care of the new crop, prospects of which indicate the largest winter wheat yield ever harvested in the Southwest. Otto J. Lehrack, of the Lehrack Construction Co., Kansas City, says that more new elevators will be built in the Southwest this year than in any twelvemonth of the past decade.

The Thomas Page Milling Co., Topeka, Kan., awarded contract last week to the Topeka Bridge and Iron Co. for the erection of concrete storage 80 feet high, with capacity of 110,000 bus. This will give the Page mill a total storage capacity of 225,000 bus. in Topeka. The addition, which will have 11 bins, will be completed by July 1, in order to handle the new crop.

The Arkansas City Milling Co., Arkansas City, Kan., has started construction work on a new elevator at Erie, Kan.

The Universal Mill Co., Claflin, Kan., is considering the erection of additional storage capacity.

Several Oklahoma mills are planning to increase their wheat storage capacity, should present wheat prospects continue for 30 days.

The Bowersock Mills and Power Co., Lawrence, Kan., plans to add to its concrete wheat storage before the new crop movement starts.

The green bug scare emanating from Oklahoma wheat fields has disappeared completely. Truly the reports were fathered by some imaginative wheat bull. It is said that if the millers of this country are able to grind within the next year as much wheat as is to be "killed" in the next 100 days the millers would have to increase their capacity very much. But millers have been taught the lesson that when disaster comes to a wheat crop they are the pall-bearers. Otherwise there would be no fun. They have also learned that wheat is endowed with nine lives, and millers do not like to weep over the same sad affair nine different times, at least as propagated by the "crop killer."

Corn planting operations in the Southwest indicate that Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma and Nebraska will have a large decrease in acreage over last year. Much former corn land was sown to wheat last fall, and the small abandonment of wheat this spring means that corn will have a smaller area. Another factor which tends to decrease the corn area in the Southwest is the increasing popularity of Kaffir corn, milo maize and other drouth-resistants. The acreage in these forage crops is about 25 per cent larger than a year ago, and much of this increase is former corn land.

Temperatures ranging down to 22 degrees, which prevailed over most of the Southwestern winter wheat section last week, had no adverse effects on the growing plants, and millers report that the cold weather was really beneficial to wheat rather than harmful. The low temperatures checked the rapid early top growth of the plant and influences the plant to further stooling.

The following agricultural patents were issued last week to Minnesota and Dakota inventors, as reported by Williamson & Merchant, Minneapolis, Minn.: T. J. Gibbons, Platte, S. D., harrow tooth; W. K. Stebbins, Fairmont, S. D., egg tester.

Charles C. Gorsuch, of C. C. Gorsuch & Sons, millers and grain dealers of Westminster, Md., is now on an extended trip abroad. He left Baltimore April 2, and will visit in the United Kingdom and on the Continent.

The domestic wheat visible supply last week decreased 1,061,000 bus., against 1,773,000 bus. the preceding week and 1,314,000 bus. last year. The total is 50,801,000 bus., against 55,457,000 bus. last year.

The Michigan April wheat report showed the condition 91, against 98 in December and 82 last April. Very little damage during March. Farmers marketed 165,000 bus. wheat in March, against 80,000 bus. a year ago.

FOR SALE

The Howard Mills Co. Plant, Wichita, Kansas

CAPACITY, 265 BARRELS

This plant is located at 350 West Douglas avenue, in the city of Wichita, approximately one thousand feet from the busiest and the best business corner in the state of Kansas and about one hundred and fifty feet east of the east end of the $100,000 bridge across the Arkansas river.

It is estimated that 19-20 of the wagon grain marketed in Wichita crosses this bridge, this mill having the first chance to purchase.

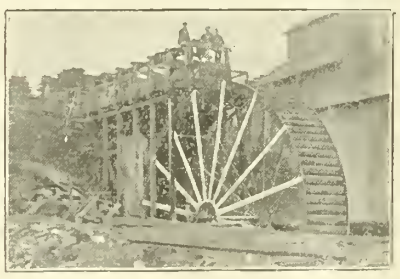
The entire plant may be purchased or any part of the Stock of the Corporation owning the plant.

Possession can be given in time to handle the present growing crop as soon as it is in condition for milling.

The plant is running full time under a lease which expires soon. For particulars, write,

The Howard Mills Co., or
The Wichita Business Association

Small Water Powers



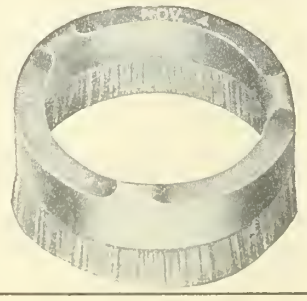
24 ft. diam. by 5 ft. face I-X-L driving mill of W. H. Long, Howard, Pa.

One-third
More Power
than the best
small turbine

using the same amount of water, is the result you can get from the I-X-L Steel Overshoot Water Wheel. It will deliver 92% efficiency to the wheel shaft. Just ask for Bulletin No. 15 if you want all the facts.

FITZ WATER WHEEL CO. Hanover, Pa., U. S. A.

BEST CLOTH CLEANER



Peterson's Patent Cloth Cleaner

Will clean the cloth in your sieve bolting machines to the very extreme edge of sieve frames which enables bolter to work to full capacity.

Write for sample.

CREAM CITY CAN WORKS

Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

FREIGHT RATES ON FLOUR

The following are current rates on flour between the points named, in cents per 100 lbs., for domestic shipment only, basis all rail.

Minimum weights for carloads vary Local agents should be consulted as to requirements for different points before billing cars:

From / To	Kansas City	Omaha	St. Louis	Minneapolis
Albany, N. Y.*	28.20	28.20	19.20	24.50
Allegheny,: Pa.*	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Athens, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Atlanta, Ga.	34.00	35.00	26.00	40.00
Augusta, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Baltimore, Md.	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Binghamton*	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Birmingham, Ala.	32.00	33.00	29.00	38.00
Boston*	30.70	30.70	21.70	27.00
Buffalo*	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Cincinnati	17.00	17.00	8.00	18.00
Chicago*	12.00	12.00	8.00	10.00
Charleston, S. C.	33.00	34.00	25.00	39.00
Cleveland, O.	20.50	20.50	11.50	18.50
Columbus, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Detroit, Mich.*	19.50	19.50	10.50	18.00
Erie, Pa.*	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Ft. Smith, Ark.	14.00	17.00	16.00	28.00
Galveston	36.00	41.50	36.00	50.00
Grand Rapids*	19.50	19.50	10.50	18.00
Indianapolis	16.50	16.50	8.00	16.00
Jackson, Miss.	23.00	24.00	21.00	32.50
Kansas City	.....	7.75	11.75	14.00
Little Rock, Ark.	18.00	21.00	14.00	28.00
Los Angeles, Cal.	65.00	65.00	75.00	75.00
Louisville, Ky.	17.00	17.00	8.00	19.00
Macon, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Memphis, Tenn.	14.00	15.00	11.00	23.50
Meridian, Miss.	23.00	24.00	21.00	35.00
Milwaukee	12.00	12.00	10.50	10.00
Minneapolis	14.00	14.00	14.00	.....
Mobile	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Nashville, Tenn.	20.00	21.00	12.00	26.00
Natchez, Miss.	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
New York*	28.70	28.70	19.70	25.00
New Orleans	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Omaha	7.75	.....	14.00	14.00
Peoria, Ill.	10.50	10.50	6.00	10.00
Philadelphia*	26.70	26.70	17.70	23.00
Pine Bluff, Ark.	18.00	21.00	14.00	28.00
Pittsburgh, Pa.*	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Portland, Me.	30.70	30.70	21.70	27.00
Portland, Ore.	70.00	70.00	75.00	70.00
Richmond, Va.	26.50	25.70	17.50	22.00
Rochester*	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Schenectady*	28.20	28.20	19.20	24.50
Scranton, Pa.*	26.70	26.70	17.70	23.00
San Francisco	65.00	65.00	75.00	75.00
Seattle, Wash.	70.00	70.00	75.00	70.00
Shreveport, La.	24.00	29.50	24.00	38.00
St. Louis	9.00	9.00	.....	14.00
Syracuse*	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Terre Haute, Ind.	15.00	15.00	6.00	16.00
Texarkana, Ark.	20.00	25.50	20.00	34.00
Toledo, Ohio*	19.50	19.50	10.50	18.00
Troy, N. Y.*	28.20	28.20	19.20	24.50
Utica, N. Y.*	26.70	26.70	17.70	23.00
Vicksburg, Miss.	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Washington, D. C.	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Wheeling, W. Va.	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50

Rates from Kansas City and Omaha apply when inbound tonnage is surrendered at these points.

Lake and rail points marked with * take a rate two cents less than above quoted rates during lake and rail season.

Have You Thought About the Granulating Milling System?

If SEVEN of the Largest and MOST PROGRESSIVE MILLING CONCERNS in the WORLD have bought, installed and paid for nearly FOUR HUNDRED of these GRANULATING MACHINES in less than FOUR YEARS, what does it signify?

One Leading Mill that has had a number of Machines in use (including several No. 8 Bran Finishers and large size Middlings Finishers, as well as No. 4 Special Middlings Mills) about a year ago, reflowed their mill, using Granulating Machines (about Twenty in all) after EACH and EVERY Smooth Roll reduction —thus increasing their capacity over 20% with the same rolls, bolters and same power; also improving the granulation and quality of the flour.

What does this MEAN to You—MILL OWNER?

What does it MEAN to YOU—HEAD MILLER, if you are the means of bringing this about and at the same time wonderfully improve the flour? Does it not mean much more than Profit—Gain—to you?

And whom can the MILL OWNER (if he is not a practical miller) look to for these important improvements if they are not asked for or suggested by the HEAD MILLER?

Thanks for an answer to this.

Thos. McFeely Co.

232-4 Bourse Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa

E. A. Pynch Co., Minneapolis, Minn., N. W. Agents.

Wheat on the Farms
Roads are Impassable
Flour Orders Delayed

Plant of Concordia Milling Co., Concordia, Kans., Built by

There are many mills which need more wheat storage to carry over the periods when wheat supplies dry up because there is no chance for farmers to deliver wheat. Same condition applies to car shortages.

Concrete re-inforced storage tanks will solve this problem for you.

WHY NOT WRITE TO

Otto J. Lehrack Const. Co.

4024 Prospect Ave.,

Kansas City, Mo.

The Supreme Court

in finally deciding the famous bleached flour test case involving flour aged and whitened by the Electrical Process, had the following to say with reference to the traces of nitrites added to the flour:

"If the testimony introduced on the part of the respondent was believed by the jury they must necessarily have found that the added . . . nitrites . . . , did not have the effect to make the consumption of the flour by any possibility injurious to the health of the consumer."

ALSOP PROCESS COMPANY

ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

Illinois

Chicago, Ill., April 10, 1914.

While the demand for flour the past week was slightly better, there was but very little change in conditions. Stocks in all positions are said to be light, with the exception of millers, who claim they have more flour on hand than usual at this season of the year. The cheapest flour to be had in this market is that coming from the mills of Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma, which is no doubt due in a measure to the ideal prospects for a bumper crop in that region.

Collections are slow. Especially is this true from the smaller bakers and retailers of flour.

Good strong first clears continue scarce and are in excellent demand, with values firm, while the demand on patents and straights is secondary, with market easier.

There is practically no business being done on export account. Demand is slow, as buyers believe, owing to favorable crop conditions, prices will seek a lower level.

The mill feed market has experienced somewhat of a change during the past week. Lighter grades of feed are off in value from $2 to $2.50 per ton from the high point, while the heavier feeds are holding steady.

The rye flour market shows no material improvement. Offerings on all sides are far in excess of the demands and prices are badly demoralized. In fact, buyers can almost name their own values. Some sales on a very good grade of patent white rye were reported as low as $2.70 jute delivered.

Chicago Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Special brands (basis wood), $5.50 per bbl.; standard patents (basis jute), $4.10@4.30; straight, $3.80@4; first clears, $3.30@3.60; second clears, $2.60@2.80.

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $4@4.20; straight, $3.80@4; fancy clears, $3.30@3.60; standard clears, $3.05@3.30.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $4.10@4.20; straight, $3.90@4; fancy clears, $3.30@3.50;; low grade, $3.15@3.35; Michigan, 10c higher; patent, $4.20@4.35; straight, $4.05@4.15.

Mill Feed (100-lb. sacks)—Spring wheat bran, $25@25.50; standard middlings, $25@25.25; red dog, $28@28.25.

Rye Flour (in jute)—White, $2.80@3; dark, $2.30@2.60.

Coast Flour—Patent, $5.55@4.70; straight, $4.30@4.50.

White corn meal is quoted at $1.60@1.65 in 100-lb. cotton sacks in car lots delivered, and yellow corn meal, $1.55.

Chicago Notes.

B. Frank Howard, of the Daily Trade Bulletin, is again at his post, after a siege of rheumatic gout.

The Chicago Board of Trade is closed today—Good Friday, April 10. This custom has been observed for about 30 years.

Frederick W. Crosby, a well-known figure in the commercial and financial circles of Chicago, recently died at St. Augustine, Fla., at the age of 76 years.

The directors of the Chicago Board of Trade, at a special meeting held on Friday, April 3, passed a resolution authorizing C. H. Canby, president, to appoint five delegates to attend the annual meeting of the Western Grain Dealers' Association at Cedar Rapids, Ia., on April 9 and 10.

E. F. Andrews, vice-president and general manager of the Kehlor Flour Mills Co., St. Louis, Mo., was in Chicago on April 9, calling upon the trade.

L. Evan Boxill, the West Indies' representative of the Hecker-Jones-Newell Milling Co., of New York, stopped in Chicago en route to Kansas City.

H. R. McLaughlin, the newly appointed manager of Washburn-Crosby's Chicago branch, has begun his duties. Mr. McLaughlin will be assisted by C. W. Dilworth.

A new wholesale grain and feed company has been established in this city, with offices in the Webster Building, under the firm name of A. G. Gebhart & Co.

B. A. Eckhart, of the B. A. Eckhart Milling Co., who underwent a surgical operation at the Presbyterian Hospital recently, returned home from the hospital on April 7, well on the way to a speedy recovery.

George D. Young, warehouse superintendent, and for many years connected with the New Century Co., within 48 hours suffered the loss, by death, of his father and sister. Both were victims of pneumonia, and, while his father had reached the ripe old age of 86, his sister was a comparatively young woman in the prime of life.

Among recent Chicago visitors were H. E. McEachron, formerly a miller at Wausau, Wis.; A. L. Goetzmann, secretary and general manager of the Listman Mill Co., La Crosse, Wis.; E. O. Wright, manager of the Wisconsin Milling Co., Menomonie, Wis.; John Washburn, vice-president of the Washburn-Crosby Co., Minneapolis, and John W. Burk, of Ansted & Burk Milling Co., Springfield, O.

The Hungarian Roller Mills, at Bloomington, Ill., were purchased by William J. Welch, of that city, at public auction a short time ago, for $40,000. The mill has been idle for some time, since the former owner, George H. Cox, retired from the milling business, but it is understood that Mr. Welch, who is a commission merchant, contemplates putting the mill in operation again.

Farmers in Iowa are marketing corn in small volume. Reserves are light and roads are poor in some sections, but many farmers holding corn are awaiting higher prices.

The Standard Biscuit Co., Detroit, Mich., has sold its entire plant, stock and good will to the Lakeside Biscuit Co., Toledo, Ohio. A new plant, six stories high, will be erected in the near future.

Prospects for winter wheat in Iowa indicate that the state will harvest a record crop of that cereal. Acreage is large, and abandonment is exceedingly small. Rains have fallen at opportune times, and the condition of the soil is excellent. Spring wheat planting is under way and is expected to become general in the northwestern part of the state within the next fortnight. The same acreage as a year ago will be planted.

Leading Grain Dealers of St. Louis.

Morton & Co.
Grain - Hay - Seeds
COMMISSION ONLY
Merchants Exchange Bldg.
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

BALLARD-MESSMORE GRAIN COMPANY
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
GRAIN, HAY AND SEEDS
520 CHAMBRR OF COMMERCE ST. LOUIS
Member St. Louis Merchants Exchang and Chicago Board of Trade.

Toberman, Mackey & Co.
GRAIN AND HAY
"Fastest Growing Commission House in America."
St. Louis Kansas City

St. Louis, the Market Center

Scene in Cash Grain Department of
St. Louis Merchants Exchange

Pendleton Grain Co.
Pierce Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.
Receivers, Shippers, Exporters

The Consignment House
of St. Louis.
PICKER & BEARDSLEY
Commission Company
Grain, Hay and Grass Seed
Making no Track Bids, Your Consignments do not Conflict with our purchase.

ED. F. CATLIN
408 Merchants Ex. St. Louis, Mo.
I Make a Specialty of Milling Wheat, Always Ready to Submit Type Samples.

W. C. GOFFE, G. S. CARKENER, G. C. MARTEN, Jr.
GOFFE & CARKENER CO.
ST. LOUIS, MO.
Grain and Hay Receivers

Marshall Hall, Pres.
E. L. Waggoner, V-Pres.
W. L. Green
Commission Co.
Hi-Grade Milling Wheat
Kiln Dried Corn
Feeding Cereals.

Alfalfa Department

Kansas City, Mo., April 13, 1914.

A firm tone was apparent in the prices of all alfalfa products during the past week, with alfalfa grain mixed feeds recording slight advances in some instances. Volume of business in meal was about the same as a week ago. Grain mixed feeds continue good sale to Southwest and local territory, although some buyers stepped out of the market when advances were asked.

Higher prices of corn and oats caused advances of 25c in grain mixed feeds. Most dealers in Missouri and Oklahoma refused to pay the higher prices, asserting that the advances in corn and oats were temporary. Concessions were made in these instances, and sales were made at same figures as a week ago, but mixers refused to consider anything under values of preceding week. Business in mixed feeds continues of fair valume, with sales to Missouri, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Kansas good. A brisk demand is coming from interior points of Missouri, and large sales were made to small stations last week on a basis of $27 for molasses alfalfa grain mixed feed in 100-lb. sacks f. o. b. mill, Kansas City.

Demand for molasses alfalfa feed from the Southwest was not very heavy, but Southern states were taking this mixtuhe in preference to any other feed. Southwestern cotton states were bidding principally for molasses alfalfa feed, but some plantation owners are feeding the heavier ration of grain mixed alfalfa. Alfalfa molasses feed for shipment to Southern states was held at a range of $19 to $21 f. o. b. Kansas City. Choice alfalfa molasses feed commanded the top figure, but supply of this grade is light. Most sales were made at $20. Eastern inquiry for mixed feeds is light. New England states are out of the market altogether, as quotations from Southwest are too high. Pennsylvania is taking some grain mixed alfalfa feed, but only in small volume.

Meal held steady to firm during the past week, but the demand showed no improvement. Supplies of meal are considered by some mixers to be ample until the new crop begins to move, but millers' agents in Kansas City take the position that supplies will be extremely scarce before new meal is ready for market. Receipts from Colorado are light, and Nebraska is sending very little No. 1 grade meal. No. 2 is in good supply, but there is no demand apparent for this grade. Supplies in Kansas City are small, most stocks having already been moved out on old contracts. The undertone in the market is firm, the same as in alfalfa hay.

Alfalfa hay receipts continue heavy, but the demand is brisk and prices are holding up.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Range of prices of sales on the Kansas City market during the past week was as follows:

Alfalfa Meal—Choice, nominally $21@21.50; No. 1, $18.50@19.50; No. 2, $17@18.

Alfalfa Molasses Feed—No. 1, $20.50@21; No. 2, $20.50; standard, $19.50.

Alfalfa Grain Molasses Feeds—$26.50@27.25; alfalfa grain, dry mixed, $28@30.

Alfalfa Hay—Fancy, $17@17.50; choice, $16@16.50; No. 1, $15@15.50; No. 2, $12@13; No. 3, $9.50@11.50; standard, $13.50@14.50.

St. Louis, Mo., April 14, 1914.

The demand for alfalfa meal continues fairly good, and trading prices show a firm to higher tendency. Business is concentrated, however, and orders are mostly scattered. Stocks of meal are rather heavy, but the supplies are in the hands of manufacturers and big handlers, and as a consequence the market can be controlled and is well held, but there is no urgent buying by any of the big interests. Mills are slowing down now, and as a result there should be a further tightening up on green meal, but the trade expects brown meal will be more plentiful for some time to come. The Southwest continues to be the best market for meal, but the cotton states also are taking fair amounts. Eastern mixers of meal are still rather out of line on prices and are not making many inquiries. Their stocks are sufficient to carry them for a while. Most of the Western mills are on short time and their output is light, and shipping is on old contracts at firm prices. Until these are cleaned up not much change in trade conditions is expected. The price of material is high and operates against mixers in all sections. Stock will be sent to pasture in a larger proportion than usual in Missouri territory, owing to the high prices of meal, and the ideal weather is making the grass for stock available slightly earlier than a year ago. Indications are that the new alfalfa acreage will be considerably in excess of last year's. The Nebraska April crop report said that decided increases in acreage had been arranged for in that state and that the condition of the crop is the best in years. Alfalfa brown meal is quoted at $17.50@18 and green at $19.50@20.50. Alfalfa molasses meal with grain at $24.50@27.50 and without grain at $21.50. Both reflect a fairly good demand at steady prices.

Little Rock, Ark., April 14, 1914.

Most of the dealers are pushing their mixed feeds, and this is quite a help to the alfalfa meal business. The general opinion is that there will be little or no change for some time. Some of the local dealers are beginning to inquire about new prices and are requesting the local brokers to see what prices can be had for delivery after the new crop.

Prices are about the same as this time last week, f. o. b. Little Rock rate points: Choice alfalfa hay, $21@21.50; alfalfa feed, $30@31; alfalfa meal, $22@22.50.

New Orleans, La., April 14, 1914.

Conditions in the hay market continued to be unsteady last week, on account of the big offerings from the West and North and the dearth of demand. Buyers here refused every inducement of the growers' agents, and the sales were far below the average at this time. Quotations were made on a basis of June and July delivery in some instances, as the prospects for the alfalfa crop in Oklahoma, Texas and New Mexico are said to be exceptionally fine. Growers seem to want to clear out their old stock, even at a sacrifice, in order not to be forced to sell too low when the new crop comes in. The local dealers are well stocked with hay and meal, but the grade of the meal is low and inferior. Dealers are doing their best to get rid of their stocks, and it will take some weeks to do this. The embargoes on railroads are still in force. Quotations ruling locally are as follows, basis f. o. b. carloads: Alfalfa hay, choice, $19@20; meal, $23@24; mixed feeds, $26@29, according to quality and grade. The demand for mixed feeds was good from the Southeast and Cuba.

Nashville, Tenn., April 13, 1914.

Practically no change was noted last week in the alfalfa market here. Dealers report stocks light and the demand quiet. Receipts have been very light for some time and very little increase in demand is looked for. Quotations f. o. b. Nashville per ton are as follows: Colorado and Oklahoma alfalfa hay, $21@23; No. 2 and Tennessee alfalfa, $18@19; molasses and dry stock feed, $31@33; alfalfa meal, $30@31.

Chicago, Ill., April 14, 1914.

Alfalfa products, both feed and hay, sold at unchanged values during the week, with demand slow and sales very unsatisfactory. The best grade of feed, grain and molasses mixed was offered at $24 per ton in 100-lb. sacks in carlots f. o. b. Chicago, and alfalfa-molasses feed at $21 per ton. Choice pea green alfalfa hay was quoted at $20 per ton in carload quantities delivered, and inferior grades, according to quality, as low as $15 per ton.

Alfalfa Millers to Meet in Wichita.

The National Alfalfa Millers' Association will hold its annual meeting in Wichita, Kan., on May 11 and 12. Otto Weiss of the Otto Weiss Alfalfa Stock Food Co., Wichita, extended an invitation to the association to meet in Wichita and it was accepted by the executive committee, composed of Dr. Axtell, of Newton, Kan.; Mr. Church, of Clinton, Okla.; Mr. Dicks, of Cherokee, Okla., and Mr. Wilcox, of Superior, Neb. The association met in Wichita last year. It is composed of alfalfa meal millers in Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Oklahoma, Colorado, Texas and New Mexico.

An interesting program is being arranged by President Weiss for the meeting. Trade topics will be thoroughly discussed.

Facts About Alfalfa.

The name alfalfa in itself is supreme because its literal translation is reality means "the best fodder." Arabian for alfalfa is "al-fac-fa-cah," meaning "best kind of fodder." Alfalfa, according to different sections of the world in which it grows, is known by many names. But in all those sections, whether known by the name of Lucerne, alfalfa, Spanish trefoil or what not, it is acknowledged universally as "the best fodder."

Alfalfa history is very, very ancient. We find Xerxes used it in his campaign against the Greeks, 490 B. C. And later we find the Romans, when they returned home after invading Greece, brought to Rome this valuable plant, which originally had been taken to Greece by the Persians.

The history of alfalfa would fill a volume of undoubted interest. It first came to America in the fifteenth century, a fact few persons know, when Cortez conquered Mexico and discovered California.

ALFALFA LEAVES.

The Chicago Feed Dealers' Association will hold its annual election of officers on night of April 14. Members of the organization will be banqueted at the election. Alfalfa feed dealers are prominent in the association, which has a large membership.

Receipts of alfalfa hay in Kansas City during March were the heaviest for any single month in the history of the Kansas City market. Alfalfa arrivals during March aggregated 1,252, compared with 827 in March, 1913. Of the total receipts of hay in Kansas City during March alfalfa made up more than one-half.

The Farmers' Elevator & Alfalfa Mill Co., Minneapolis, Kan., will hold a meeting to consider the date for re-opening the alfalfa mill. Prospects for alfalfa are good in the country around Minneapolis, and Fred Goddard, secretary of the farmers' company, expects the mill to have a prosperous year with the beginning of the new crop season.

F. H. Kelly, manager of the West Side Mill, Wichita, Kan., has purchased the site of the alfalfa mill which burned last October and he will erect another plant on the location. The new building will be equipped with modern machinery and will grind hay into meal and manufacture grain mixed alfalfa feeds. The plant will be completed in time to handle the first hay from the new crop.

Kansas is the largest alfalfa growing state in this country, but its agricultural authorities say that farmers could easily plant 1,000,000 more acres proktably. It appears as if this suggestion is being acted upon, for the acreage of alfalfa this year is much larger than a year ago. Prospects indicate that the first cutting will be a large one. Weather conditions have been propituous thus far, and rains have fallen at opportune times.

TEXAS NOTES.

Word was received last week that the Government will install a crop-reporting bureau at Dallas, Tex. Grain men in the Texas markets are much pleased over the decision.

Incorporation papers have been issued to the Texas Star Flour Mills, of Galveston, Tex. Capital stock is given as $500,000, with Morris Lasker, Edward Lasker and Frank J. Becker as incorporators.

Work will be commenced next week on the demolishment of the Stanard-Tilton Milling Co.'s old plant at Dallas, to make room for the new Union Station. The New Century Mills and the Arbuckle elevator have already been torn down.

S. H. Stoltzfus, Southwestern representative of the Wolf Co., Chambersburg, Pa., was a Dallas visitor last week. The main object of his visit here was in regard to the new elevator to be erected at Alton, Ill., by the Stanard-Tilton Milling Co.

No decision has yet been reached as to the capacity of the new milling plant to be erected by the Denison Mill and Elevator Co., Denison, Tex. It is thought, however, that a mill of considerable size will be built, as that town is situated in a good wheat-growing territory.

The strike of elevator housemen in Buffalo, N. Y., is likely to interfere with the grain movement on the grain lakes. Lake transportation opens about April 15, but there is some fear that the strike in Buffalo will cause a delay of two weeks in the movement.

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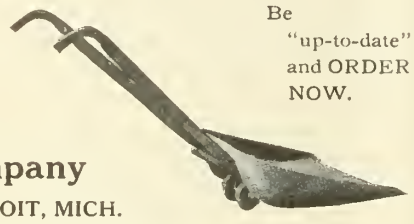

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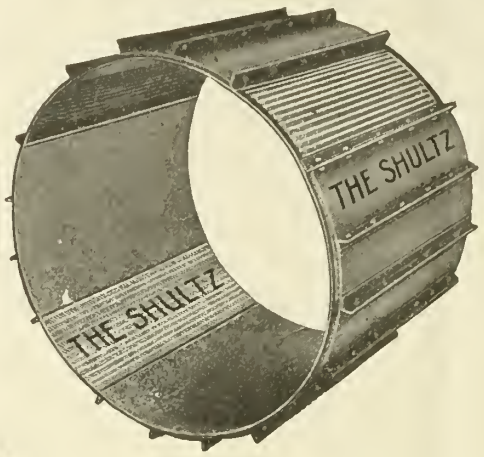

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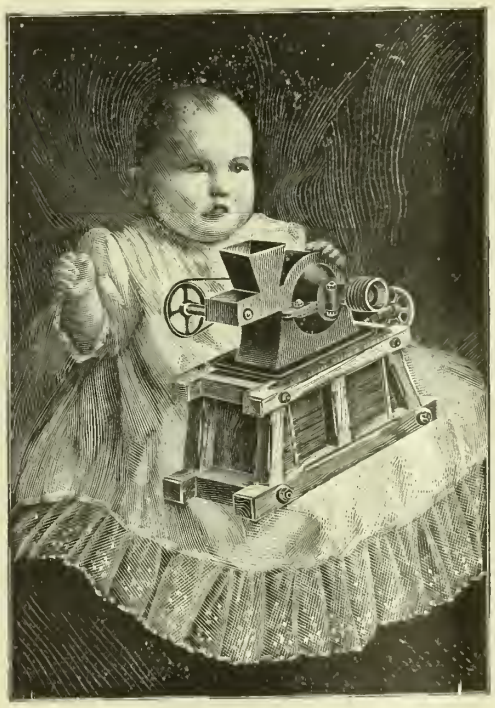

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FOR SALE—A 70-barrel flour mill in good grain section and good town. Time given on part purchase price if desired. Address Milling and Grain News, Box 218, St. Louis, Mo.

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FOR SALE—At a bargain, one 12x30 cylinder Hamilton Corliss engine, in first-class condition, one 80-h. p. Brownwell Full Front boiler, one 8-h. p. vertical Great Western steam engine, also in good eng7890$.. 123456 7 gine, also in good condition. One 52-in. diameter 14-in. face iron pulley. Address The Jansen Milling Co., Jansen, Neb.

POSITION WANTED.

WANTED—Position as head miller in mill of 100 barrels and up. Have bad charge of mills from 150 to 2,000 barrels. Can furnish very best of references. Can keep mill in good repair, have my own tools. Married. Can come at once. Wish a situation where tbere are good scbools. Address Milling and Grain News, Box 203, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Position as head miller in mill of 100 to 500 bbls. capacity. Am married, 28 years of age, have had 12 years' experience in hard wheat mills. Prefer Kansas or Nebraska, but will go anywhere for good position. References furnished. Address D. B. Libbee, Lockesburg, Ark.

WANTED—A position as miller by a man of lifetime experience with all kinds of wheats and mill machinery. Can come well recommended and on short notice. Address William Bonner, care Capital Hotel, Lincoln, Neb.

WANTED—Position as head miller in mill of 75 to 300 barrels. Twenty-eight years' practical experience. Both spring and winter wheat. Best of references. Can come at once. Fair salary, a steady job wanted. Address G. C. Moore, Ravenna, Neb.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A competent manager for a flour milling, grain and coal business established with $50,000 investment. Applicant must invest $20,000 in tbe business and be able to hold down job. Address Milling and Grain News, Box 219, St. Louis, Mo.

STENOGRAPHER WANTED—A young man experienced in flour mill office and good stenographer can find good business opening if he will send references and experience to Box 225, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—To hear from owner who has good mill or elevator for sale. Send description and price. Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

FOR RENT—Or will trade for land, a 100-bbl. mill and 20,000-bus. grain elevator. Will rent our mill and elevator to responsible parties. Mill is modern throughout, Plansifter just installed, electric lighted with own plant, also connected with city light and city water. Good town of 1,600, on railroad junction. Handle 200,000 bushels grain, in addition to the milling business. Have crude oil engine for power. Oil storage for two cars of oil. Would trade for good land. Address Box 226, Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

An American consular officer in a large city of the Levant reports that a local commission broker wishes to secure the representation of American firm in flour and cottonseed oil. His name and address can be secured by writing to Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce at Washington, and referring to trade opportunity No. 12,856.

The Star Flour Mills, Clinton, Ky., will be rebuilt before the new crop year. J. U. Kevil, owner, who resides at Mayfield, Ky., announced last week that work on rebuilding tbe burned plant will be started immediately.

James A. Mander of the Milwaukee Elevator Co., Milwaukee, was elected president of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce last week. J. H. Crittenden of the Berger-Crittenden Milling Co., withdrew his nomination as a member of the board of appeals and the name of George W. Shepard was substituted. Charles A. Krause of the C. A. Krause Milling Co., was elected second vice president of the organization.

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Volume Twenty-three. TUESDAY, APRIL 21, 1914. Number Twenty-one

More Flour By River Boats

Kelley and Zenith Mills of Kansas City Ship Flour via River for Export.

Kansas City, Mo., April 20, 1914.

Interior millers are beginning to take an active interest in the boat line between Kansas City and St. Louis, which provides a rate of 7.2c per 100 lbs. on flour, a saving of 1.8c over the rail rate. Numerous inquiries have been received by the Kansas City Missouri River Navigation Co., and a number of mills on the Union Pacific and Rock Island have signified their intention of using the boat line on shipments for export and to Eastern markets. The boat line officials anticipate a big business in flour soon after the new crop season opens, when mills are on an export basis and are in line with Eastern market prices.

The steamer "Scott" was sent down the river last week, making its second trip of the season. The barge carried about three carloads of flour, all for export to Rotterdam and Amsterdam. The Zenith Milling Co., Kansas City, shipped 1,000 140-lb. bags on the boat to St. Louis. It will go by rail to Chicago, and then by lake to the Eastern coast. The Kelley Milling Co., Kansas City, sent about 600 bags of clear for export, consigned by the same route.

Arthur Kelley, of the Kelley Milling Co., said that the care used in handling the flour and the shape in which it reached its foreign destination would determine to what extent his company would use the boat line in the future.

Paul Mohr, of the Zenith Milling Co., said that the shipment just made by the boat line is the first the Zenith mill has ever sent by water out of Kansas City. "I do not see why all flour sent East and for export should not be handled by the boat line to St. Louis," said Mr. Mohr. "The saving to St. Louis is 1.8c and that by lake is 2c, making a big item on a barrel of flour. I don't believe we will ship small sacks down the river, probably nothing less than 98-lb. sacks. We plan to use the boat line to a large extent during the summer, when the new crop movement enables Southwestern mills to transact a large business in Eastern markets."

The boat line officials say that the river is in unsually good shape this year, and that they can have a regular service the remainder of the shipping season. Flour sent down the river via the boat line can be loaded on board cars at East St. Louis, within three days from beginning of shipment. A. A. Poland, general freight agent of the boat line, says that prospects indicate a heavy movement of flour on the river during the summer.

Flour and Feed Trust in Argentine.

Tentative efforts are being made to organize a flour and bread trust in the cities of Montevideo, Buenos Aires and Rosario. The prime mover appears to be a Belgian elevator and milling concern, with offices in Brussels and Buenos Aires. At the suggestion of the Buenos Aires management, according to a report from the consular office, a new allied concern is reported to have been organized in Brussels with a capital of 1,500,000 francs ($289,500) to acquire at any price all bakeries in Buenos Aires, Montevideo and Rosario. The prices and other conditions of purchase offered by the Belgian company are very tempting. However, large millers are opposing the plan, and it is very doubtful whether the Belgian concern will be successful in securing control of the milling and baking trade.

MONTANA SEEKS REDUCTION.

Claim Grain Rates to Eastern Points Are Excessive—Will Benefit Northwest.

The Interstate Commerce Commission held a hearing in Helena, Mont., last week to hear testimony showing that grain rates from Montana to Eastern points and Western markets are excessive and unreasonable. The Montana Public Utilities Commission filed a petition with the commission last year asking for a hearing on these rates. It is the claim of the state commission that the present rates to Minneapolis, Duluth and Chicago are prohibitive when market prices at those points are taken into consideration, and that farmers are unable to market their grain with profit.

Minneapolis mills and those in the interior are interested in the reduction, because it would mean that Montana wheat would be available for their use during a greater part of the year than heretofore. At present rail rates are so high that millers are only able to get Montana wheat at times of highest maket prices, but with the reductions asked for, wheat from Montana can be shipped at all times of the year. Chicago and Omaha are also desirous of securing a lower rate from Montana.

Much wheat that now moves from Montana points to the Pacific coast would be consigned to Eastern markets if the lower rates were granted. The Pacific coast mills would be at same disadvantage, for the cost of their wheat under lower Eastern rate conditions would be higher than heretofore. However, Montana grain interests are planning to secure the same reduction to Western points as to the East if the present decrease in rates is granted.

The Ohio Feed Dealers' Association will meet in annual convention at Cleveland April 16. The organization has a large membership and a good meeting is promised. Its membership is limited to Ohio dealers exclusively.

Good Start for Spring Wheat

Prospects Indicate Acreage Equal to Area Sown a Year Ago.

Minneapolis, Minn., April 20, 1914.

Seeding operations in the three Northwestern states, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, are well under way with very auspicious conditions. A large percentage of the territory to be sown to wheat in Minnesota has already been planted, while reports indicate that seeding will be practically completed in all Northwestern states within 10 to 15 days. Seeding work has now begun as far north as the Canadian border. In a few of the southern counties of North Dakota some work has been going on during the past 10 days.

The entire spring wheat acreage is expected to be sown from one week to 10 days in advance of any season during the past 10 years, according to estimates of the College of Agriculture experts of the three states, who say that a large percentage of the acreage has already been planted.

Soil conditions in the Northwest are excellent. With a great amount of fall plowing to their credit, farmers were in a position to secure full advantage of all the moisture which winter brought, and, under ordinary conditions, are now assured of sufficient moisture to bring about early germination.

Sunny skies and warm breezes greeted the farmers in their sowing operations last week. Such weather stimulated work, and more seeding was completed than anticipated. Farmers have been careful about the choice of seed. Much Marqu's wheat will be planted, about 75 per cent of the larger mills in Minnesota, North and South Dakota have distributed this seed wheat in liberal quantities. The acreage to Marquis wheat in the Northwest will be much larger than in past years.

It is difficult to say just how the acreage being sown to spring wheat at this time compares with a year ago. Millers report a slight increase in Minnesota, while North and South Dakota reports say that a crop of same area as a year ago is being planted. From present seeding operations, prospects are that the Northwest will have an area as large, if not several hundred thousand acres greater than a year ago. But farmers may plant more of their land to wheat, if present conditions continue for several weeks, or the acreage may be reduced at the last minute. However, there is little doubt that the Northwest will have wheat acreage equal to last year, when the government estimated the final production at 189,000,000 bus., compared with 263,000,000 bus. in 1912, and 132,000,000 bus. in 1911.

The spring wheat acreage in 1913 was 15,335,000, the average yield being 11.6 bus. per acre. In 1912, acreage was 15,990,000 acres in the three states, average yield being 15.90; in 1911, acreage, 17,200,000, average yield, 7.37; in 1910, acreage, 16,751,000, average yield, 11.30; in 1909, acreage was 15,600,000, average yield, 14.90 bus.

To Erect 2,000,000 Bushel Elevator.

The buildinug of a 2,000,000 bus. addition to the Consolidated Elevator Co.'s elevator "H" in Duluth, Minn., at an estimated cost of $400,000, is proposed during the present crop season. It was announced last week by George Spencer, president of the company, that the plans for the addition had been prepared, and that later on, if there is reasonable assurance of a good wheat harvest in the Northwest, the contract for its construction would be let with a view to its being ready for handling grain next fall. This addition will bring the capacity of the Consolidated Elevator Co. up to 12,000,000 bus. With the erection of the 2,000,000 bus. addition, the elevator capacity at Duluth will be 35,325,000 bus.

Minnesota Mill Burns.

The flour and feed mill of the Jackson Milling Co., Jackson, Minn., was completely destroyed by fire late in the afternoon of April 9. Fire originated in the boiler room and was not detected until the room was a mass of flames. A large amount of grain and flour was destroyed. Total loss is estimated at $20,000, partly covered by insurance. Mill had a capacity of 200 bbls. of flour and a large daily output of feed.

The Astoria Flouring Mills Co., Astoria, Ore., has filed articles of incorporation with capital stock of $100,000. Mill has been completed with capacity of 300 bbls.

Dock House and Tracks of Connecting Railroads of Kansas City (Mo.) Boat Line Co., at Kansas City.

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Foreign countries, except Canada, per year 3.00

"Watch and Wait"—but Don't Make Guesses of Export Prices.

Many exporters of flour in the United States are now receiving requests from foreign buyers and agents that they make firm offers on flour of new crop wheat, to be shipped in July and August.

It is rather too early—the middle of April—to begin to consider business which will not materialize until another crop is grown and started to market. But there are plenty of importers who every year urge the mills to make offers far in advance of the expected time of shipment.

There is absolutely nothing to gain by trying to anticipate conditions and prices which may happen or may not. It is a mere guess and a speculative chance which any miller takes who sells flour in April or May for shipment in July or August. Every buyer would require a heavy discount. Generally they would ask a price on flour less than the basis of the July wheat option.

The indeterminate features are evident. First, the miller does not know and has no method to ascertain where he will get the wheat from which to make the flour that he may sell it, even at the July option basis. The real wheat of the new crop may not be available, and even if harvest weather is favorable and wheat is moving from the country, what will be its relative price to the July option? The best judge of market conditions can only make a wild conjecture as each succeeding harvest season has new features and governing conditions which cannot be anticipated.

Another factor of "guess" and "take a chance" is the price of feed. What will bran be worth in July? Who knows? What feed buyers will offer a reasonable price in May for bran to be delivered in July or August? How can anyone foresee the weather conditions which so largely determine feed prices? If pasturage is good and other feeding stuffs plentiful, including new oats and barley, bran will slump off in the summer. Last year was an exception and the excessive drought sent feed to record figures and proved a bonanza to millers, who had not sold ahead or had merely awaited the course of events as they might develop.

What is there to gain by either selling or quoting for forward delivery?

Nothing except the empty honor and sometimes costly satisfaction of doing business for new crop before your competitors. The precedent of an early sale by speculative millers is demoralizing to all the exporting mills. There could not be a sale made, except a transaction at very low figures and at a discount below present values, for no buyer would be interested. Whenever such a sale is made buyers all over the United Kingdom and the Continent seem to hear of it at once. The cables and the letters referring to sales which millers and exporters receive all follow a downward course in price and the magnitude of the original transaction greatly increases. The writer recalls an incident of this sort several years ago. He was told by a large miller of an early sale for export and was given the price, the buyer and the amount sold. A short time later, in different mill offices, he was told of this sale and the price, and the amount was entirely different, and each time to the disadvantage of the miller who had received the information from interested connections.

There are usually enough bearish influences at work at the beginning of a new crop season to put flour down to bed-rock prices before business really opens up. To the miller doing an export business we would simply say at this time of the year: "Watch and Wait"—but Don't Make Guesses of Export Prices.

Conventions This Year Promise to Be Well Attended by Millers.

There is every reason to expect a large and representative attendance of millers at the mass convention to be held at Old Point Comfort, Va., during the last week of May. The Millers' National Federation has not held a general mass convention for several years, or since the meeting at Niagara Falls in 1911. The habit of going to national meetings was apparently forgotten by millers after the last Detroit convention, for in 1910 and 1911 the attendance was so small that no mass conventions were attempted in 1912 and 1913, although a very successful business conference, for millers only, was held at Kansas City in 1912.

This year all connected with the industry are expected to attend and participate in the social and entertainment features which have always been popular and will be remembered in connection with the memorable conventions held at Detroit, Milwaukee, St. Louis and Kansas City in the years when a comparatively large number of millers attended the mass meetings.

It will be a novelty to hold a millers' meeting at a seashore resort, and the experiment will be watched with interest. There is an abundance of natural attractions in the vicinity of Old Point Comfort and short excursion trips by water will take Western visitors to points of great historical interest. Millers from Southern states may attend the convention at this nearby point, and it is quite appropriate that Virginia, the first state which had any important milling interests, should have a national convention held within its borders.

It has been thought by some that the Atlantic seaboard was too far east for a convention, but there is a consideration to be thought of that will appeal to many convention-goers this year. The trip to the East will be taken by many as a vacation and not as a business trip, as a journey to Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago or Minneapolis would be. The fact that the annual convention and machinery exposition of the F. O. M. A. will also be held at Buffalo this year will be another inducement for millers and others to go East and attend both conventions with the single trip and all in the period of two weeks.

It is only about four weeks to convention time and none too early to make definite plans for attending both of these conventions. It is possible to make a two-weeks' vacation trip from the West, attend the mass convention at Old Point Comfort, visit at one or more of the Eastern cities like Washington, Philadelphia, New York or Boston, go to Buffalo and also renew acquaintance with the grandeur of Niagara Falls before starting homeward.

This will be a trip of particular interest to the wives and daughters of millers who attend the gatherings and special preparations are being made to provide suitable entertainment features for all the ladies who may attend the meetings. The many opportunities for pleasurable sight-seeing will repay the rather long journey from the West, and it is expected that a larger number of ladies than usual will attend both conventions this year.

More Protection Needed for Flour Brands.

Amended trade mark laws are needed, at least this is the opinion of many prominent manufacturers of flour, and smaller millers also, who have had disputes and much trouble regarding the priority of use of certain trade marks. During the past six months, court decisions on trade marks have reversed former rules, as set down by the Supreme Court. It has been brought to light that the miller who files a certain brand first with the government and its use is undisputed for a decade; has no more right to this mark than a small miller who in a distant section of the country, with only a local trade, can prove priority of use

The value of a brand is great in the milling trade. Hundreds of mills have used flour brands for years, but have not had them registered, even though the registration cost is small. This non-registration has probably caused more trouble than any other fault found with present trade mark methods. Some millers feel that the trade mark law should require registration with the patent office at Washington, and that from a certain date priority of registration and not priority of use should govern court decisions as to the ownership of brands. Such an amendment would doubtless eliminate litigation, for no miller or manufacturer would adopt a brand that was already in use.

In some lines of industry products are sold without any trade name, but more than 90 per cent of the flour finding its way into the homes of the American people bears a trade name or brand, and generally an established one. Bakers, of course, buy flour by laboratory standard, and every one of their purchases, because of the large amount entailed, may be tested by laboratory experts with profit. But the housewife finds that a certain flour proves satisfactory, and the brands on the sacks is nearly as good testimony as that of the laboratory expert that the flour bought will be uniform.

Some retailers do not build up their business by merely selling customers what they ask for, but by substituting other products which give a greater profit. In some lines, retailers assume the obligation of advising customers in the proper selection. Under this guise the retailer will give the housewife an unknown article, but the established brand of the miller steps in and talks quality for the miller, though ia costs a little more. On the trade names of certain brands depends much, and it would be a great loss to any miller to have his brand taken away, because some unknown miller can prove priority of use. It means the loss of everything spent in developing the trade, not in the flour which bears that trade mark, but in the trade mark. For this reason better trade mark laws are necessary.

A case has been decided by an Alabama court which held a railroad liable for nominal damages because it permitted inspection of a car of flour at destination which was billed without the qualifying word, "Subject to inspection." The car arrived at destination, was opened and inspected by the buyer and was refused. The court held that this was contrary to the expressed provisions of the bill of lading and rewarded nolinal damages, as no actual damage was proven in the case.

Export Flour Review

Secretary Husband Refers to Features in Annual Report to Directors.

In his annual report to directors of the Millers' National Federation, at the annual meeting on April 10, Secretary A. P. Husband referred to the important features which now affect the export flour trade of American mills. Later the meeting authorized the appointment of a special committee on export flour trade.

The subjects reviewed by Secretary Husband were as follows:

Differential in Ocean Rates.

"Your secretary has kept in touch with the differential between wheat and flour in ocean rates, and, although the differential between New York and London and Liverpool is now 5c and to Glasgow 9c per 100 lbs., we feel that the rates on both should be on a parity, and have worked to that end. When our conference with steamship lines was held last summer the average differential was 10c per 100 lbs.

"In this connection your attention is invited to the report of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries on 'Steamship Combinations,' etc.; this investigation was conducted as the result of a resolution passed by Congress during 1912. The report covers four large volumes, the last, volume four, containing recommendations of the committee. These recommendations assert that there is no doubt of agreements existing among steamship companies as to rates, etc., and state that in some particulars these agreements have resulted in improved service to shippers, but in some respects indicate a need for supervision. The committee recommends that ocean lines, as well as lake lines, be placed under supervision, either of the Interstate Commerce Commission or a similar commission to exercise the same control over steamship lines as the Interstate Commerce Commission now exercises over railroads, as to reasonableness of rates, discrimination of rates or service and similar matters.

"There has existed a difference of opinion as to whether Congress had authority to pass legislation regulating ocean steamship lines, and on a recent visit to Washington your secretary called on the Hon. Joshua W. Alexander, chairman of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, to discuss this subject. He said there was no question but that Congress had such authority. Legislation along this line may be looked for in the near future, and when the bill is introduced millers throughout the country, whether exporters or not, should do everything possible to help its progress through Congress. With such a body as is proposed by the recommendations of the committee, exporting millers would, for the first time, have an opportunity of having the reasonableness of ocean rates on flour determined upon by a body having authority to see that its rulings were carried out.

Legislation.

"The federation has protested against the passage, in its present form, of Senator La Follette's seaman's bill (S. 136). While ostensibly for the purpose of promoting safety at sea, some of the provisions of the proposed bill would tend to add materially to the cost of operation of vessels, with a consequent increase in freight rates, without securing additional protection to passengers or cargo. In addition to filing protest on behalf of the federation, the chairman of the legislative committee recommended that the members of the board protest; request was made to each member of the board, and we have reason to believe that a number complied with the request.

Proposed Finland Tariff on Flour.

"More than a year ago there was considerable discussion of a proposed measure to impose a tariff on flour imported into Finland. Your secretary took the matter up with the State Department at Washington; the department made an investigation and reported that no such legislation was contemplated, and stated further that, owing to the abrogation of commercial treaties with Russia, our government was in no position to protest against such legislation. Agitation of the question ceased for several months, and upon being brought up again your secretary went to Washington and discussed the subject with officials of the Department of Commerce and the Department of State.

"The correspondence covering the matter was submitted by the foreign trade advisors to the Secretary of State, and the more recent communications developed the fact that a bill providing for a duty on flour imported into Finland was introduced in the Russian Douma several weeks ago, and that there was little doubt of its becoming a law. The duty proposed amounts to about $1.25 per 100 kilos (220 lbs.), and would practically shut out the American miller from business in Finland.

"It was said by officials of the State Department that it was aimed at Germany, whose millers, because of export bounty, had enjoyed a large share of the flour business in Finland, in competition with Russian millers. Your secretary made an earnest plea that our diplomatic representatives be instructed to do everything possible to prevent the enactment of this measure, or secure a postponement of the application of the duty; recent advices received from importers in Finland hold out the hope that, even if passed, the duties will not be applied for two years."

Wheat and Flour Testing Short Course for Millers, Bakers and Flour Salesmen.

The second annual short course in wheat and flour testing will be offered by the Department of Milling Industry of the Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan., May 18 to 30, inclusive.

The course will be of special interest to wheat buyers, millers, bakers and flour salesmen. The work will consist of a course of lectures, with discussions and laboratory practice. Instruction will be given in methods for experimental milling and baking tests and for determining absorption, gluten (wet and dry), total protein, gliadin, moisture, ash and acidity. Those in attendance will be given opportunity for as much actual laboratory practice in making these determinations as the time permits. Previous training in chemistry is desirable but not required.

A laboratory fee of $3.50 to cover breakage will be charged.

It is desired that all those planning to attend notify the department at least two weeks before the course begins, in order that proper arrangements may be made. It is also desired that each mill representative supply a 10-pound sample of his flour for laboratory tests; also one quart sample of blend of wheat from which flour is made. Additional information will be gladly furnished upon request.

Harlan City Roller Mills, Harlan City, Ia.: "Running half time. Good local flour business and heavy demand for feed. Growing wheat is in 100 per cent condition."

STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP OF MILLING AND GRAIN NEWS.

Owner and Manager, W. B. Burns.
Published Weekly, at St. Louis, Mo.
Signed, W. B. BURNS.
LEE M. EDGAR, Notary Public.
My commission expires Jan. 11, 1915.

No Green Bug in Southwest

Reports From Oklahoma and Kansas Are Erroneous, Say Department Entomologists.

Wheat growers of the Southwest have no need to fear green bug damage this year, according to George A. Dean, entomologist of the Kansas Agricultural College.

Within the last two weeks a number of reports have appeared in papers and several have reached the office of George A. Dean, entomologist of the Kansas Agricultural College, that the green bug had again appeared and would probably seriously injure wheat. Prof. Dean has not only been in close touch with this situation through the entomologists of the experiment station, but through the field experts of the United States Department of Agriculture and Prof. C. E. Sanborn, entomologist of the Oklahoma experiment station.

In reply to an inquiry from Prof. Dean, relative to the green bug situation in Oklahoma, Prof. Sanborn makes the following report:

"No green bugs are known to be present in Oklahoma, Texas or Arkansas. I have been studying the proposition with care ever since wheat-sowing time last fall. Communications from our neighboring states indicate that it is not present. Investigation made in this state and samples sent to the office from various parts of the state indicate that the green bug is not present. If an infestation of the green bug is to be severe the infestation will be apparent in the fall of the year, and when we have a severe infestation in this state or Kansas it is likely to be preceded by an outbreak in Texas."

E. O. G. Kelley, of the United States Department of Agriculture, with headquarters at Wellington, Kan., reports no signs of a serious outbreak of green bugs in Texas, Oklahoma or Kansas, and on a very few occasions has he found any green bugs and then they were in very limited numbers.

"The two species of plant lice which are now present in the wheat fields," says Prof. Dean, "are the European grain louse, sometimes known as the rosy aphis of the apple, and the German grain louse, which resembles the genuine green bug rather closely. These two common grain lice may be found in wheat, oats and rye fields any year. Their method of taking food is the same as the green bug, but they never damage such crops as seriously. Probably these plant lice have now reached their maximum in numbers and will do very little noticeable damage. In fact, it is my opinion that the wheat-growers of Kansas have very little, indeed, to fear from any plant lice."

The Southwestern Grain Situation.

Weather was favorable throughout the winter wheat belt during the past week, temperatures being moderate in Kansas, Oklahoma, Missouri and Nebraska. Scattered rains fell in Kansas and Missouri, but the greater part of Oklahoma and Missouri were without precipitation throughout the week. Wheat plant is making good headway. No wheat is being plowed up. Kansas City grain dealers are receiving a few reports of green bugs and Hessian fly, but not much credence is given to them. Wheat plant is too far advanced in the Southwest to be injured by green bugs. All reports of insects are being disseminated by grain houses on the "bull" side of the market. Predictions of moisture for Kansas and other wheat states is resulting in a great deal of optimism. Wheat is not suffering from a lack of rain, but farmers feel that precipitation at this time would not be out of place.

Loren Morgan, of the Rea-Patterson Milling Co., Coffeyville, Kan., reports wheat prospects in his vicinity as nearly perfect. He says: 'Moisture is ample and no reports of infestations of chinch bugs or Hessian fly have been received thus far. Wheat is making a rapid growth on a largely increased acreage."

Emil Teichgraeber, of the K. B. R. Milling Co., Marquette, Kan., while on the Kansas City Board of Trade last week, said that the wheat situation in McPherson county is almost perfect. "I have not heard any complaints of bugs or lack of moisture," said Mr. Teichgraeber. "The acreage is 10 to 15 per cent larger than a year ago. Wheat in corn land presents the best appearance."

O. K. Lyle, who is traveling through Kansas, sent in the following report from Dodge City last week: "It is one great wheat field in Leigh promiscuous all the way from Hutchinson to Dodge City. Conditions were never better. I found no impairment worthy of mention. It is getting dry, but the crop can go through April without rain from the ample subsoil moisture. I have heard no reports of insects."

H. Work, of the Ellsworth Mill and Elevator Co., Ellsworth, Kan., writes that wheat crop conditions in Ellsworth county are excellent. "I hear some complaints of worms out West, but do not think they are serious."

Allen Logan said that subsoil moisture is abundant in Kansas, after he had returned from a trip through Hutchinson, Dodge City and other towns. Everybody seemed to think that Kansas will produce a record crop this year, reported Mr. Logan.

Southwestern Mill Laborers Strike.

Kansas City, Mo., April 20, 1914.

Union workers on the new building of the Southwestern Milling Co., Kansas City, walked out last week and refused to go back to work until their differences with the nonunion millwrights are amicably settled. More than 50 men quit work, and up to Monday, April 20, have refused to go back. Although the building on the mill is completed, many small details are yet to be finished, and should the strike continue for much longer the opening of the mill will be delayed.

Plans of the Southwestern Milling Co. are to have the mill in operation by July 15. Machinery for the plant is being installed by the millwrights, but carpenters and other union workers claim that the millwrights are doing more than install the machinery, and therefore interfering with their labor. C. M. Hardenbergh, manager of the Southwestern Milling Co., has had several conferences with officials of the Building Trades Council, in order to effect some agreement so that the work will not be delayed indefinitely.

What Is The Net Weight Law?

It is a Federal enactment which became a law March 1, 1914, and for the purpose of giving millers ample time to dispose of bags on hand so as to be able to meet the law's requirement it was further provided that the penalty clause would not become effective until June 3, 1914. At the time the penalty clause becomes operative millers will have no extenuating excuses upon which they can rely should it develop that their packages of flour or feed are not lawfully marked.

The law provides that every package of foodstuffs sold in interstate commerce must show by its markings the net weight of its contents. It follows, then, that millers who place orders for bags which are to be used after June 3, 1914, should look to the statement of net weight.—W. H. Marshall, Joplin, Mo.

World's wheat shipments last week were only 9,792,000 bus., against 11,664,000 bus. the preceding week and 14,544,000 bus. last year.

Kansas City and the Southwest

209 Postal Bldg. Kansas City, David Sosland, Representative

Kansas City, Mo., April 20, 1914.

A larger output of flour in the Southwest was reported during the past week, but new sales continue of the same volume, and business is practically the same as in the preceding week. Better shipping instructions on old contracts accounted for the increased operations of Kansas City and Southwestern mills. Prices were rather weak, but lower quotations on bran and other mill feeds offset any declines in wheat, and generally quotations were on an unchanged basis with a week ago.

Regular buyers predominated in the market last week, and a majority of new sales were for single carlots. Buying by the retail trade is considered fair, as business conditions throughout the Southwest and the outlet territory of hard winter wheat mills is displaying continued improvement, and single carlot buyers are regaining confidence in present prices. Large jobbers, however, do not see any reason why values should not show a big reduction in the next 60 days in view of the bright crop prospects. For this reason, they are holding off, and are carrying stocks as light as possible. It is figured that the wheat supply is excessive in the Southwest and that prices will be reduced before new crop flour is available.

Eastern states, especially, have little confidence in the present situation and are asking large discounts on sales for deferred delivery. Interior mills are quoting as low at $4.15 for 95 per cent flour in jute delivered New York City, and are getting few acceptances. Established hard winter wheat brands are selling at $4.25, but only in limited amounts. Spring wheat flour is not affecting trade, but the good new wheat crop prospect is taken as a bearish factor by the large jobbers.

Interior mills are holding patents generally at a range of $4 to $4.20 in cottons at mill. Bakers are buying straight flour as low as $3.50 in jute, while some mills are quoting up to $3.80 in jute.

Fancy clear is fair sale, but low grades are dull. Foreign markets are taking most of the clear flour, as cable offers are higher than domestic. Eastern markets are fair buyers of 35 per cent clear, but jobbers do not seem to want second clear. Faucy clear is quoted at a range of $3.05 to $3.15 in bulk at mill. Most cables net mills $3 10 in bulk at mill. Some export sales of cut stralght were made last week by interior mills, Holland being the best buyer. Prices, however, allow for a very narrow margin of profit.

Demand for soft wheat flour is good for this season of the year, with Southeastern markets the best outlet. Patents are selling at a range of $4.25 to $4.50 in sacks at mill. Some sales of soft wheat flour are being made direct South, but Missouri mills are getting most of this trade. Georgia, Aalabama and Arkansas are principal buyers from the two soft wheat mills in Kansas City.

Straight and clear soft wheat flours are only fair sale. Confectioners in New Orleans are taking fancy clear. Cracker bakers are also showing some interest in the market, but only for single carlots.

The following quotations are derived from sales made last week by interior Kansas and Nebraska mills, as reported by Kansas City buyers and commission men, and are basis jute, net f. o. b. Missouri River in round lots or single carloads: 95 per cent straight for April-May shipment, $3.50@3.85 per bbl.; high patents, 20 @25c higher than 95 per cent; first clear, $3.15@3.40 per bbl., according to quality and grades; second clear, $2.65@3.

Mill Feeds Are Weaker.

Declines were general in quotations on mill feed during the past week, bran showing the biggest reduction. Offerings of country mills are increasing, and demand is falling off steadily, as a result of improved pasturage. Weather the past week was favorable to the rapid growth of grass throughout the Southwest, and a lighter consumption of mill feeds was reported by all dealers. Even the lower prices did not stimulate the demand to any marked extent, and Kansas City jobbers say that the undertone in the market is still bearish.

Bran prices lost from 3 to 5 cents, selling at a range of $1.18 to $1.20 at the close of last week. Kansas City mills were asking up to $1.25 for bran in mixed carlots, but straight carlot buyers reported an unusually large number of offerings from country mills at $1.19, Kansas City basis. Missouri and Arkansas are the best takers of bran. Other immediate Southwestern states are also fair buyers in single carlots.

Stocks of shorts, middlings and heavy feeds are large in the country, and with the light demand from feeders jobbers hesitate about taking on new stocks at present prices. Shorts and middlings, however, were moderately steady during the week, shorts selling at a range of $1.23 to $1.30. Middlings declined about 2 cents, to a range of $1.31 to $1.40. Mixed-car buyers are paying the highest figure.

Southwestern mill feed prices are out of line with Eastern markets, and all sales are limited to territory east of the Mississippi River. Northwestern feed prices recorded a greater loss than those of the Southwest, putting this market out of line. Southern demand is light, soft wheat mills getting most of this business. Then, too, importations of feed from Argentine are having an adverse effect on Texas trade.

Interior mills report a lighter demand at their door. Hog-feeding operations are increasing, but call for shorts has not improved in proportion.

The following prices were paid by brokers and commission men at close of last week for mill feed from interior Missouri River mills, basis 100-lb. burlap net f. o. b. Missouri River: Bran, $1.18@1.20 per 100 lbs.; shorts, $1.23@1.30; fancy white middlings, $1.31@1.40; red dog, $1.40@1.45.

Linseed and Cottonseed Meal.

A moderate volume of business was done in linseed and cottonseed meal, the latter being in best demand. Prices were unchanged throughout the week, with the undertone in the market steady. Dealers say that pastures are having an adverse effect on demand for the two concentrates, but as cattle-feeding operations increase sales will show improvement. Cottonseed meal is selling at a range of $32 to $32.25 per ton. Linseed meal is quoted at $29.25 per ton.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Quotations by Missouri River mills for prompt shipments to Eastern or Middle states in carlots f. o. b. Kansas City are as follows:

Flour—Hard winter wheat patents, 98s cotton or jute, $4.20@4.40 per bbl.; hard winter wheat straights, 98s cotton or jute, $4@4.20; first clears, $3.20@3.50; soft wheat patent, 98-lb. cotton or jute, $4.25@4.50 per bbl.; straight, $4.05@4.25; first clears, jute, $3.30@3.50; ordinary shorts, $1.22; white shorts, $1.25; corn meal, 35c per 17½-lb. sack.

Cereal Goods—Rye flour in small sacks, $1.65@1.75 per 100; in 98s and 140s, $1.60@1.75; rye graham (pumpernickel) in small cotton sacks, $1.55 @1.65 per 100; in 98s and 140s, $1.50 @1.60; graham flour in small sacks, $2@2.10 per 100; whole wheat flour, in small sacks, $2.10@2.20 per 100; 98s and 140s, $2.05@2.15; rolled oats, in wood, 180 lbs., $5.20 per bbl.

Mill Feed—Bran, in 100-lb. sacks, in carlots, $1.18@1.25; red dog, in 100-lb. sacks, carlots, $1.45; white shorts, $1.30.

Linseed Meal—Carlots, per ton, $29.

Cottonseed Meal—Carlots, per ton, $32; ton lots, $32.50.

Southwestern Market Prices.

Following are prices of flour and other mill products quoted by Southwestern mills for straight or mixed cars, basis f. o. b. buyer's station. Flour in 24-lb. sacks 5c per cwt. higher:

Kansas—Hard winter patent, $4.20 @4.60 per bbl.; hard winter, straight, $4.20@4.40; bran, $1.18@1.25 per 100; mill run, $1.27; brown shorts, $1.28; white shorts, $1.30; corn meal, 38c per 17½-lb. sack.

Oklahoma—Soft winter patent, $4.50 $4.80 per bbl.; hard winter patent, $4.40@4.70; bran, $1.25; mill-run bran, $1.30; corn meal, 33@38c per 17½-lb. sack.

Arkansas—Soft wheat, high patent, $4.50@4.90 per bbl.; hard wheat patent, $4.50@4.70; corn meal, 17-lb. sacks, 40c; bran, $1.25@1.35 per 100, basis L. R. rate points.

Texas—Soft wheat flour, extra patents, $4.70@4.90 per bbl.; hard wheat flour, high patent, $4.60@4.90 per bbl.; straight, $4.40@4.70; bran, $1.30 per 100; shorts, $1.55; corn meal, 70c per 35-lb. sack.

Kansas City Output Increases.

Production of mills in Kansas City last week showed a gain of several thousand bbls., being 37,500 bbls., compared with 34,100 bbls. in the preceding week, 32,300 bbls. two weeks ago and 30,800 bbls. same period last year, when an additional large mill was in operation. The soft wheat flour output showed the gain in production, mills making 17,000 bbls., against 5,000 in the preceding week and 4,500 in corresponding week a year ago.

Elevator Stocks Show Decrease.

Decreases of practically 300,000 bus. weekly have taken place in the elevator holding of wheat in Kansas City for the past several weeks. Last week stocks showed a loss of 255,972 bus., total holdings being 5,301,912 bus. It is figured that a steady decrease up to the new crop year like that of the past few weeks would mean smaller wheat stocks at the beginning of the new crop movement than a year ago. Not more than 1,000,000 bus. would be held in local elevators, should the decreases continue.

Kansas City receipts of wheat last week were 159 cars, compared with 155 cars in the preceding week, 245 a year ago and 182 in 1912.

The corn movement into Kansas City was not half that of the preceding week, accounting for a decrease of 170,000 bus. in elevators. Arrivals were 280 cars, compared with 561 in preceding week, 153 last year and 330 in 1912. Elevator stocks of corn now are 1,467,360 bus., or four times as much as a year ago.

SOUTHWESTERN NOTES.

E. S. Rea, of the Rea-Patterson Milling Co., Coffeyville, Kan., has been visiting in Southern markets, calling on the representatives of his company.

The Western Star Milling Co. is erecting a small elevator in Salina, Kan., at a cost of $8,000. The building will be completed before new crop movement.

The Farmers' Grain and Supply Co. has been incorporated in Vici, Okla., with capital stock of $10,000. Flour will be handled. H. W. Carlock is among incorporators.

New incorporation papers have been issued to the Acme Milling Co., Oklahoma City. Capital is $100,000. Incorporators are George Sohlberg, J. T. McClelland and D. Lindbloom, all of Oklahoma City. George Sohlberg is president of the company.

Carl Teichgraeber, of the Smoky Valley Roller Mills, Lindsborg, Kan., was a visitor to the Kansas City Board of Trade last week. Emil Teichgraeber, of the K. B. R. Milling Co., Marquette, Kan., was also in Kansas City on business.

Wichita millers and grain men are complaining of the exchange rates on grain drafts. The charge in Wichita is 30c per $100, while banks at other points in Kansas make a charge of 15c. The Wichita Board of Trade is investigating the matter, and will make an attempt to secure a reduction in the exchange rate.

The Enid Mill and Elevator Co., Enid, Okla., writes regarding the green bug infestations in its vicinity: "On further investigation of the green bug, the pest is found to have wings. At this stage there is usually a stopping of any damage that may occur. The majority of the bugs are dark colored, and about 50 per cent of them died on the stalks, showing that the little fly parasite has been doing its work. The weather has favored the hatching of the fly's eggs. It is almost impossible for any damage to occur from now on."

Only one milling exhibit was carried on the booster train of the Federated Commercial Clubs of Southeastern Kansas, that of the Sauer Milling Co., Cherryvale. J. W. Sauer, of the Sauer Milling Co., accompanied the exhibit of his mill on the trip and was the sole representative of the milling industry of southern Kansas. The Sauer mill had a good exhibit of Kansas hard wheat flour on the display train. Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Baltimore and other large Eastern cities are included in the itinerary of the train.

W. P. Brooks, traveling salesman for the Snell Mill and Grain Co., Clay Center, Kan., in Southwestern states, who was a visitor in this office last week, says that retail dealers in his territory are in fairly good financial condition, notwithstanding the drouth of last summer. "Carlot handlers of flour in Kansas and other Southwestern states," said Mr. Brooks, "are well able to take care of their wants, and, although money is more stringent than a year ago, these dealers have about the same stocks of flour now as in 1913. Many are enthusiastic over crop prospects and predict that the 1914-15 crop season will be a bumper one in production and consumption."

The state of Kansas has been asked by 82 farmers in the vicinity of Enterprise, Kan., to stop the flooding of their land, caused by the dam across the Smoky Hill River, belongiug to the Hoffman Mill of the Kansas Flour Mills Co. In the petition of the farmers it is stated that in 1869 the legislature granted permission to erect a dam seven feet high. The 1870 legislature allowed the dam to be raised to nine feet. Since then, it is alleged, the dam has been raised by degrees until it is now 19.17 feet high, nearly 11 feet higher than the permit of the legislature allowed. Farmers say that the dam backs up the waters of the Smoky Hill River, damaging crops. No damage occurred last year, as the river was low, caused by the drouth.

St. Louis and the Southeast

716 Merchants Laclede Bldg., St. Louis

St. Louis, Mo., April 21, 1914.

The flour market was dead dull and draggy last week, and there was nothing in the situation to suggest that any material improvement may be expected for some time to come. A break in wheat future prices in the late week, following good rains over the Southwestern wheat belt, where speculative bulls were endeavoring to start a dry weather crop scare, took the wind out of the trade's sails generally, and made for a continued bearish feeling in flour circles. Fresh flour sales continue to run very light for this season, when the end of the old crop year usually finds a considerable demand prevalent, especially if stocks are moderate as at present.

A firm cash wheat market in the early week was a rather sustaining influence, but the late break in futures made the trade look for a further easing in cash prices, despite very light stocks of good milling wheat in St. Louis elevators. During the week the high grade flours were especially quiet, and on forced sales some scant soft grade patent was marketed at a decline. There were quiet inquiries for clears and extra fancies, and values were fairly steady on these grades. There was not much demand from exporters, and bids mostly were out of line by a moderate margin. There was, however, a little better foreign inquiry than in the preceding week. Export sales announced included one lot of soft patent to the United Kingdom, and a couple of lots of hard clear and straight to the Continent, and a sale of soft choice to the West Indies. On Saturday 600 sacks of hard straight to the Continent. Domestic sales were: Hard low grade at $2.65@2.85 jute, clear at $3.15 jute, and 95 per cent patent (on direct order) at $3.70 bulk: soft low grades, $2.90@3.20 jute, and clear $3.35 jute; straight, $3.55@3.60 jute, and patent on orders at $4.50 wood. On Saturday 750 bbls. hard 95 per cent at $3.75 jute.

There was a slight curtailment in the St. Louis flour output last week, and mills in the city and that sell through city offices reported 58,800 bbls., against 61,300 bbls. the preceding week. The following figures were reported: G. P. Plant Milling Co. (city), 7,000 bbls.; Stanard-Tilton Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Dallas, Tex.), 18,000; Kehlor Flour Mills Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 12,000; Sparks Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Terre Haute, Ind.), 7,200; Saxony Milling Co. (city), none; John F. Meyer & Sons (Springfield, Mo.), 1,800; Camp Spring Milling Co. (Nashville, Ill.), 1,200; Hezel Milling Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 2,600; Bernet, Craft & Kauffman Milling Co. (Mt. Carmel, Ill.), 8,000; Annan, Berg & Co. (city), 1,000.

Mill Feed Is Unsettled.

The mill feed market was inactive and unsettled last week, but without any wide changes in prices on the small volume of business recorded. The spring-like weather and a decided depression in coarse grain prices were unfavorable sentimental influences. Light supplies of feed, due to the slack flour trade and small grinding, are the prime sustaining influences. At the moment there is not much of importance in the outlook. The recent advance in prices in all markets, coupled with a rather wide demand from leading trade interests, seems to temporarily have supplied the immediate requirements of the trade and some authorities are anticipating a slight shading in prices all along the line.

Eastern markets continue out of line on bran, and in the Middle states mills are slightly underbidding Southwestern quotations. Jobbers report the demand for bran as not good, and are disinclined to take on stocks at current prices. During the week, soft bran in 100-lb. sacks, for spot or quick shipment, sold at $1.28@1.30; hard, $1.28; middlings at $1.30@1.40; split cars at $1.31 for soft wheat bran, and $24 per ton for corn bran; hard bran, $1.28, and shorts, $1.30; split cars, $1.27@1.28 bran, and $1.30@1.34 for shorts. Couple lots hard bran, May shipment, early in week, at $1.25@1.28, but $1.20 best bid in late market.

St. Louis Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $3.75@4; straight, $3.55@3.65; extra fancy, $3.40@3.50; fancy, $3@3.15; low grades, $2.80@2.95.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $3.75@4; straight, $3.55@3.70; first clear, $3@3.25; second clear, $2.80@2.95; low grades, $2.65@2.75.

Spring Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $4.05@4.25; clear, $3.50@3.65.

Rye Flour—In jobbing way at $3.65 in jute and $3.95 in wood.

Mill Feed (East St. Louis basis, in 100-lb. sacks)—Quote nominally for prompt shipment: Bran at $1.28@1.30; middlings, $1.32@1.43; white hominy feed, $25 per ton bid and $25@26 asked. Alfalfa meal at $17@18 for brown and $19.75@20.50 for green per ton. At mills to city trade, 100-lb. soft bran at $1.30@1.35, and middlings, $1.45.

St. Louis Cash Grain Prices.

There was a backward drift in cash wheat prices last week, but the decline was not pronounced considering the late selling movement in wheat futures. In the early week prices were fairly firm, owing to light offers of good wheat, and the influence of very light stocks of all grades in St. Louis elevators. Soft red winter wheat was in particularly good demand at all times, and all offerings are readily taken, especially on any price concessions. Hard winter wheat was in rather free supply late in the week, and trade conditions seem to favor some shading in prices, especially if futures are to work lower on the ideal winter wheat outlook.

Export demands are practically nil, and have been a keen disappointment to the trade, as it was thought that with the small surplus of wheat in Argentine and a gradual lessening in Australian and Russian shipments, that foreigners would be forced to come to America more freely for supplies on the end of the crop. There is, however, no sign that this will be the case, and dealers can now only look for some change in the crop outlook to materially stimulate the demand in the cash wheat market. Final quotations on No. 2 red wheat were 93@94c; No. 2 hard, 90@94c; No. 3 hard, 88½@93c nominal.

The bugaboo of Argentine competition caused a break of 3c to 4½c in cash corn prices last week, and even at the decline the market was decidedly unsatisfactory. A heavy break in futures, forced by longs unloading in the Chicago market, influenced sentiment in all directions, and there was nothing in the situation to indicate that bottom prices have been reached. Cash oats were weak and lower in sympathy, and on heavy primary stocks and ideal weather conditions for the new crop.

J. S. Bemis Back From the West.

Browned by the sun and wind, and hale and hearty at the age of 87, Judson S. Bemis, head of the Bemis Bag Co., returned to St. Louis last Thursday from California, where he passed the winter. Mr. Bemis says that business sentiment in the West is more cheerful than in St. Louis territory, and that indications point to unusual prosperity there this fall.

"The entire country from St. Louis to the Pacific Coast is a garden spot," declared Mr. Bemis. "The wheat crop over the West is perfect, and on the coast the fruit yield will be abundant. Unless conditions change for the worse, the railroads will be blessed with unusually heavy traffic this fall, and that invariably is a big card in the country's prosperity."

Mr. Bemis said that he was surprised at the way politics are swinging in California. He declares that there is a strong sentiment developing in favor of the Republican party, and says that the recent registration returns suggest decidedly less votes for both the Democrats and Progressives at the next election.

There is very little heard of the Japanese alien land dispute in San Francisco these days, says Mr. Bemis. "I was surprised at the way interest in this vital question has subided. It is probable, however, that the fires are still smoldering, and something may happen at any time to fan them into a flame."

St. Louis Notes.

Edward Pogue, one of the partners of the Chicago commission firm of Bartlett, Frazier & Co., which is represented in St. Louis by Arthur C. Petri, was on 'Change Saturday. Mr. Pogue is a bull on the United States, but was disinclined to express an opinion on the wheat market.

Receipts of flour in St. Louis last week were 61,280 bbls., against 60,650 bbls. the preceding week. Since Jan. 1, 958,350 bbls., against 907,220 bbls. last year. Shipments last week were 89,720 bbls., against 65,410 bbls. the preceding week. Since Jan. 1, 1,204,830 bbls., against 1,047,445 bbls. last year.

Milling and Grain News has applications for a number of competent head millers, from companies operating mills from 100 to 500 barrels in Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri and Kansas. Also several flour salesmen are wanted by Kansas and Illinois mills for Central states and the Southeast. For detailed information address the St. Louis office of Milling and Grain News.

Receipts of wheat in St. Louis last week were 290,298 bus., against 346,749 bus. the preceding week. Shipments, 364,480 bus., against 319,060 bus. the preceding week. Stocks of wheat in St. Louis elevators last Saturday were 399,105 bus., against 1,652,337 bus. last year. Of the present stock 29,339 bus. is No. 1 red wheat; 128,912 bus. No. 2 red; 29,064 bus No. 1 hard winter, and 157,629 bus. No. 2 hard winter.

H. F. Langenberg, president of the Langenberg Bros. Commission Co., St. Louis, and his wife, left last Friday for a three-months' trip through Europe. Mr. Langenberg expects to combine business with pleasure and will call on his export customers in England and on the Continent, where his firm does a large business. Before leaving, Mr. Langenberg said that he thought conditions were shaping themselves for a large export trade from St. Louis this fall.

E. T. Bedford, president of the Corn Products Refining Co., announced Saturday that the plant of the company at Granite City, Ill., will shortly be closed for an indefinite period. The plant employs nearly 1,000 men and women, and is said to be controlled by the Standard Oil interests. It is engaged in the manufacture of glucose and is a large buyer of corn on the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange. Unsatisfactory conditions in the corn trade are said to be the factor back of the closing.

An ordinance prohibiting misleading statements in advertisements and fixing a penalty of $100 to $500 for violation, was passed by the St. Louis House of Delegates and the City Council Friday, and was sent to Mayor Kiel for his signature. The bill inserts the word "fraudulent" for "misleading" and was drafted by the St. Louis Advertising Men's League. Under the old reading it would have been possible for a dissatisfied buyer to claim that certain advertisements were "misleading," because—as an example—a shipment of flour did not come up to expectations, or suit the purchaser.

Marshall Hall, president of the Merchants' Exchange, and Charles Rippan, traffic manager of that body, appeared before Special Examiner Edward W. Hines of the Interstate Commerce Commission, in St. Louis, Thursday, to charge that Eastern railroads are evading the jurisdiction of the Public Service Commission of Missouri, in the operation of the "Rainer Bureau," which was established in St. Louis last January, and through which all grain passing through St. Louis from Missouri points to other states must be cleared. Mr. Hall and Mr. Rippan contend that the bureau permits Eastern railroads to assess a higher rate than the sum of the state rates fixed by Missouri and Illinois freight rate laws and commissions. P. P. Rainer of Chicago, manager of the bureau, countered by declaring the St. Louis shippers wanted something no one else had, to get a lower rate. An expert of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad testified that if the request of the St. Louis grain men was granted to apply the state rates on grain placed in St. Louis elevators, the shipper from smaller towns would have to send his grain to St. Louis, as he would be cut off through shipments, on account of the interstate rate when applied to his town. He intimated that this would force all grain shipments out of Missouri, to go through the hands of St. Louis grain men, when consigned to Eastern points. The commissioner took the matter under advisement.

J. E. Howard, of Wichita, Kan., is making plans to reorganize the Howard Mills Co. and to operate the Howard mills at Wichita when the lease expires, under which the Wichita Flour Mill Co. is operating the plant. Mr. Howard is offering stock in the new company with a view of securing sufficient capital to continue the business at Wichita, which is a very favorable location, being well situated for wagon wheat and shipping facilities. The mill may be bought outright if desired, or Mr. Howard will continue his interest and manage the business as heretofore, as stockholders may desire.

William Reid, who for the past 13 years has been manager of the Manhattan Milling Co., Manhattan, Kan., will become associated with the Walnut Creek Milling Co., Great Bend, Kan. Mr. Reid will retain his interest in the Manhattan Milling Co. His successor at Manhattan has not been chosen.

SIMONDS-SHIELDS GRAIN Co.
Kansas City, Mo.
Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, Barley, Kaffir Corn and Milo Maize.
Write or Wire for Quotations.

New York

New York, April 20, 1914.

Extreme dullness characterized the flour trade. Buyers appeared to be disinterested and such bids as they were willing to make were too low for the mills to consider. On the stronger wheat market, the mills advanced their prices from 5 to 10c, but this did not stimulate business.

In face of the brilliant outlook for the new crop, flour buyers feel confident that if there is to be any change in prices at all it will be toward somewhat lower levels. During the month of March the trade here made some fairly good purchases and are therefore not in urgent need of further supplies.

Spring patents were held at $4.25 to $4.40 in sacks and the best bids which the trade as a rule would make were from $4.15 to $4.20 in sacks, but it is understood that none of the mills were willing to sell under the $4.25 jute price. While the Minneapolis wheat market was rather firm during the week, the trade feel that this is only a temporary condition and that the general bearishness of the wheat situation will make itself felt in the Northwest before many days have passed. It is quite probable that if mills can get down to around $4.15 jute for 60 days' shipment, that a fairly large volume of business will be transacted.

Kansas flours were decidedly slow of sale and mills were more or less disposed to consider bids which they have heretofore rejected, but the trade showed no interest whatsoever in Southwestern flour and prices seemed to be no consideration at the moment. With the new crop season now rapidly approaching it is doubtful whether very much business will be done on old wheat flour as spring patents are too close in prices to make it advantageous for the trade to purchase Kansas straights.

Spring wheat clears were somewhat easier in tone and quite a few of the mills were offering rather freely and the demand on this grade was very moderate. Prices were held at $3.70 to $3.90 in jute.

Kansas clears were very quiet with the trade apparently entirely disinterested. Prices were held at $3.55 to $3.75 in sacks.

Soft winter wheat flours were somewhat easier, but the demand was very slack. Straights were held at $4.30 to $4.40 in wood.

The demand for mill feed was very light and while there was no change in price to note from the previous week, the tone was rather heavy. City bran in bulk was held at $29 at mill.

New York Market Prices.

All prices quoted are the prices at which the trade could purchase in sacks and include brokers' commissions, or receivers' profits and charges:

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $4.55@4.70 in bbls.; straights, $4.10@4.50 in bbls.; clears, $4.05@4.15 in bbls.; low grades, $3@3.30.

Winter Wheat Flour—Patents, $4.90@5 in bbls.; straights, $4.30@4.40 in bbls.; clears, $3.75@3.95 in bbls.; low grades, $3.15@3.50.

Kansas Flour—Patents, $4.35@4.65; straights, $4.10@4.25; clears, $3.55@3.75; low grades or low clears, $3.25@3.40.

Mill Feed—Bran, coarse Western spring in 100-lb. sacks, to arrive, $28; standard middlings, $28.25; flour middlings, $30; red dog, to arrive, $30.75; oil meal, $31.50@32; city feed, bulk bran, $29; 100-lb. sacks, $31.00; middlings, $27@31; red dog flour, $31.

Argentine bran and middlings, 100-lb. sacks, $28 f. o. b. New York.

Notes.

Harry Bresky, flour mill agent of Boston, Mass., was a visitor on the Exchange last week.

Chas. L. Roos of the Hunter Milling Co., Wellington, Kan., spent several days in this market last week.

Theo. F. Ismert, of the Ismert-Hincke Milling Co., Kansas City, Mo., spent a few days in this market during the past week, previous to sailing on a trip to Europe.

William E. Carter of Boston, Mass., representative of the Listman Mill Co., La Crosse, Wis., who was formerly located in this market, was a visitor on 'Change last Thursday.

The annual banquet of the New York Flour Club was held at the Hotel Biltmore on last Thursday evening. The banquet was the most brilliant which has been given by the club and its unqualified success was freely attested to by all those who attended. Covers were laid for upwards of 200 of the members and their guests. Samuel H. Knighton, president of the club, presided, and E. R. Carhart, former president of the New York Produce Exchange, acted as toastmaster. The speakers of the evening were Edward D. Page of the Merchants' Association, who spoke on "Bankruptcy, Its Evils and the Remedies for Same." J. Ward Warner, vice president of the New York Produce Exchange, who spoke on general business topics, and Judge William H. Wadhams of the Court of General Sessions, who spoke on "Sociological Conditions and the Responsibility of Business Men in General in Doing Their Part in Solving the Problems." F. D. Underwood, president of the Erie Railroad, addressed the assembly with reference to the matter of freight rates and presented the railroad side of the question.

Texas

Dallas, Tex., April 18, 1914.

Mills state that the brilliant crop prospects keep flour business down to small proportions. Buyers are not inclined and cannot be tempted to take on any more flour than they need for current requirements. Running schedules average about half time over the state. A few mills report that they are running full time, though they state demand is not keeping up with their output.

Feed demand, however, is keeping right up to the top notch and no let-up is in sight.

Present quotations on flour and feed, in packages named, for prompt shipment, basis delivered Texas common points, are as follows:

Soft Wheat Flour—Extra high patent, $5.50@5.60; highest patent, $5.30@5.35; patent, $5@5.10. In cotton or jute sacks.

Hard Wheat Flour—High patent, $5@5.10; second patent, $4.90@4.95; clears, $4.50@4.60. In cotton or jute packages.

Rye Flour—In 24s, $5.20.

Mill Feed—Mill-run bran in 100-lb. sacks, $1.55; mixed bran in 100-lb. sacks, $1.40; white shorts in 100-lb. sacks, $1.75.

Notes.

Reliable information received here from farmers and business men states that the wheat prospects are splendid. There has been a small loss on account of blowing out of some wheat on sandy lands, though these reports are isolated. The growth of the plant is far advanced, and it is expected that harvest will be on by the middle of June.

H. L. Patterson, formerly auditor of the Western Millers' Mutual Insurance Co., Kansas City, was a Dallas visitor last week. Mr. Patterson is now secretary-treasurer of the Elrain Truck Growers' Association, Elrain, Tex., about 11 miles from the Mexican border.

Illinois

Chicago, Ill., April 17, 1914.

The Chicago flour market during the past few days has shown an easier tendency, and advertised brands of spring wheat patents are now selling at $5.10 wood basis.

The amount of flour purchased in the past week was considerably less than the previous seven days, as buyers are very much undecided as to future values. The flour being taken on is to supply immediate consumptive demands. It is reported that considerable spring wheat flour is in storage at Chicago, as well as heavy stocks being held by millers. This condition is no doubt accounted for by the unusually high prices that have been asked for mill feed of late. Reports are to the effect, however, that this commodity is not selling as freely at the moment, and, while values are unchanged, it is the general belief that in the very near future there will be a decided slump in prices.

City mills are operating only part time. Their bookings are small and are confined to mixed-carlot orders. From the millers' viewpoint, conditions are anything but satisfactory, while the buying side of the flour trade are very bearish in their opinions.

The best sellers in the Chicago market at the present time are straight grades and good, strong first clears, the values on which are being held firm. Offerings on top-grade clears continue to be less than the demand. Especially is this true for deferred shipment. Numerous offerings are made for prompt shipment, but very seldom, indeed, can a mill be found that is milling to quote for 60 or 90 day delivery.

The prospects for a bumper crop in the Southwest still continue ideal and mills in this region are offering at values somewhat lower than for a number of weeks past.

The past week has shown no change in trade on export account, and any hope of an awakening along this line is quite remote.

The rye flour situation is rather complex, and, while values may be a very little higher, they are exceedingly irregular. All grades are abundantly offered and so much in excess of the demand that buyers are almost able to name their own figures.

Chicago Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Special brands (basis wood), $5.10 per bbl; standard patents (basis jute), $4.10@4.30; straight, $3.80@4; first clears, $3.30@3.60; second clears, $2.60@2.80.

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $4@4.20; straight, $3.80@4; fancy clears, $3.30@3.60; standard clears, $3.05@3.30.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $4.10@4.20; straight, $3.90@4; fancy clears, $3.30@3.50; low grade, $3.15@3.35; Michigan 10c higher; patent, $4.20@4.35; straight, $4.05@4.15.

Mill Feed (100-lb. sacks)—Spring wheat bran, $24.50@25; standard middlings, $25@25.25; red dog, $28@28.25.

Rye Flour (in jute)—White, $2.75@3.05; dark, $2.30@2.60.

Coast Flour—Patent, $4.55@4.70; straight, $4.30@4.50.

White corn meal is quoted at $1.60@1.65 in 100-lb. cotton sacks in carlots delivered, and yellow corn meal, $1.55.

Chicago Notes.

C. H. Canby, president of the Chicago Board of Trade, is confined to his home with a threatened attack of typhoid fever.

A. P. Husband, secretary of the federation, is in Columbus, O., in attendance at the meeting of the Ohio State Millers' Association held in Columbus on April 16 and 17.

Chicago transportation companies have advised that the lakes will be open for navigation April 20, after which time no doubt a great deal of the flour held at Chicago will be moved to Eastern markets.

O. W. Clapp, for many years prominently identified with the Chicago and New York grain trade, and one of the three remaining charter members of the Chicago Board of Trade, suffered the loss of his wife by death on April 9.

Otto E. Lohrke, a well-known figure in the export grain trade for more than 30 years, and formerly associated with Robert McDougal, died at his home at East Orange, N. J., last week, following a surgical operation.

Among recent Chicago visitors were Ben Stockman of the Duluth-Superior Milling Co., Duluth, Minn.; J. L. Grigg, of Sparta, Ill., and A. J. Meek, of Marissa, Ill. The two latter gentlemen were delegates to the Millers' National Federation directors' meeting, and Mr. Stcokman was en route home from Eastern markets.

J. C. F. Merrill, secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade, has issued a circular explaining the new rules affecting delivery of corn, to go into effect July 1. Mr. Merrill states that the change is needed in order to conform to the federal government's rules on corn, which have been approved by the Illinois Public Utilities Commission.

Side Lines for Country Millers.

W. A. Biles, of the Michigan State Millers' Association, believes the most profitable side line for any miller is the manufacture of various feeds. This is not exactly a side line, but with the main purpose of every miller to make flour, the manufacture of feed is a side issue in his business. Mr. Biles says regarding feed manufacture in Michigan: "Michigan today has become a very important dairy state and a very large amount of commercial feedstuffs are being consumed throughout the state. Trade is growing larger annually, and I believe millers can well afford to handle feeds which are in demand by the dairymen."

Another side line for the miller is the handling of seed wheat. Mr. Biles says that if there is any one single commodity in which millers should be interested it is good wheat, and to have good wheat we must use our best efforts to obtain good seed for our respective localities. If every miller would lend some of his best efforts toward obtaining good wheat for seed and then make it his business to get this wheat into the hands of farmers to be sown, it will be only a short time until we will all have better wheat, better flour, better profits and be more successful as millers.

The following agricultural patents were issued this week to Minnesota and Dakota inventors, as reported by Williamson & Merchaut, patent attorneys, 925-933 Metropolitan Life Building, Minneapolis, Minn.. K. Dougan, Minneapolis, Minn., machine for delinting cotton seed; J. L. Torske, Plummer, Minn., beater for threshers; J. J. Cruden, Blanchard, N. D., drag rake or fork; H. R. Gardner, Owatonna, Minn., combined churn and butter worker; J. J. Mathey and W. J. Binard, White Lake, S. D., steering truck for traction engines.

The Baker Cereal Mills have been incorporated in Sugar Creek, O., with capital of $25,000 to do a milling business. Incorporators include H. H. Baker, E. A. Snyder, B. L. Jones, C. C. Jones and S. D. Barr. A mill will probably be erected.

Minnesota

Minneapolis, Minn., April 18, 1914.

The bearish feeling is still dominant among flour buyers, and in consequence flour sales as a general rule are not being made in any volume. Scattered sales are being made for prompt shipment. Eastern buyers are bidding prices that range from 20c to 40c below cost level. Winter wheat flour is selling cheaper, and this competition is having some effect on the local situation. Considering the small number of standing orders that are reported, many are of the opinion that if wheat prices would break it would have a tendency to bring about considerable buying. Some mills, however, report fairly good sales, but it is thought that these sales are being made at very close prices.

The feed market has experienced a further decline during the past week. While the actual consumptive demand continues good, there is practically no demand for deferred shipment. Bran is the weakest feed on the market, but in spite of free offerings prices are being maintained on a comparatively high level. This grade is quoted at $22@22.50 for immediate shipment, although recent quotations of $20 for May shipment have not been accepted. Minneapolis brokers are bidding $18.50 for summer shipment, but mills do not feel inclined to book.

Heavy feeds continue firm, with a good demand for immediate and deferred shipment. Standard and flour middlings have declined a little in sympathy with bran, but with the hog-feeding season close at hand these grades will be in sharp demand. The Southeast is buying heavy feeds freely, and red dog especially. It is reported that the stocks of feeds at lake ports are very small, but it is generally conceded that some feed will be "dumped" after the lake and rail movement begins.

Minneapolis Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—First patents, sacks, $4.20@4.40; second patents, sacks, $4@4.20; first clears, sacks, $3@3.30; second clears, sacks, $2.60@2.80.

Mill Feeds—Bran in 100-lb. sacks, $22@22.50; standard middlings, in 100-lb. sacks, $22.50@23; flour middlings, in 100-lb. sacks, $23.50@24.50; red dog, in 140-lb. sacks, $25.50@26.50.

Cash Wheat Market.

The cash wheat market remained strong and steady, as compared with the futures, and offerings were comparatively light. Local elevator stocks showed a decrease of about 700,000 bus. for the week. The cash demand for choice milling wheat has been very keen all week, owing to light receipts, and at times the No. 1 hard wheat sold from 4¾@5c over the May option. It is reasonable to expect a rapidly changing market for some time. There was quite a little switching over on the part of elevators of their May hedges into July at 1⅜c difference.

Northwestern Notes.

The Steenerson flour and feed mill, at West Salem, Wis., was destroyed by fire on April 14. Loss $50,000.

The Consolidated Elevator Co., of Duluth, Minn., will build a 2,000,000-bu. addition to their elevator, to cost $400,000.

The Strong-Scott Manufacturing Co., Minneapolis, are installing purifiers and dust collectors in the plant of the Herreid Milling Co., of Herreid, S. D.

The Russell-Miller Milling Co. will build a new flour mill at Grand Forks, N. D., from the ground up. Plans are now being prepared under the supervision of Arthur Miller.

Seeding has been quite general throughout the Northwest during the past week, although in some places the work has been somewhat delayed on account of the weather conditions.

William Smiley, of the Plymouth Milling Co., Le Mars, Ia., was a week-end visitor in Minneapolis. Mr. Smiley was visiting his son, who lives here, as well as calling on customers with whom his mill does business in corn meal, etc.

Ohio

Cincinnati, O., April 20, 1914.

There is only a small demand for Kansas brands. Large baking concerns are anxious to buy, but they declare that values are too high for them to enter into a large transaction. Bids were 5 cents below quoted values. Northwestern agents declare that their supplies are light, and no reductions are forthcoming.

Rye flour is steady. The only grades moving to any extent are the city pure and Northwestern blended. City blended is quiet. Low grades of flour are hard to sell. Marked concessions are necessary to dispose of them.

The trade looks for reductions in the mill feed market. Middlings have been lowered 50 cents. Bran and mixed feed showed no change in values this week, but predictions have been made that the price will tumble.

Cincinnati Market Prices.

Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $4.25@4.45; straight, $3.90@4.10; extra fancy, $3@3.15; low grade, $2.75@2.95.

Hard Wheat Flour—Patent, $4.50@4.85; straight, $3.85@4.25.

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $4.30@4.65; straight, $3.65@4.05.

Rye Flour—Northwestern blended, $3.75@3.90; city pure, $4.10@4.20; city blended, $3.80@4.10.

Mill Feed—Bran, $27@27.50; mixed feed, $28@28.50; middlings, coarse, $28@28.50; fine, $28.50@29.

Ohio Notes.

The Ohio Grain Dealers' Association has announced that they will hold their 1914 convention at Cedar Point on July 17 and 18.

The La Rue Flour Mill Co., of La Rue, O., owned by W. O. Rish, was partly destroyed by fire, with a loss of $8,000, partly covered by insurance.

The Ashland Grain Co. was incorporated at Columbus to do a grain business. They were incorporated for $25,000. The incorporators were A. E. Weaver, A. M. Peters, J. R. Hott, Charles Ward and J. H. Stark.

Receipts of flour at Cincinnati were 24,652 bbls., compared with 22,762 bbls. last week and 23,652 bbls. a year ago. The shipments this week were 20,101 bbls., compared with 19,876 bbls. last week and 18,767 bbls. a year ago.

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Cereal Chemists
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The Valley City Milling Co., of Grand Rapids, Mich., will build a new plant for the manufacture of corn meal. It will double their present capacity and modern machinery will be installed. Automatic packing and weighing scales will be used. The company also contemplate increasing capacity of the flour mill.

Tennant & Hoyt Co., Lake City, Minn.: "We are running full time. Good demand for feed, fair for flour. We have recently installed a new Cornwall scourer, a new 9x18 roll, a dust collector and put air exhaust on our reels and elevator heads."

Wheat and flour on passage at the end of last week totaled 46,712,000 bus., against 49,944,000 bus. the preceding week and 66,048,000 bus. last year.

The Baker Cereal Mills Co., with a capital of $25,000, at Sugar Creek, O., has been incorporated.

A new flour mill of 250 bbls. will be built at Ionia, Mich., by J. Hale & Son.

An involuntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed in the Fort Wayne Federal Court against the Edgley-Doan Elevator Co., a $75,000 concern of that city.

The domestic visible wheat supply last week decreased 1,557,000 bus., to a total of 49,224,000 bus., against 52,595,000 bus. last year.

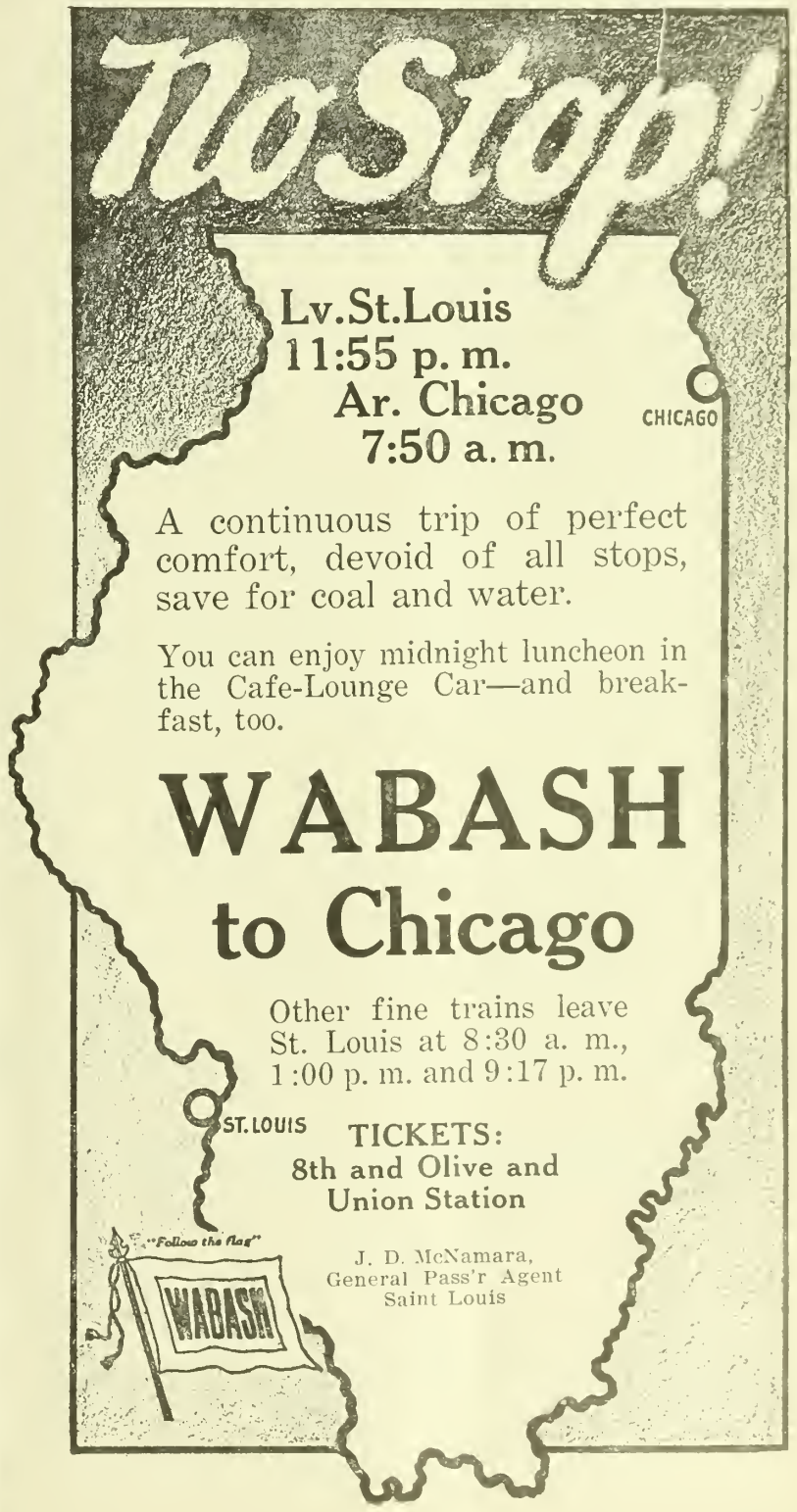
The Ogilvie Flour Milling Co. will increase its elevator capacity in Alberta, Canada, this year by the addition of 15 elevators.

The Golden Valley Co-Operative Milling Co., capitalized at $30,000, has been organized at Beach, N. D.

The $25,000 plant of the Sunset Grain and Elevator Co., at El Paso, Tex., was destroyed by fire.

The flour mill at Hettinger, N. D., has been rebuilt to replace the mill which burned last fall.

Laugeson Bros., of Lancaster, Wis., have rebuilt their feed mill with increased capacity.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Corn Products Department

Kansas City, Mo., April 20, 1914.

New sales of corn products by Kansas City and Missouri River mills were limited to single carlots to established trade. Prices were maintained throughout the week, reflecting the steady tone in cash markets. Most sales were for prompt to 30 days shipment. Northern markets continue out of line as quotations of Iowa and Illinois mills are lower than prices of Kansas and Southwestern mills.

Business in meal was of fair volume, about the same as in the preceding week. Directions on old contracts are being secured in fair shape. Some dealers in Southern states are slow in sending shipping instructions, claiming that the consumption of meal is lighter than a year ago at this time.

Cream corn meal in small cotton or paper sacks sold at $1.65 per 100 lbs., with some carlot sales at $1.60. Standard meal sold at 10c to 15c lower prices than cream meal. Southeastern markets are mostly out of line with local prices. Southern Illinois and Tennessee mills are getting most of this business. Interior Missouri River mills are placing a fair amount of business in Southeastern markets to established trade. Most meal sales of Kansas City and Southwestern mills were made to local territory and adjoining states. Texas was a fair buyer, and some sales were made to Louisiana points.

Improving pasturage conditions is affecting trade in corn crop adversely. Consumption in the Southwest has fallen off, and demand has reflected the decreased consumption. Prices are the same as a week ago, with chop selling at a range of $1.30 to $1.34 per 100 lbs. in sacks, f. o. b. mill. Missouri, Oklahoma, Kansas and Arkansas were best buyers of chop last week. Good sales were made to Arkansas.

Table goods, with the exception of corn meal, are not finding good sale at present. Texas is taking hominy, but Southwestern states are not in the market. Brewers are not buying any corn goods, because of the high prices. Substitutes can be purchased at less cost, and a great many brewers are using substitutes.

Following quotations for corn products, basis f. o. b. Kansas City, for shipment within 30 days, either in straight or mixed cars, were reported by Missouri River corn millers last week: Cream corn meal, in small cotton or paper sacks, kiln-dried and degerminated, $1.65@1.70 per 100; coarse hominy grits, in 100-lb. bags, $1.60@1.65 per 100; brewers' grits in 100-lb. bags, $1.55@1.65 per 100; corn chop in 100-lb. burlap bags, natural, $1.30@1.34 per 100; corn bran in 100-lb. bags, $1.10@1.15 per 100.

New York, April 18, 1914.

Business in corn goods was only moderately active during the week and prices showed no change.

Current quotations are: Meal, kiln-dried export, $3.25 in sacks; fine yellow, $1.45@1.50; coarse, $1.40@1.45; hominy, $3.70; granulated yellow, $3.65; corn flour, $1.65. Brewers' goods: Meal, $1.73; grits, $1.72; flakes, $2.

Nashville, Tenn., April 20, 1914.

Corn millers advanced quotations on corn products last week, on account of the strength in corn prices. The demand, however, was only moderate. While there was no contracting, the volume of immediate shipment business was such that millers were able to dispose of their output readily.

Quotations f. o. b. Nashville, in 96-lb. bags, are as follows: Best bolted meal, $1.70@1.80; pearl meal and grits, $1.80@1.90.

Little Rock, Ark., April 18, 1914.

Most of buyers are holding off and are again afraid of the market, on account of the declines.

The meal business is in line with corn prices and has been very quiet. Specifications are coming in very slowly and mills in this section are running very little, none of them have enough business for a full-time run.

Prices are as follows, f. o. b. Little Rock rate points: Cream meal, $3.30 @3.35; pearl, $3.15@3.30; standard, $3.05@3.10; chops in 100-lb. sacks, $1.46@1.48.

Dallas, Tex., April 18, 1914.

The demand for corn products continues good, with prices steadily maintained. Mills report, however, that with the advent of warmer weather they expect to see the demand decrease. A scarcity of good milling corn is reported. Present offerings that are in A No. 1 condition are bringing high prices, but the balance is in practically no demand.

Current quotations are: Dry pearl meal in 35-lb. sacks, 67@68c; 17½-lb. sacks, 35@36c; corn bran, white, is quoted at $1.40 per 100-lb. sack.

New Orleans, La., April 18, 1914.

There was little demand for corn and corn products last week. Quotations were steady on the same basis of prices as week previous. Mills were inclined to advance their values 5c per bbl., but conditions were so unfavorable that they speedily agreed to keep them at the old level. Jobbers are fairly well stocked and practically no carlot sales were made.

Ruling prices were as follows, basis carlots f. o. b. New Orleans, in cotton or jute sacks: Cream meal, $3.50@3.60 per bbl.; standard meal, $3.25@3.30 per bbl.; grits, $3.55@3.65 per bbl.; corn flour, $3.10@3.20; hominy, $3.75@3.85; chops, $1.45@1.47. Chops were low on account of the competition of Argentine corn with the native product, and the sales were fairly brisk.

Cincinnati, O., April 20, 1914.

The firmer cash corn market brought about an advance in corn products. There is good demand locally. The South is also taking hold freely, and a number of cars were moved this week. The corn millers buy the good quality corn arriving. The total number of cars inspected this week were 202 cars. Quotations are: Corn meal, $1.55@1.60; corn chop, $1.50@1.55.

In explaining the defeat of the free wheat bill in the Canadian Parliament it was said. "Representatives of the milling interests of Canada have protested strongly against the abolition of the present duty of 60 cents per bbl. on flour. They claim that putting flour on the free list would have the effect of limiting or preventing the extension of the milling industry into the Canadian Northwest. They urge as a further important consideration there is no such guarantee of permanence of the Underwood tariff provision as to justify them in making the costly attempt to create a market for their higher grade flour in the United States in competition with the highly specialized and powerful milling industry of Minneapolis.

Crop prospects throughout Kentucky continue bright. Wheat has come through the winter in fine shape and farmers are expecting a big yield. In a few sections of the state high water has caused some fear, as spring floods would do considerable damage to the wheat.

Exports of wheat and flour from America last week were 2,806,000 bus., against 2,480,000 bus. the preceding week, 3,568,000 bus. last year and 2,844,000 bus. two years ago. Shipments since July 1 to date total 209,847,000 bus., against 191,573,000 bus. last year.

Farmers' Mill and Elevator Co., Berthoud, Colo.: "Running 12 hours. Flour trade slow, but good demand for feed. Condition of growing crop is 95 per cent."

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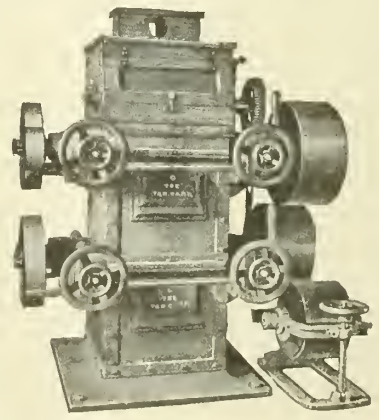
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Alabama

Selma, Ala., April 18, 1914.

During the past week there has been a pronounced dullness in flour, meal, grain and feedstuffs, which seems aggravated by the weakness of the grain market. The limited demand from the country buyers is hard to explain, especially on flour and meal. There was a larger crop of corn made in this section last season than ever before, and this with good pastures due to a mild winter explains the small demand for grain and mill feeds.

Mobile has made some very close prices here this week, selling kiln-dried No. 2 mixed corn, sacked, at 84c delivered, and standard bolted meal, 96-lb., is offered today at $1.52 delivered by boat.

The following prices, rail shipments, obtain here: Fancy patent flour, $4.70 wood; standard patent flour, $4.40 wood; bran, $30; shorts, $31.50; kiln-dried corn chop, 100s, $1.57; No. 2 white corn, sacked, 87c; No. 2 white oats, sacked, 49c.

Notes.

L. M. Hooper, buyer for C. W. Hooper & Co., is on a fishing and hunting trip to Perdido Bay and other gulf points.

E. P. Russell, of Pattillo & Russell, spent this week at Biloxi, Miss., for his health.

L. Lamar, of L. & E. Lamar, is expected home the coming week, after several months' tour of foreign lands.

W. A. Anderson, proprietor of the old brokerage firm of Howard & Kornegay, is on a pleasure trip this week.

Mobile, Ala., April 18, 1914.

In view of the action of the market during the past week, it is not expected that much contract business in flour will be closed until harvest. Spot business continues fairly good, and is showing improvement, but jobbers refuse to consider booking ahead. However, specifications are being given much more freely on old contracts, where they are in force.

Quotations, with usual variations, wood basis, are: Soft winter wheat, highest patent, $5.25@5.50; standard patent, $5@5.25; low grade, $4.50@5; bran, $1.50@1.55; shorts, $1.55@1.60.

Prices on corn goods are practically the same as last week, possibly lower. So long as Argentine continues to shade prices this business will continue to be done in a "hand-to-mouth" way. General business, though, shows some improvement, with buyers ordering more freely on old contracts. Following are jobbers' quotations: Pearl meal, per bu. sack, 87½@90c; cream meal, 82½@85c; pearl grits, 90@92½c per bu. sack; corn chops, in 100-lb. sacks, $1.55@1.60.

Notes.

Quotations, f. o. b. Mobile, per ton, as follows: Choice hay, $23.50@24.50; No. 1 hay about $1 lower; alfalfa-molasses meal, No. 1, $25.50@27.50; alfalfa-grain-molasses feed, from $25.50 to $32, depending on grade.

During the week a second tank steamer arrived in port with cargo of Cuban molasses for the C. U. Snider Co., of Chicago, Ill. This will be pumped into the large tank located here, from whence tank cars will be loaded. A third steamer is expected within the next 30 days.

Business in alfalfa products continues quite active. Several of the local grain concerns are now manufacturing and mixing their own brands, and all seem to be doing a satisfactory business. This would indicate a good field for meal just now, but nothing outside of contract business is reported.

Arkansas

Little Rock, Ark., April 20, 1914.

Cash wheat has been about the same for the past week, and it appears all buyers are still on the bear side. For this reason there has been very little contracting, all the sales being for prompt shipment. The average buyer seems to attach a great deal of importance to the very favorable reports on the coming wheat crop and seems to think he will soon be able to buy flour at from 50c to 75c per bbl. less than today.

Southern Arkansas is one of the best markets in the South for strictly high-grade soft wheat flour, and the average dealer is handling what he thinks to be the best flour he can get. The last wheat crop was of such quality that the mills should be able to deliver strictly high-class flour, but some of the dealers are coming in with the usual complaints that we often hear in the spring. Instead of paying the necessary price for the wheat and getting an equivalent price for their flour, many mills take chances and ship inferior goods, which is very demoralizing and goes a long way to make the buyer really believe that it is hard to find a mill that will hold up their grades. There is no reason why mills should ship inferior flour now, but some of them are shipping it all over this section.

Prices are about as follows, f. o. b. Little Rock rate points: Highest grade Missouri patents, $5.25@5.45 in wood; standard patents, 40@60c per bbl. less; extra fancy, $1 less; bran, 100-lb. sacks, $1.38@1.40; shorts, $1.43@1.45.

Notes.

C. E. Munn, of the Munn Brokerage Co., Little Rock, is in Oklahoma, and will be out of the city several days. Mr. Munn is the owner of one of the largest grain brokerage firms in the state.

E. B. Terry, of the Golden Grain Co., East St. Louis, Ill., was in the city this week calling on the trade. Mr. Terry is general salesman in a very large Southern territory for his firm, and Mr. Haley is their local salesman in this section.

Huston C. Link, son of Ivan Link, of the Link Milling Co., Springfield, Mo., was in the city this week in the interest of his father's firm. R. F. Cardwell was representative of the Link Milling Co. in Arkansas and Louisiana for some time, but has recently resigned to accept a position with an alfalfa mixed feed concern.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia, Pa., April 18, 1914.

Flour and feed buying has been very limited this week. A few cars of both Kansas and spring wheat flour were placed for prompt shipment. Some few sales spring flour made for shipment up to October to bakers. But most bakers have come to the conclusion that they can do better by buying as needed for quick shipment.

Pennsylvania wheat came through the winter admirably and never looked better, although the harvest will probably be a week or two later than usual, as we are having a very backward spring.

Feeds have taken a decided drop this week.

All business men are complaining about collections and cannot understand it, as nearly everyone has work who wants it, but they say they can hardly finance their business.

The hard coal mines have large contracts received this week for the Government to coal their fighting boats. So it is "an ill wind that blows no good."

Prices f. o. b. Philadelphia, in straight or mixed cars:

Spring Patent Flour (basis wood)—$4.50@4.90; straight, $4.15@4.40; clear, $3.85@4.10; low grade in jute, $3@3.10.

Winter Patent (basis wood)—$4.50@4.90; straight, $4.15@4.40; clear, $3.85@4.10; extra, $3.65@3.70.

Kansas Patent (basis jute or 98-lb. cotton)—$4.40@4.60; straight, $4.15@4.40; clear, $3.65@3.80.

Western Rye—In sacks, $3.40@3.60; Pennsylvania, in wood, $3.50@3.60.

Mill Feed—Spring red dog, in 100-lb. sacks, $29@30; flour middlings, $28@29; standard middlings, $27@27.50; bran, $26.50@27.50; Kansas middlings, 100-lb. sacks, $31; bran, $29; winter middlings, bulk, $30; bran, $27@28.

Notes.

The Pennsylvania Master Bakers' Association will meet in Wilkesbarre June 15 to 17.

William Little, aged 74 years, died at Media, Pa. He at one time was a member of the grain firm of John C. White & Co. of Philadelphia.

There has been an epidemic of suicides the last few weeks among the bakers. Some are workmen and some master bakers. Financial reasons are most of the causes.

Tennessee

Nashville, Tenn., April 20. 1914.

Flour trade was without any important feature last week. Some new business may be due to lower prices, or it may be because some of the distributors let their stocks get too low.

The production by the mills of this territory is said to be something like 15,000 bbls. less for last week, as compared with the week previous, but heavier than the same week last year.

Occasional inquiries are being received for export, but only a few sales are reported and none of any consequence.

A fair demand was noted for mill feed, with prices unchanged.

Nashville Market Prices.

The following prices are f. o. b. Nashville in car lots:

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (basis wood)—Best standard patent, $4.65 per bbl.; high patent, $4.35; high patent, $4.25; choice, $3.65; in cotton bags, 15c per bbl. lower.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (basis jute)—Best patent, $4.25@4.40.

Mill Feed—Bran, $27 per ton; middlings and shorts, $29; hominy feed, $26.

Hooper & Salpan contemplate the erection of a new mill at Charleston, Tenn.

The Mountain City Milling Co., of Chattanooga, Tenn., has just installed a mammoth fire-proof grain elevator and storage tank plant.

P. M. Clark, Southern representative of the Wolf Co., will install a line of packers for the H. C. Hill Grocery and Baking Co., of Nashville.

Stocks on hand for the week, as reported through the Nashville Grain Exchange, were as follows: Wheat, 182,000 bus.; corn, 428,000 bus.; oats, 507,000 bus.; flour, 39,500 bbls. Receipts of grain for the week were 167 cars.

The regular annual meeting of the Nashville Grain Exchange will be held next week. In all probability President E. M. Kelly will be re-elected without opposition. He is the second president the exchange ever had, his predecessor, Byrd Dougas, who died two years ago, being the first and holding office for over seven years.

Memphis, Tenn., April 17, 1914.

Jobbers of flour are buying only as needed, making no contracts at all. All old contracts have about been cleaned up and there will be no new contracts made on this crop, except possibly in a few instances there will be a few cars of old wheat flour bought of favorite brands to run through the first month or two of new wheat.

Spring wheat mills are now making a very active campaign for business in this market. High-grade Kansas flour can now be bought in cotton at 10c to 15c less for long patents. It is hard to name prices just now, because of the fact that mills vary so in their prices. The better-known brands of the patents are being quoted here at $4.95 to $5.40 in cotton, 10c to 15c higher in wood, and extra fancies about $1 less.

Not much meal moving, either, and not much booked ahead. The territory around Memphis produced a good crop last year, larger than the average, and that probably has something to do with the small demand for meal, as also has the price of extra fancy flour, which in a great many instances is being used in the place of meal. Cream meal is quoted at $3.30, and standard at $3 to $3.10 in 190-lb. wood. Mixed feeds are in better demand than for some time past.

Notes.

A. E. Grissom, the well-known flour salesman, was in Memphis this week.

George Cummins recently accepted a position with the Ford Flour Co., of Nashville, Tenn.

W. T. Reeves, of Tupelo, Miss., manager of the Reeves Grocery Co., was a recent visitor to Memphis.

Luther Ellis, the well-known flour salesman, who was laid up with la grippe for a few days, is able to be out again.

The Planters Milling and Mercantile Co., of Berthoud, Colo., have recently made arrangements with H. Jacobs to act as their broker.

The Memphis manager for Ballard & Ballard Co., of Louisville, has just returned from a trip to Mississippi points and says that business is dull, but that he finds the outlook in the Mississippi delta to be very pleasing.

On account of the large business which has been worked up in Memphis and the surrounding territory, Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co., bakers and manufacturers of crackers and cakes, has opened an office and warehouse. The company is figuring on the advisability of placing a baking plant in this city.

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Nebraska

Omaha, Neb., April 18, 1914.

Conditions in the flour trade are fair—just fair. That is all that can be said. There is nothing in the general condition of the market to induce jobbers and dealers to stock up. In fact, their position here is to reduce their stocks to just a working basis, having little faith in any upturn.

The condition of the present crop is unprecedented. The Burlington's report gives a full average of 100 per cent of all territory covered by them. The average given by the State Board of Agriculture is 99 per cent, as compared with conditions at this time last year.

There has been a reduction of 20c per bbl. on most of the territory north of the Platte. General quotations are, therefore, $4.60 for best patents in cotton. This covers practically all parts of the state. In Omaha $4.40 is general quotation to grocers and dealers, while city mills quote $4.20 for outside trade.

But little can be said for either export or Eastern trade. Some nearby states and Southern shipments are being made at fair prices.

While quotations on mill feed remain unchanged and the demand in this city probably is not quite as strong as a week ago, there is still a good demand for both bran and shorts.

City mills are obtaining $25 for bran and $27 for shorts at mill door. Jobbers would probably pay pretty close to these figures, as none of them has more than a few sacks on hand.

Nebraska Wheat Condition 99 Per Cent.

Winter wheat in Nebraska averages approximately 99 per cent, as compared with the condition a year ago, according to reports compiled by the State Board of Agriculture. The acreage is 5 per cent larger than in 1913, amounting to 3,153,740 acres.

One complaint of baked ground, one report of winter killing and another of damage by spring winds have reached the board. The other reports show the wheat crop in flattering condition, with an abundance of moisture in the ground and excellent prospects for a record crop.

The rye crop is reported 107 per cent in condition. Acreage is 101 per cent, as compared with the area sown in 1913. Conditions are much the same as with wheat, except there were fewer reports of damage.

Nebraska Notes.

Parker Hopkins is now employed in the Riverton Roller Mills, Riverton, Neb.

The Farmers' Grain Co. has been organized at Garrison, Neb., with capital stock of $20,000. An elevator will be erected.

The Brown Consolidated Milling Co. of Fremont, are contemplating shutting down for two weeks to put in some new equipment.

A common estimate of the probable Nebraska crop to be harvested is 70,000,000 bus., or about 15,000,000 bus. in excess of the record a year ago.

The acreage of winter wheat in this state is 3,153,740 acres. The State Board of Agriculture had one complaint of baked ground, one of winter killing and another of damage by spring winds. The rest of the report shows the crop in flattering condition, with abundance of moisture in the ground and bright prospects for the season.

The mill of the Bruning Mill & Elevator Co., Bruning, Neb., has been closed down indefinitely. J. E. Burgner, secretary of the Nebraska Millers' Protective Association, says that one of the reasons for the shut-down of this mill was because it sold flour to farmers' unions. Grocers and flour and feed dealers "boycotted" the mill because it sold to these organizations.

The shortage of corn in the territory surrounding Fairbury, Neb., is almost acute at this time. The Fairbury Mill & Elevator Co. is shipping in large amounts, and elevator operators are also bringing corn from Iowa, but live stock feeding is on a large scale, and the demand continues heavy. In a great many instances farmers are substituting wheat for corn.

B. F. Hadden, who has been miller at the plant of the Tecumseh Milling Co., Neb., has returned to Mound City, Mo. C. F. Hardy, new partner in the company, is an experienced miller, having been superintendent of the mills of the Sleepy Eye Flour Mills Co., and he will look after the operative end of the Tecumseh mill. The new partnership is already operating the Tecumseh plant.

The Lexington Mill & Elevator Co., Lexington, Neb., celebrated its twenty-ninth anniversary on Monday, March 30. From the small beginning in 1885, the mill has grown to a plant of 400 bbls. capacity. It is ranked among the largest plants in the state, and is one of the most successfully operated. A. C. Leflang is the present manager of the company. Its brand, called "David Harum," has been on the market many years, and finds wide sale in many sections of the country.

Indiana

Indianapolis, Ind., April 18, 1914.

Prices remain unchanged. Feed was in fair demand, all for short-time delivery.

Flour production for the last week was 6,386 bbls., compared with 6,026 bbls. in the preceding week, 7,656 in the corresponding week of 1913 and 6,142 bbls. in the corresponding week of 1912.

Indianapolis Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour—Patents, $4.35@4.45; straights, $4.10@4.20; clears, $3.75@3.90. Basis of quotations is wood, 15 cents less in cotton and 20 cents less in paper.

Northwestern Spring Wheat Flour—Patents, $4.40@4.50.

Mill Feed—$26 a ton in bulk f. o. b. Indianapolis; bran, $25.75; middlings, $26.50@27.

Indiana Notes.

Burl Finch, of Indianapois, has bought a site in Shirley and will begin the erection of a new elevator at once.

Five creditors of the Egley-Doan Elevator Co., of Fort Wayne, have filed an involuntary petition in bankruptcy against the company.

Frank J. Bonner, who has been employed at the Lafayette (Ind.) hominy mills for several years, has leased quarters in that city and will open a feed and poultry store.

A suit involving 8,272 bus. of wheat is in the circuit court at Shelbyville, J. Glanton Perry asking $7,000 damages from Ben C. Thomas, to whom he alleges he delivered the wheat for storage.

The Ade Grain Co., of Ade, has been formed, with Warren T. McCray, William Simmons and Fred Lyons as directors and with $30,000 capital. The McCray Grain Co., of Kentland has been incorporated by Mr. McCray, Mr. Simmons and Adah E. Bush. The capital is $75,000.

New Orleans

New Orleans, La., April 18, 1914.

Business in flour was on the down grade. Prices were irregular. Kansas patents ranged from $4.15 to $4.40 per bbl. for cotton sacks. There was some buying for immediate shipment and a smaller amount of sales for May delivery on the April price basis. Mills wanted 5c a bbl. more for May, but it was refused. Oklahoma mills were out of line 10c to 15c per bbl. Sales were few, except to dealers who had long-term contracts. Patents of the 95 per cent class were quoted from $4 to $4.25 per bbl. in cottons.

Minneapolis mills had little demand for their product. Quotations were steady at values of the previous week. The country mills offered cuts to get business and a few carlot orders were booked.

There was a moderate demand for soft winter wheat flours. Sales were somewhat increased, on account of the close of the Lenten season and the coming of warmer weather. Mills were holding values firmly, but local conditions made prices here irregular. High patents were being offered from $4.65 to $4.75 per bbl. in cotton, with straights at $4.20@4.30 and clears at $3.70@3.80. There were some sales of extra fancy at $4@4.15, all for April shipment. The country districts came in for a small part of the soft winter business.

Mill feed prices were down last week about 2c per 100 lbs. Buying was at a minimum, most of it being for April delivery. Quotations for hard and soft winter wheat bran were $1.35@1.37 per 100, and shorts were quoted at $1.45@1.50.

Stocks of wheat in Chicago last week decreased 353,000 bus., to a total of 4,827,000 bus., against 5,322,000 bus. last year. Contract stocks decreased 264,000 bus., to a total of 2,613,000 bus., against 3,626,000 bus. last year.

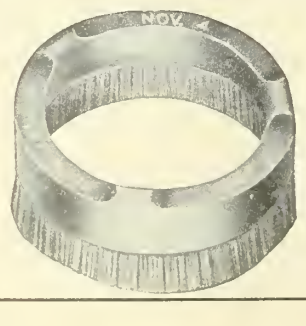
The European wheat visible supply last week increased 344,000 bus., to a total of 85,384,000 bus., against 94,400,000 bus. last year.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—LOCATED ON TWO RAILROADS

(Mo. Pacific and A. T. & S. F.) 400 Barrel Modern Mill in center of Kansas Wheat Belt, at Great Bend, Kans. Liberal terms to right parties. See or write

G. H. HULME, Great Bend, Kans.

BEST CLOTH CLEANER



Peterson's Patent Cloth Cleaner

Will clean the cloth in your sieve bolting machines to the very extreme edge of sieve frames which enables bolter to work to full capacity.

Write for sample.

CREAM CITY CAN WORKS

Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

FREIGHT RATES ON FLOUR

The following are current rates on flour between the points named, in cents per 100 lbs., for domestic shipment only, basis all rail.

Minimum weights for carloads vary Local agents should be consulted as to requirements for different points before billing cars:

From / To	Kansas City	Omaha	St. Louis	Minneapolis
Albany, N. Y.*	28.20	28.20	19.20	24.50
Allegheny,: Pa.*	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Athens, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Atlanta, Ga.	34.00	35.00	26.00	40.00
Augusta, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Baltimore, Md.	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Binghamton*	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Birmingham, Ala.	32.00	33.00	29.00	38.00
Boston*	30.70	30.70	21.70	27.00
Buffalo*	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Cincinnati	17.00	17.00	8.00	18.00
Chicago*	12.00	12.00	8.00	10.00
Charleston, S. C.	33.00	34.00	25.00	39.00
Cleveland, O.	20.50	20.50	11.50	18.50
Columbus, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Detroit, Mich.*	19.50	19.50	10.50	18.00
Erie, Pa.*	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Ft. Smith, Ark.	14.00	17.00	16.00	28.00
Galveston	36.00	41.50	36.00	50.00
Grand Rapids*	19.50	19.50	10.50	18.00
Indianapolis	16.50	16.50	8.00	16.00
Jackson, Miss.	23.00	24.00	21.00	32.50
Kansas City			7.75	11.75	14.00
Little Rock, Ark.	18.00	21.00	14.00	28.00
Los Angeles, Cal.	65.00	65.00	75.00	75.00
Louisville, Ky.	17.00	17.00	8.00	19.00
Macon, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Memphis, Tenn.	14.00	15.00	11.00	23.50
Meridian, Miss.	23.00	24.00	21.00	35.00
Milwaukee	12.00	12.00	10.50	10.00
Minneapolis	14.00	14.00	14.00	
Mobile	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Nashville, Tenn.	20.00	21.00	12.00	26.00
Natchez, Miss.	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
New York*	28.70	28.70	19.70	25.00
New Orleans	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Omaha	7.75		14.00	14.00
Peoria, Ill.	10.50	10.50	6.00	10.00
Philadelphia*	26.70	26.70	17.70	23.00
Pine Bluff, Ark.	18.00	21.00	14.00	28.00
Pittsburgh, Pa.*	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Portland, Me.	30.70	30.70	21.70	27.00
Portland, Ore.	70.00	70.00	75.00	70.00
Richmond, Va.	26.50	25.70	17.50	22.00
Rochester*	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Schenectady*	28.20	28.20	19.20	24.50
Scranton, Pa.*	26.70	26.70	17.70	23.00
San Francisco	65.00	65.00	75.00	75.00
Seattle, Wash.	70.00	70.00	75.00	70.00
Shreveport, La.	24.00	29.50	24.00	38.00
St. Louis	9.00	9.00		14.00
Syracuse*	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Terre Haute, Ind.	15.00	15.00	6.00	16.00
Texarkana, Ark.	20.00	25.50	20.00	34.00
Toledo, Ohio*	19.50	19.50	10.50	18.00
Troy, N. Y.*	28.20	28.20	19.20	24.50
Utica, N. Y.*	26.70	26.70	17.70	23.00
Vicksburg, Miss.	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Washington, D. C.	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Wheeling, W. Va.	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50

Rates from Kansas City and Omaha apply when inbound tonnage is surrendered at these points.

Lake and rail points marked with * take a rate two cents less than above quoted rates during lake and rail season.

Have You Thought About the Granulating Milling System?

If SEVEN of the Largest and MOST PROGRESSIVE MILLING CONCERNS in the WORLD have bought, installed and paid for nearly FOUR HUNDRED of these GRANULATING MACHINES in less than FOUR YEARS, what does it signify?

One Leading Mill that has had a number of Machines in use (including several No. 8 Bran Finishers and large size Middlings Finishers, as well as No. 4 Special Middlings Mills) about a year ago, reflowed their mill, using Granulating Machines (about Twenty in all) after EACH and EVERY Smooth Roll reduction —thus increasing their capacity over 20% with the same rolls, bolters and same power; also improving the granulation and quality of the flour.

What does this MEAN to You—MILL OWNER?

What does it MEAN to YOU—HEAD MILLER, if you are the means of bringing this about and at the same time wonderfully improve the flour? Does it not mean much more than Profit—Gain—to you?

And whom can the MILL OWNER (if he is not a practical miller) look to for these important improvements if they are not asked for or suggested by the HEAD MILLER?

Thanks for an answer to this.

Thos. McFeely Co.

232-4 Bourse Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa

E. A. Pynch Co., Minneapolis, Minn., N. W. Agents.

Wheat on the Farms
Roads are Impassable
Flour Orders Delayed

Plant of Concordia Milling Co., Concordia, Kans., Built by

There are many mills which need more wheat storage to carry over the periods when wheat supplies dry up because there is no chance for farmers to deliver wheat. Same condition applies to car shortages.

Concrete re-inforced storage tanks will solve this problem for you.

WHY NOT WRITE TO

Otto J. Lehrack Const. Co.

4024 Prospect Ave.,

Kansas City, Mo.

The Supreme Court

in finally deciding the famous bleached flour test case involving flour aged and whitened by the Electrical Process, had the following to say with reference to the traces of nitrites added to the flour:

"If the testimony introduced on the part of the respondent was believed by the jury they must necessarily have found that the added . . . nitrites . . . , did not have the effect to make the consumption of the flour by any possibility injurious to the health of the consumer."

ALSOP PROCESS COMPANY

ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

Iowa

Des Moines, Ia., April 20, 1914.

Irregular quotations for flour caused uncertainty among buyers during the past week, with the result that the volume of business done by mill agents was smaller than the preceding week. Some Southwestern mills asked higher values, while others were accepting orders at same prices prevailing a week ago. Generally the same range of prices prevailed, although where some mills have been asking $4.50, a 10c advance was recorded last week. Spring wheat mills were also irregular in their prices. Local Iowa mills, however, quoted steady quotations, with patents in most instances held at $4.50 in straight or mixed cars.

Kansas did the best volume of business in hard winter wheat brands, with Nebraska ranking second. Nebraska mills are refusing to make sales at $4.40, except in the extreme Southwestern counties of the state. Southwestern mills are doing a good business in mixed cars, as Iowa dealers take favorably to the decline in feed prices of Southwestern mills. Hard winter wheat brands are held at a range of $4.40 to $4.70.

Most business of Northwestern mills is of a routine character. New sales are slow, and only for current consumption, due to the uncertainty resulting from irregular prices. Dealers throughout the state are carrying stocks for their present needs, and are not disposed to buy heavily at this time. Shipping instructions from bakers are reported as light, with fair directions from those in the larger centers.

Local Iowa mills are running half time. Output is going mostly to local territory. Some flour is being sold to Wisconsin in mixed cars. Illinois and adjoining states are fair buyers.

Mill feed was mostly steady during the week. Southwestern offerings were slightly lower, but other sections held prices at same figure prevailing a week ago. Spring wheat mills are offering bran for 30-day shipment at ruling prices, but few takers have been found. A fair demand prevails for prompt shipment. Bran is quoted at a range of $23.50 to $26. Standard middlings $26 to $28, with most sales in mixed cars.

Des Moines Market Prices.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $4.40@4.70; straight, $4.20@4.50; fancy clear, $3.50; low grade clear, $3@3.25.

Spring Wheat Flour—Extreme short patent, $5; family patent, $4.50@4.80; clear, $3.50@3.60; red dog, scarce at $1.65.

Mill Feed—Bran, $24@26 per ton; standard middlings, $26.50@28; flour middlings, $31.50@32.

Iowa Notes.

The Leopold-Hoese Grain Co. of Merrill, Ia., has started a wholesale grain business in Sioux City.

A new flour house is being erected in Tingley, Ia. It will be operated by H. E. Tuttle, owner of the general store.

Sioux City handled 890 cars of grain during March, just twice as much as during the same period a year ago. More than 695 cars of the total handled were of corn. The big increase in business is attributed to the fact that much corn from Minnesota was sold through Sioux City to the Southwest. The March figure is the Sioux City record for any single month in its history.

Sioux City grain interests hope for a decision in their petition to make the city a rate breaking point before July 1. The Interstate Commerce Commission is now considering the case.

Stocks of flour in Iowa on Apr'l 1 aggregated 13,500 bbls., compared with 18,200 bbls. on March 2, according to the Daily Trade Bulletin. Wheat stocks on April 1 were 305,000 bus., being a decrease of 14,000 bus. during March.

Spring wheat seeding is practically completed in Iowa. Acreage is about the same as a year ago, although some mills report seeding operations on a larger scale than in 1913. Plenty of moisture is in the soil, and a rapid germination of the seeds is anticipated. The crop starts out auspiciously as far as the weather is concerned.

The Akron Milling Co., Akron, Ia., has been sold to Bernatz Bros., Cedar Rapids, Ia., the new owners taking possession last week. New proprietors are experienced in mill management. Several important changes will be made in the mill. It will be operated as heretofore. George O. Strom, former manager, will retire. The mill has a capacity of 125 bbls. and is operated by water power.

Closes Cleveland Office.

The Merrill Brokerage Co. has closed its Cleveland, Ohio, office at 210 Engineers' Building, and will hereafter work trade in Ohio from the main office at Chicago, which is operated under the name Merrill, Admiral & Co., 222 North Wabash avenue. The Merrill Brokerage Co. was organized in Salina, Kan., about a decade ago and has developed a successful trade among grocers in the Central states.

Flour Imports Increase.

Imports of flour and meal in the Bristol district of the United Kingdom during the past year amounted to 39,146 tons, or an increase of 3,745 tons over the preceding year. The milling capacity of the district is in excess of the requirements, and combined with the imports of foreign flour, the past year was not a profitable one for millers. Most of the importations came from the United States, with Canada an active competitor for the business. Millers in the Bristol district feel that on account of the recent reduction in the tariff it may be possible to export the finer English blended flours to the United States. However, thus far no flour has been shipped to America, and millers say their prices are out of line at present.

The strike of elevator employes in Buffalo, N. Y., was amicably settled last week, and now there is no fear of the opening of the lake movement being delayed. The elevator employes renewed their contracts for three years with slight advances in pay.

The Fore Grocery Co. will start in business in Pittsburg, Tex., on May 1. The company will handle a complete line of flour, feedstuffs and grain in wholesale quantities.

Leading Grain Dealers of St. Louis.

Morton & Co.
Grain - Hay - Seeds
COMMISSION ONLY
Merchants Exchange Bldg.
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

BALLARD-MESSMORE GRAIN COMPANY
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
GRAIN, HAY AND SEEDS
520 CHAMBRR OF COMMERCE ST. LOUIS
Member St. Louis Merchants Exchange and Chicago Board of Trade.

Toberman, Mackey & Co.
GRAIN AND HAY
"Fastest Growing Commission House in America."
St. Louis Kansas City

Pendleton Grain Co.
Pierce Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.
Receivers, Shippers, Exporters

St. Louis, the Market Center

Scene in Cash Grain Department of
St. Louis Merchants Exchange

The Consignment House
of St. Louis.
PICKER & BEARDSLEY
Commission Company
Grain, Hay and Grass Seed
Making no Track Bids, Your Consignments do not Conflict with our purchase.

ED. F. CATLIN
408 Merchants Ex. St. Louis, Mo.
I Make a Specialty of Milling Wheat, Always Ready to Submit Type Samples.

W. C. GOFFE, G. S. CARKENER, G. C. MARTEN, Jr.
GOFFE & CARKENER CO.
ST. LOUIS, MO.
Grain and Hay Receivers

Marshall Hall, Pres.
E. L. Waggoner, V-Pres.
W. L. Green
Commission Co.
Hi-Grade Milling Wheat
Kiln Dried Corn
Feeding Cereals.

Alfalfa Department

Kansas City, Mo., April 20, 1914.

With the old season nearing its end and prices of meal not very remunerative to mills, alfalfa meal trade is limited to small sales for immediate needs of purchasers. New crop alfalfa meal is expected to arrive from Oklahoma and southern Kansas between May 20 and June 1, about the same time as a year ago, and dealers are taking on stocks only for present wants. Many are bearishly inclined on new crop meal, figuring that prices will be at least $2 per ton lower on No. 1 meal at the beginning of the season.

Millers say that farmers will not dispose of new hay at much reduction from present prices. Farmers believe that prices of hay will be on the present basis until new corn is available. They figure that the shortage of corn will affect prices and are not antici pating lower figures on, new hay.

Alfalfa meal prices were strong during the past week, especially for better grades. There was no demand for No. 2 meal. No. 1 meal sold at $19.50, with some dealers quoting up to $20 per ton in 100-lb. sacks f. o. b. Kansas City. No sales of No. 1 were made under $19.50, although several Southern mixers made offers of $19. Demand for meal is generally of a spasmodic character. Mixers in various parts of the country buy single cars to fill small holes in their supplies, or to cover sales of mixed feeds. Most mixers have contracted for their full season supply of meal, and do not care to take on additional cars until after new crop meal is available. However, supplies in Kansas City warehouses are light. Most local dealers have old contracts filled. Supplies in warehouses now are probably the smallest of the season. A few Southern sales of meal were made last week, but there is no steady demand apparent from the cotton states for meal. Most supplies are being filled from Texas points and from New Orleans.

Prices of mixed feeds were steady throughout the week, and volume of business was practically the same as in the preceding week. Mixers say the demand is decidedly irregular. Some sections are taking heavier supplies, especially the Southeast, while others are buying less mixed feeds as pasturing improves. Missouri continues a good outlet. Kansas and Oklahoma are buying in routine volume. Arkansas is taking grain mixed alfalfa feeds in fair amounts. Grain mixed feed is selling at a range of $26.50 to $27.25. Alfalfa molasses feed is worth from $19.50 to $21.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Range of prices of sales on the Kansas City market during the past week was as follows:

Alfalfa Meal—Choice, nominally $21@21.50; No. 1, $19.50@20; No. 2, $16.50@17.

Alfalfa Molasses Feed—No. 1, $20.50 @21; No. 2, $20.50; standard, $19.50.

Alfalfa Grain Molasses Feeds—$26.50@27.25; alfalfa grain, dry mixed, $28@30.

Alfalfa Hay—Fancy, $17@17.50; choice, $16@16.50; No. 1, $15@15.50; No. 2, $12.50@13.50; No. 3, $9.50@ 11.50; standard, $14@14.50.

Chicago, Ill., April 18, 1914.

The market on alfalfa products during the week showed no change. Demand was slow, sales unsatisfactory and values steady. Choice pea-green alfalfa hay was offered at $20 per ton in carlots delivered. Other grades, quality governing quotation, were quoted at from $3 to $5 per ton less. Alfalfa feed, molasses and grain mixed was priced at $24 per ton in 100-lb. sacks in carlot quantities f. o. b. Chicago, and alfalfa feed, composed of alfalfa meal and molasses, at $21 per ton.

New Orleans, La., April 18, 1914.

All lines of hay and feeds were dull last week. Prices were steady locally, and some jobbers were willing to shade values 50c to $1 per ton on mixed feeds in order to get April sales. Choice pea-green alfalfa hay was offered in small lots at $21@22 per ton, but the average run was a poor No. 1 to prime. In mixed feeds prices were steady and the demand fair. Substitutes for alfalfa meal are making some headway locally, but the molasses mixed feeds still enjoy a good following in the Southeast and in Cuba. Quotations for meal, basis f. o. b. New Orleans, carlots were $23@ 24.50, according to grade, and molasses mixed feeds $26@28.50. same conditions.

St. Louis, Mo., April 21, 1914.

There was a fairly strong tone in the alfalfa meal market last week, although business was only moderate and confined to small or one-car lots. Prices were about unchanged from the preceding quoting, but offerings are such that sales are well held on all lots. Not much meal is offered by Western mills, and considerable of the meal coming on the market is reselling from holders with large stocks. The high price of bran continues to exert a bullish influence on meal, and dealers expect current quotations to at least hold, if not advance, until the new crop comes in. The new crop is likely to be in by the middle of May in Oklahoma, but so far this has had no influence on conditions or prices, as most large stocks are concentrated in strong hands, and are only marketed in sufficient amount to supply current demands, which prevents any decided decline in prices. A fairly brisk demand for meal is coming from interior Missouri points. The receipts from the West are lght, especially on green meal, but brown is in more liberal supply, with only a fair demand, generally speaking. Quotations are $17@18 on brown meal, and $19.75@ 20.50 on green. Alfalfa molasses meal without grain is quoted at $21.50, and with grain at $24.50@27.50. The demand for both continues fairly scattered, with the best inquiry still prevalent from the cotton states.

Nashville, Tenn., April 20, 1914.

The alfalfa situation remains about the same. There was no change in quotations last week and no improvement in demand. Dealers report light stocks and light receipts, with very little indication of improvement in conditions for some time.

Dealers quote f. o. b. Nashville as follows, per ton: Colorado and Oklahoma alfalfa hay, $21@23; No. 2 and Tennessee alfalfa hay, $18@19; molasses and dry stock feed, $31@33; alfalfa meal, $30@31.

ALFALFA LEAVES.

Franklin county, Kan., will have a greatly increased acreage to alfalfa this year. Farmers have bought much choice alfalfa seed, and it is estimated that 4,000 acres will be planted to the legume.

"Oracle of the Arab," Vol. 1, No. 1, was issued by the M. C. Peters Mill Co., of Omaha, and is not only printed attractively but contains valuable information to feed dealers and users. Of course, Peters' Arab Horse Feed and other products are mentioned.

The April report of the Nebraska Board of Agriculture says alfalfa fields were never in better condition in the state. Farmers report increased plantings in the western and northwestern parts of the state. The season is somewhat earlier than a year ago, and new crop alfalfa will be on the market several weeks sooner than in 1913, if not delayed by late rains.

M. L. Pierce, of Superior, Neb., has leased the Hardin Alfalfa Mill, Hardin, Mont. Mr. Pierce started the movement to build the Hardin plant. The mill will be closed down for a while, as hay contracted for was of low grade and not of right quality for grinding. Mr. Pierce was formerly in charge of the plant of the Superior Alfalfa Products Co., Superior, Neb.

ALFALFA MEAL.

Alfalfa meal is nothing more or less than chopped alfalfa, viz: the stems and leaves being reduced to small particles—nothing like corn meal or flour, however, but very much coarser than these. There is a loss in feeding alfalfa (hay) of at least 2 5to 40 per cent. The animals waste it—they eat the leaves and allow the important roughage, the stems, to go untouched Besides this tremendous waste, the part consumed, the leaves, are alone too rich.

Alfalfa is a native of Asia and was brought to Greece and Italy many centuries ago. In some places it is called lucerne, the name of a valley in Italy. From there it was taken to all parts of Europe. Its tap root grows very deep into the soil and lives many years. In Spain there are fields, it is said, that have lived nearly 200 years from one planting. Even in our Western country there are fields a half a century old. The reduction of alfalfa to meal must be done scientifically. This is by a cutting process and the machines originated and invented by M. C. Peters accomplish this to a high degree of satisfactory results, these having been developed after years of patient and expensive experiments.

Th superlative advantageous feeding value of a balanced ration (of which alfalfa meal is the important factor), compared to that of grain and hay fed separately, is recognized by all intelligent owners of live stock and the demand for "ready rations" properly balanced is constantly growing.—From "Oracle of the Arab," by M. C. Peters Mill Co., Omaha, Neb.

Stock to the amount of $4,500 has been subscribed by farmers in the vicinity of Fostoria, O., to purchase the Buckeye Mills and to organize a farmers' elevator company.

The Wheels of the Old Reliable Alfalfa Mill Turn On

grinding out the finest quality—ALFALFA MEAL—ALFALFA MIXED FEEDS and CANE MOLASSES FEEDS you ever used.

Send Your Order

where it will be filled the same day it is received.

We Will Do It.

The Otto Weiss Alfalfa Stock Food Co.
Wichita, Kansas.
Originators. not Imitators.

Alfalfa Meal---Haywood Alfalfa Warehouse Co.
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

International Feeds
Comprise a Full and Complete Line

DAN PATCH SPECIAL HORSE FEED—a World's Champion Horse Feed formulated and endorsed by Mr. M. W. Savage, owner of the World's Champion Pacing Horse, Dan Patch 1:55.

INTERNATIONAL SPECIAL DAIRY FEED—a complete ready ration for dairy use. Costs less than ordinary mill feed. You can pay more money, but you cannot buy a better producing ration than International Special Dairy Feed.

INTERNATIONAL CLIMAX FEED costs less money than Special Dairy Feed and is giving splendid satisfaction wherever sold.

INTERNATIONAL SUGARED HOG FEED—a concentrated feed for mixing with grains. Fattens hogs rapidly, makes pigs grow, keeps them healthy.

INTERNATIONAL SUGARED CATTLE FEED—a concentrated feed for mixing with grains. Fattens cattle quickly and gives a fine finish.

INTERNATIONAL POULTRY FEED—a scientific blending of wheat, corn, oats, barley, kaffir corn, sun flower seed. Largely increases egg production and keeps fowls in healthy condition.

INTERNATIONAL CHICK FEED — promotes a rapid growth in young chicks and keeps them healthy.

INTERNATIONAL GROFAST CALF MEAL—a complete and cheap substitute for milk. Grows calves at a low cost without milk.

Our Prices on Above Feeds Are Always in Line With the Market.

We Ship Mixed Cars at Regular Carload Prices.

One mixed car of INTERNATIONAL will provide you with a stock of everything you need in the feed line and all at carload prices.

International dealers are live ones. Are you on our list of customers? If you are not on our list, drop us a line and we will put you right for the balance of the season.

International Sugar Feed Company
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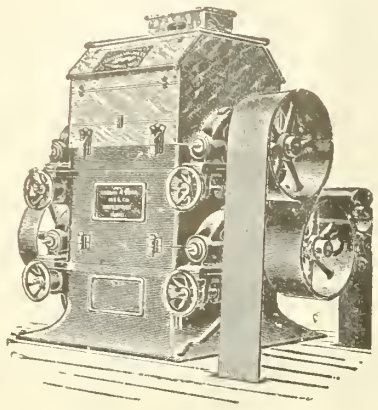
THE EHRSAM Big Capacity Corn and Feed Mill



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The Ehrsam Two and Three-High Mill is made of the finest materials for strength and durability. Frame is all cast iron—and most convenient arrangement for ease and speed for removing rolls.

Grinds coarse or fine meal, barley, graham flour, linseed meal, corn chops, etc.

You know of the results and profits derived through the operation of a Feed Mill in connection with your Elevator.

Now let us tell you about the benefits obtained through use of the **EHRSAM.** Write

THE J. B. EHRSAM & SONS MANUFACTURING CO.

2 Factory St., Enterprise, Kansas.
"SEND US YOUR ROLLS."

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June 1 to 5, 1914

Meet us at the F. O. M. A. Convention and Exposition. We are justly proud of our record and appreciate the generous support of the milling trade. We want every miller who attends the convention to see the SHULTZ Case and get our Illustrated Catalog and testimonials. We can prove everything we claim in this case, so do not be misled by imitations.

We make cases to fit any scourer made.

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C. A. SHULTZ MFG. CO., 389 Hawthorne Ave., Portland, Oregon

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The Trade Mark of
"GOOD BAGS"

¶ Good flour and good bags go hand in hand.

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¶ The "Milwaukee Method" of printing is attractive; in fact, it is the criterion by which many millers judge bag printing.

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Milwaukee, Wis.
C. R. Decker R. M. Spivey
Southwestern Representatives.

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Standard, X, XX and XXX Quality Grit-Gauze and XXX Grit-Gauze

EACH UNEXCELLED IN ITS CLASS

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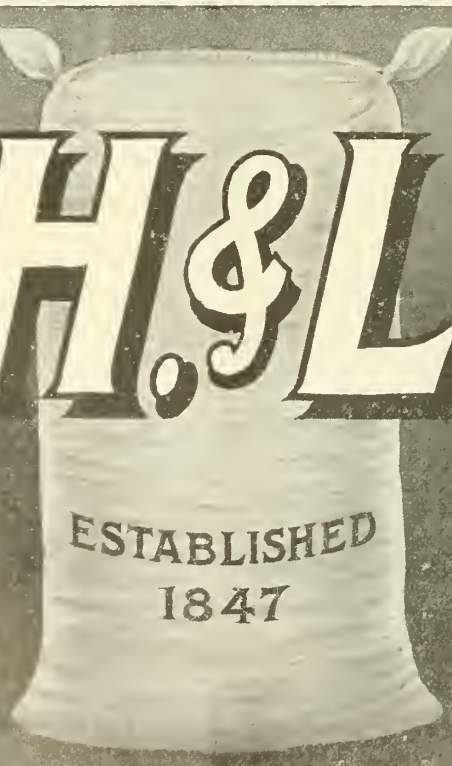

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Finest in Material and Most Even in Mesh

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Silver Creek, New York
Southern and Western Agents.

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Barnard Machinery Co., Enterprise, Kansas.

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Sole Importer for U. S. and Canada.

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Gate City Steam Generator

Simple, Durable, Efficient.

For tempering wheat or Heating Purposes. Adapted for water, electric or gasoline power mills or factories. Easy to install and operate. Write for details to

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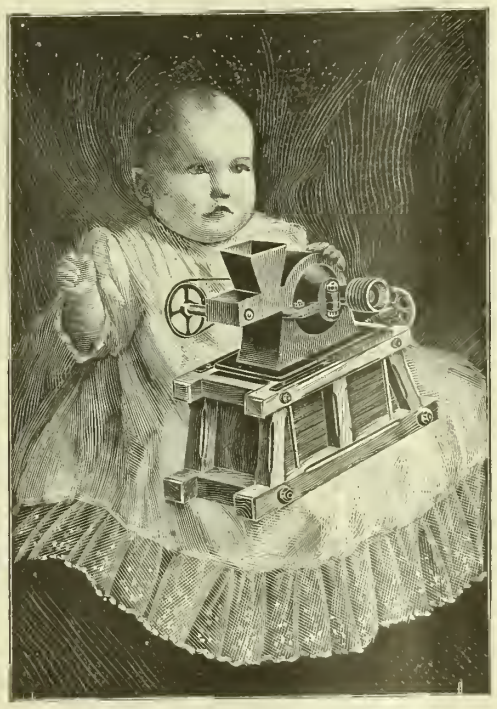

THE CHAMPION GRINDER
(Before Getting the Belt)

The World's Champion

We grind wheat or corn bran, screenings, middlings, ship stuff, red dog, or any by-product from a feed mill, either singly or together, and make a finer product than any grinder in the world can do.

Williams Patent Crusher & Pulverizer Company

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"We have built over 100 Alfalfa and Feed mixing plants, we build and equip all kinds of feed milling plants, and can supply anything required in the feed grinding business, or for the grinding of any by-products."

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CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT.

Cost of Advertising Under This Heading Is 50 Cents Per Insertion for One Inch or Fraction Thereof.

MILLS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A 70-barrel flour mill in good grain section and good town. Time given on part purchase price if desired. Address Milling and Grain News, Box 218, St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE—For the very best reasons, a going mill of 350 barrels' capacity; full sifter, 12 stands of rolls, modern throughout, located in city of 100,000, surrounded by good country and reached by 14 railroads. Full information furnished reliable and legitimate inquirers. Address Executor, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE—The Howard Mills Co. plant, Wichita, Kan.; capacity 265 bbls. This plant is located at 350 West Douglas Ave., in the city of Wichita, approximately 100 ft. from the busiest and the best business corner in the state of Kansas and about 150 ft. east of the east end of the $100,000 bridge across the Arkansas River. It is estimated that 19-20 of the wagon grain marketed in Wichita crosses this bridge, this mill having the first chance to purchase. The entire plant may be purchased or any part of the stock of the corporation owning the plant. Possession can be given in time to handle the present growing crop as soon as it is in condition for milling. The plant is running full time under a lease which expires soon. For particulars, write The Howard Mills Co., or the Wichita Business Association, Wichita, Kan.

FOR SALE—125-bbl. flour mill, with steam power, and 50,000-bu. elevator. All in good shape. Cash price $6,000, if bought soon. Howard Milling Co., Harvard, Neb.

FOR SALE—Complete machinery of 125-bbl. roller mill. Six double 9x18 Allis roller mills; one 3 high Nordyke & Marmon 9x18 feed mill; 3 Smith purifiers No. 0; 3 old-style Cyclone dust collectors No. 2; 1 Printz & Rau tubular dust collectors No. 2; 1 9-section plansifter; scourers; mill and elevator separators; wheat heaters; flour and bran packers· pulleys; shafting and belting; elevators complete; scales and trucks; round and centrifugal reels. Write for list and prices. William G. Milne, Dell Rapids, S. D.

FOR SALE—At a bargain, one 12x30 cylinder Hamilton Corliss engine, in first-class condition, one 80-h. p. Brownwell Full Front boiler, one 8-h. p. vertical Great Western steam engine, also in good eng7890$.. 123456 7 gine, also in good condition. One 52-in. diameter 14-in. face iron pulley. Address The Jansen Milling Co., Jansen, Neb.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A competent manager for a flour milling, grain and coal business established with $50,000 investment. Applicant must invest $20,000 in the business and be able to hold down job. Address Milling and Grain News, Box 219, St. Louis, Mo.

STENOGRAPHER WANTED—A young man experienced in flour mill office and good stenographer can find good business opening if he will send references and experience to Box 225, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—To buy a secondhand oil engine, 50 h. p., not over two years old. Must be guaranteed in good condition. Address G. E. Hotchkin, Minden, Neb.

POSITION WANTED.

WANTED—Position as head miller in mill of 100 to 500 bbls. capacity. Am married, 28 years of age, have had 12 years' experience in hard wheat mills. Prefer Kansas or Nebraska, but will go anywhere for good position. References furnished. Address D. B. Libbee, Lockesburg, Ark.

WANTED—To act as representative on commission for good hard wheat flour in New Orleans by soft wheat mill carrying stock of flour there and maintaining its own selling organization. Reply to Box 227, Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Position as head miller in mill of 100 barrels and up. Have had charge of mills from 150 to 2,000 barrels. Can furnish very best of references. Can keep mill in good repair, have my own tools. Married. Can come at once. Wish a situation where there are good schools. Address Milling and Grain News, Box 203, St. Louis, Mo.

The next quarterly meeting of the Wisconsin State Millers' Association will be held at the Hotel Pfister, in Milwaukee, on April 24. The question of establishing a standard for Wisconsin rye flour will be a leading subject for discussion.

The American Feed Manufacturers' Association will hold its annual meeting in the Auditorium Hotel, Chicago, May 22 and 23. An interesting program is being arranged.

Sunderland at Omaha, will give your orders for Grinding and Re-corrugating prompt attention.

Accurate workmanship by experienced mechanics.

Try our Scratch Corrugation.

Sunderland Machine and Supply Co.

Omaha, Nebr.

For Thirty-eight Years the "Plymouth" Millers have shipped mixed car loads

There are few millers as well located to supply the products of wheat, corn, rye, oats and buckwheat. We buy our grain direct from farmers. By making a specialty of mixed cars we give unexcelled service as well as high quality goods.

Save Money in freight, interest, insurance, and storage charges by buying in mixed cars.

ASK FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES OF ANY OF OUR PRODUCTS

HERE IS A LIST OF OUR VARIED PRODUCTS:

PLYMOUTH FLOUR
ENTIRE WHEAT FLOUR
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HEALTH FOOD
GRAHAM FLOUR
DARK RYE FLOUR
LIGHT RYE FLOUR
RYE MEAL
PUMPERNICKLE RYE
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR
PEARL CORN MEAL

GRANULATED CORN MEAL
(White or Yellow)
HOMINY
CORN OR OATS FEED
HOMINY FEED
CHICK MEALS
HEN MEAL
MIXED SCRATCH FEED
BRAN, SHORTS, MIDDLINGS
CORN OR OATS
(Sacked or Bulk)

THE PLYMOUTH MILLERS, Le Mars, Iowa

"Our Business Is to Help Your Business."

Published Weekly by W. B. Burns.
Subscription Price, $2.00 Per Year
Kansas City Office: 209 Postal Building.

Milling and Grain News

Entered as Second Class Matter, Feb. 27, 1914, at St. Louis Post Office under Act of Mch. 3, 1879
St. Louis Office: 717 Merchants-Laclede Bld.

Volume Twenty-three. TUESDAY, APRIL 28, 1914. Number Twenty-two

Nebraska Millers at Omaha

Fifth Annual Meeting of the North Nebraska Millers' Club.

President—Paul Jaeggi, Columbus.
Vice-President—N. C. Blackburn, St. Edward.
Secretary-Treasurer—J. E. Burgner, Grand Island.
Directors—A. R. Kinney, Ravenna; Chauncy Abbott, Jr., Schuyler; J. W. Spirk, Nehigh; A. C. Lefland, Lexington.

Officers and directors were elected for the next year at the fifth annual meeting of the Nebraska Millers' Protective Association, held at the Commercial Club at Omaha on April 22.

The meeting was opened by an address from the president of the organization, Roy A. Davis, of Gibbon. Mr. Davis touched on the work that the association was doing and its future aims and ambitions.

Secretary Burgner's report was read and accepted. He went over the work that the association had done, and among other remarks stated that there were 17 mills standing idle in the North Platte territory at the present time that five years ago were in operation. He attributed this to lack of business methods and ignorance as to the cost of manufacture.

Following the report of Secretary Burgner, F. I. Ringer, commissioner of the Nebraska Manufacturers' Association, addressed the meeting on the work that his organization is doing, and urged a closer affiliation of all the manufacturers in the state.

The president appointed a nominating committee consisting of Chauncy Abbott, Jr., N. C. Blackburn, F. A. Glade, S. A. Morrison and E. G. Taylor, and a resolution committee consisting of A. R. Kinney, J. W. Spirk, A. C. Leflang, C. L. Aller and J. A. McGuire.

The meeting adjourned until 2:30 in the afternoon. Through arrangements made at the Commercial Club, the majority of those present took lunch in the main dining room of the club.

The afternoon session was devoted to the cost of manufacture, selling terms and the retail merchants. Chauncy Abbott, Jr., of Schuyler, spoke on the cost of manufacture. His paper showed that he had given close study to the problem. This subject was then open for discussion, which was led by J. W. Spirk, of Neligh, and J. M. Campbell, of Fullerton, which brought out a great many interesting points.

A. R. Kinney, of Ravenna, read a paper on selling terms, which was followed by a discussion in which practically all present had something to say.

A. C. Leflang, of Lexington, Neb., spoke on the retail merchants, and in the course of his remarks stated that the retail merchant was the best friend the miller had. A great deal of interest was taken in the subject.

After the election of officers C. V. Topping, of Wichita, secretary of the Southwestern Millers' League, gave a brief outline of the work his organization is accomplishing for the benefit of the milling trade, and extended the services of the organization to any miller in trouble. His remarks were appreciated by all present.

A beautifully arranged and generous banquet was served at the Henshaw Hotel in the evening, through the courtesy of W. J. Monaghan, manager of the Bemis Omaha Bag Co., who, with his assistants, Messrs. Frahm, Lewis, Woodward and Beck, did much to round out a very satisfactory meeting, and a vote of thanks was extended to these gentlemen for their courteous hospitality to the millers.

W. W. Black, of Beatrice, was expected to make a short address on the bleached flour case, but was unable to be present, and C. L. Aller, of Crete, gave an interesting account of the successful terminating of this matter of great importance to Nebraska millers.

The address of Clarence E. Harmon, Nebraska Food Commissioner, was both lively and interesting. Mr. Redfern, State Chemist, gave an interesting talk on adulteration, tracing it back to the sixteenth century.

The association, through its retiring president, presented Secretary Burgner with a traveling grip as a token of appreciation of his services during the past year.

The following millers were present: Chauncy Abbott, Jr., Schuyler; Ernest Jaeggi, Columbus; John Emerson, North Bend; Roy Davis, Gibbon; C. E. Dinsmoor, Hastings; John Zwonechek, Wilber; F. E. Roth, Lincoln; Ernst Meyer, Oak; John Meyer, Oak; S. D. Thorton, Jr., Neligh; N. P. Updike, W. H. Yohe and George E. Winslade, of the Updike Milling Co., Omaha; H. K. Schafer and T. B. Tholl, of Maney Milling Co., Omaha; Secretary Don McKay, Hastings; Secretary J. E. Burgner, Grand Island; W. J. Monaghan, Frank Frahm, M. N. Woodward, C. E. Lewis and Sam Beck, of the Bemis Omaha Bag Co., Omaha; J. A. McGuire, Loomis; P. Stepanek, Friend; B. W. Larson, Kimball; J. J. Carter, Wood River; S. A. D. Henninger, Shelton; C. L. Milenz, Wahoo; J. N. Campbell, Fullerton; E. G. Taylor, Loup City; A. R. Kinney, Ravenna; A. C. Leflang, Lexington; J. E. Jenkins, Central City; Phil. Glade, Grand Island; C. L. Aller, Crete; J. W. Spirk, Neligh, Cedar Rapids; A. E. Smith, Burwell; M. W. Leahy, Burwell; S. W. Morrison, Kearney; N. C. Blackburn, St. Edwards; F. I. Ringer, Lincoln; G. M. Miles, Omaha; Clarence E. Harmon, Lincoln; Mr. Redfern, Lincoln; J. B. Ruthrauff, Wichita, Kan.; H. B. Smith, Lincoln; C. V. Topping, Wichita, Kan.; H. R. Williams, Kansas City; F. S. Dorsey, Kansas City; Hugo Roos, Kansas City; J. T. Bartlett, Omaha.

Resolutions Adopted.

Be it resolved, that we extend to the Commercial Club of Omaha a hearty vote of appreciation and thanks.

Be it resolved, that our appreciation and thanks be also extended to Mr. F. I. Ringer of the Nebraska Manufacturers' Association, Mr. Clarence E. Harmon, Pure Food Commissioner; Mr. Redfern, State Chemist, and others for their helpful additions to our program, and especially to Mr. W. J. Monaghan and others of the Bemis Omaha Bag Co. for their thoughtfulness of the needs of the "inner man," as shown by the splendid banquet tendered us.

Resolved, that we express our appreciation of the work of our secretary and other officers of our association for their untiring efforts during the past year to make life more endurable to the milling fraternity.

Resolved, that further efforts be made to secure the co-operation of the mills yet outside of the membership of our associations in the work we have before us, viz.—the promotion of a better spirit of co-operation between the manufacturing interests of our state and the elimination of trade abuses, not forgetting that our interests are best served by promoting conditions helpful alike to the wheat growers, the retail merchants, and the great growing body of consumers, for none of us can prosper except as we share in the prosperity of those whom we have business dealings.

Resolved, that we express our appreciation of the work of the committee which finally won for the association the signal victory in the bleaching controversy. This victory means much to the millers and consumers of Nebraska, but much more to the wheat growers of the state, to whom it saves and will continue to save no less than one million dollars annually in the price received for their wheat crop.

Whereas, the state of Nebrasga raises more wheat per acre than any of the other great wheat producing states, and

Whereas, our sister state Kansas excels along this line,

Be it resolved, that we favor an appropriation by the state of a sum sufficient to build an experimental mill and establish a testing laboratory at the State Farm, such as our neighbor state Kansas has.

Model Mill in Tennessee

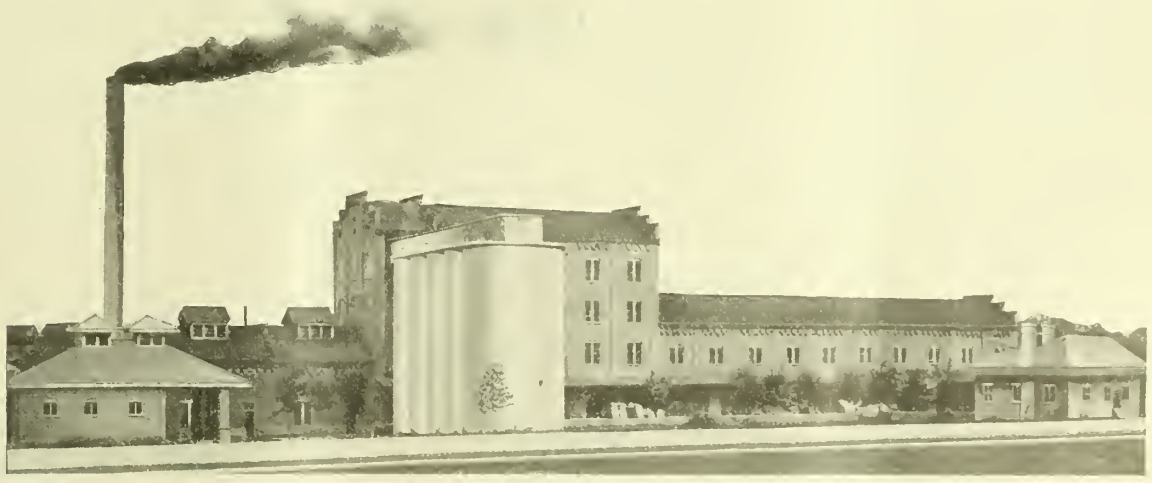
Not in Name Only, but in Equipment and in Operation.

The original plant of the Model Mill, of Johnson City, Tenn., was built three and a half years ago. It now occupies an entire city block. The first floor, up to four feet above the grade line, is of concrete, including an eight foot platform running around the entire building. This platform is covered with a structural steel awning. The building is of slow-burning mill construction in its entirety, and is equipped with modern fire protection. It is built of the best selected brick, with a roof of Spanish tile. The elevators and smokestack are of concrete. The engine and boiler house are fire-proof, with a fire-protection wall between the engine house and the boiler room.

This mill has been running day and night, turning out 375 to 425 barrels of flour ever since it was built. J. W. Ring, the president and general manager, is the ruling spirit, and he very properly takes a great deal of pride in the eminently successful plant and business he has built up. Mr. Ring recently made the statement that his mill "is now over 30 days behind with orders and has enough flour sold to run on solid time for four months. The Model Mills are equipped throughout with Nordyke & Marmon Co. machinery, and we have what we think is the most modern and up-to-date plant in the South, if not in the entire country. However, with the additional Nordyke & Marmon machinery recently put in, our output is considerably increased and we can now easily make 800 to 1,000 barrels of flour and 3,000 bushels of meal per day." In addition to the usual milling activities, the Model Mill is one of the pioneers in making self-rising flour and today has quite a large trade in this branch of its output.

The Model Mill is located on a direct line between the North and South, which makes the haul to the Carolinas and other Southeastern states 100 miles less than any other route reaching this territory. Mr. Ring has found this a great advantage in making prompt deliveries to patrons of his mill.

The Jackson Milling Co., Jackson, Minn., suffered a heavy loss from fire.



Mill and Elevator of the Model Mills, of Johnson City, Tenn.

REGARDING ADVERTISERS — As Milling and Grain News is discriminating in the character of advertisements it publishes, our readers may have perfect confidence in the firms and individuals represented therein. We exclude all advertising of questionable character or of irresponsible concerns.

When writing our advertisers, please tell them that you saw their advertisement in Milling and Grain News.

"Our Business Is to Help Your Business"

Milling and Grain News

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AT
717 MERCHANTS-LACLEDE BUILDING, ST. LOUIS, MO.

WILLIAM B. BURNS, PUBLISHER.

STAFF CORRESPONDENTS—Milling and Grain News has regular staff correspondents at the following market centers. Chicago, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Milwaukee, New York, Denver, San Francisco, New Orleans, Omaha, Des Moines, Detroit, Nashville, Memphis, Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Birmingham, Ala., Fort Worth, Oklahoma City, Little Rock, Washington, Cleveland, Cincinnati and Indianapolis.

SPECIAL ARTICLES—We invite contributions of short articles of interest and value regarding the milling and grain business, and will pay liberally for them, if available. Unused manuscript returned promptly.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES—One year, in advance $2.00
Six months, in advance 1.00
Foreign countries, except Canada, per year 3.00

Small Orders and More of Them Seems a Good Flour Selling Method.

There has been one very noticeable feature about the flour business since the opening of the crop season. Compared with other years, the buyers of the country have insisted (if that term be correct in describing the situation) upon supplying only their current needs and not contracting ahead for any period which contemplated future delivery.

The result of this practice, which the majority of mills approve of, has been that from week to week mills state they have very little flour booked and are always anticipating a shut-down when their orders will have caught up with production and shipping directions are not available on what flour is booked.

But the necessary shut-downs, because of lack of business, are not more frequent than under the former system when mills had plenty of orders booked for future delivery but could not secure shipping directions. During the old system many jobbers would have more flour bought than they could possibly handle or they had speculative contracts which they intended to order out contingent upon an advance in the market price.

Under these conditions, as the trade will readily recall, there was always an epidemic of cancellations whenever the market declined. As millers often expressed it, they "never knew whether they had the flour sold or not," until the money was safely deposited in their own bank. The loss on canceled contracts and the effort and anxiety of getting shipping instructions from a buyer who was already overloaded with flour more than offset the empty satisfaction of having "orders" which might or might not be real business.

The prevalent habit of buying often, but in small quantities, is perhaps forced upon some buyers by financial considerations or by the continued bearish aspect of the wheat market. But millers also have a preference for the new system of flour merchandising. It is better to have small orders coming frequently for current shipment than to have an aggregate of large orders for future delivery and then cancel part of them or constantly crowd the buyers for shipping instructions.

Small orders and more of them seems a good flour selling method.

Department Will Notify Manufacturer When Case Is Dropped.

Some of the manufacturers cited to appear before officials of the Department of Agriculture, because of alleged misbranding or adulteration of their products, have never been informed what became of their cases.

A new policy has been adopted by the Department of Agriculture, and when it is decided to abate prosecutions the manufacturer is so notified at once. This notice, of course, applies only to the particular sample which has been questioned, and not to all the goods of the same kind which the manufacturer may ship in interstate commerce.

The procedure in cases where the department suspects that a manufacturer is violating the food and drugs act is to take samples of his product in interstate commerce and cite the manufacturer to a hearing. This preliminary hearing is wholly confidential in nature, and evidence gathered in this manner is regarded as privileged. No information as to the hearing is made public. Heretofore, however, in cases where, after a hearing, the department decided not to prosecute and placed the matter in permanent abeyance, no notice to that effect has been sent to the manufacturer. As a result manufacturers whose cases were abated could not know where they stood in the matter until the statute of limitations had run. This was equivalent to putting a flaw in their title, and as a result such manufacturer would be doing business under a cloud. Under the new plan the manufacturer will be immediately notified of the decision of the department not to prosecute on the basis of the particular sample taken in interstate shipment.

The abatement of the prosecution applies only to the particular article and the particular interstate shipment which was the basis of the hearing, and does not mean necessarily that the government will not take additional samples and undertake a new proceeding or inquiry. Notice will simply mean that the particular case is no longer hanging over the manufacturer's head. This will clear his record under the food and drugs act in that particular case, but still leave him responsible for his goods in the future.

Baking Samples of Flour by Parcel Post.

Selling flour by mail has been successful with some of the large milling companies, and several mills are able to dispose of all of their output without a single traveling representative. Strong letters, in the past, have been used exclusively in selling flour by mail, but the scheme of a New Jersey mill deserves some attention. A report from Plainfield, N. J., says:

"The New Market Roller Mills has been sending baking samples of its flour direct to the housewives in its vicinity by parcel post, which is proving quite a novelty and conducive of much business. The grocers like the plan, and report many new customers as a result of the samples sent to housewives by the mill."

The distribution of free samples of flour is rather an expensive proposition, but with the aid of the parcel post system, it should prove successful in the local territory of mills. Housewives like to try a baking sample of flour, and with a little persuasion by the grocers and handlers of the flour, could be made a regular customer.

In the plan followed by the New Market Roller Mills, the grocers were first told of the campaign to enlarge business by sending free samples through the mail. Several days after the sample was received by the housewife, the grocer asked how the new flour baked, and suggested that the housewife take a large sack to experiment further. This plan met with success and fully repaid the mill for the cost of distribution.

The flour was sent by parcel post in a miniature flour sack, with the same brand as the 24 or 48-lb. bag. The back of the bag contained advertising matter, and exploited the qualities of the flour. Success was due just as much to the grocer as to the mill. The grocer followed up the free sample, and did not let the housewife forget the new flour that had been sent to her home in such a unique way.

The parcel post has been used in the Western states, especially Colorado, for the shipment of flour to the customer. The new rates for parcels of not more than 50 lbs. in weight, proved to be cheaper than the express rate to some Colorado stations. Shipments of several thousand pounds were made at one time, and the flour was received in good shape at destination. However, the New Jersey mill was among the first ones to distribute free samples of flour by parcel post, although breakfast food manufacturers have used the parcels post system to good advantage in the distribution of samples.

A Flour Salesman Writes About Advertising—How Some Inquiries Originate.

A successful flour salesman, who has been selling flour for many years, is a firm believer in trade journal advertising for mills. He handles several brands of flour, and they are all advertised in the milling journals.

He recently gave some experiences gained on a business trip, and says: "While on this business trip I found, on calling on dealers, that many of them were doing business with millers they had never seen, telling me that their first transactions were brought about by casually reading their advertisements in milling papers and, being in need of some new connection at the time, had selected a few names from the advertising columns to write to. These jobbers told me that they had made some very satisfactory connections by that method. They had also made inquiries regarding parties whose cards they had noticed as manufacturers of certain lines of flour and cereals in which they were interested.

"Yes, I am now convinced that good, clean advertising pays. Let people who are interested in your line of business know that you are in the world and where you are. They will not often tell you where they obtained the address, but it may result in years of business that had its origin in the little advertising card in the trade journal."

Millers often get inquiries which they do not account for except on the general principle that they are so well known that the buyer must perforce write to them. More than likely the advertisement in the milling trade journal prompted the inquiry, although no one really found out that such was the case.

When calling on new trade salesmen for mills have been surprised to find that buyers who have never met anyone connected with the mill appear well acquainted with the manager's name, the brand of flour, the size of the mill and other facts. A miller who considered these facts made some inquiries and found that the milling journal was responsible. He had been a rather persistent advertiser and a favorable introduction to buyers had been secured without any knowledge on his part.

Many millers will be very positive that their advertising in the trade journals is very indifinite in results and yet be getting just such returns as the cases above cited. But a miller who wrote frankly about advertising some time ago made the following comments:

"Advertising, as you realize, is very subtle, and you can never tell exactly what you are doing through it. I can remember many letters coming in from the trade making reference to our advertisement. An occasional suggestion from the trade that they have seen your ad, or making refreence to it, is very liable to lead you to think that the ad is working for you. We have had brokers write to us that they had seen our ad and that they would like our account. We have changed the brands we have advertised and have noticed that they inquired for the one we advertised last. We have spoken of quality and have letters referring to that quality."

Death of Judge John Huegely

Veteran Southern Illinois Miller Dies at Age of 95 Years.

The death of Judge John Huegely, Sr., at his home at Nashville, Ill., on April 14, removed one of the pioneer millers of southern Illinois and the oldest citizen of Washington County, who was at the time of his death over 95 years of age. He had been in fairly good health until a short time before his death, when he became ill and failed rapidly.

He was one of the pioneers in the milling business, and for over half a century had been identified with the prosperity and progress of the city and county, for by initiative, diligence and thrift he built up the flourishing industry that bears his name. During his long career of usefulness the veteran miller won an enviable reputation for probity and business integrity, impressing all who had dealings with him as an upright man of strong convictions, a stalwart Christian, loyal to his faith and to every cause he considered right.

John Huegely was born in Hassloch, Rheinpfalz, Germany, Nov. 10, 1818, and passed to his eternal reward on April 14, 1914, in Nashville, Ill.

In 1840 he emigrated to this country and found employment with the late Nicholas Sauer on a farm in Monroe County, Ill. Later he was employed by the late Conrad Eisenmayer in a grist mill located near Red Bud, Ill. From there he removed to Mascoutah, Ill., and worked for several years as engineer in the mill of Postel & Eisenmayer. In 1846 he was married to his surviving widow, Miss Susan Reither, sister of our former well-known townsman, Ph. H. Reither. In 1853 John Huegely and Ph. H. Reither removed to Nashville, Ill., and bought the old grist and saw mill located a little southeast of the present mill site, and conducted it until the present mill was built, in the year 1860. In 1870 Mr. Huegely became sole owner of the mill and conducted it successfully until 1890, when he retired from active business and was succeeded by his sons, John, Jr., and Julius, and his son-in-law, Theodore L. Reuter.

Mr. Huegely's opportunities for obtaining a good school education were quite limited, but, being a great reader and endowed with a large portion of good common sense and natural business ability, he succeeded beyond expectation. He was a man of sturdy, sterling character who hated all sham and hypocrisy. His word was as good as his bond. His hands were always open to help and assist his deserving neighbor.

His fellow-citizens honored him with the office of Associate County Justice, and in 1864 his congressional district sent him as their delegate to the national Republican convention at Baltimore, where the lamented Lincoln received the nomination for his second term as President.

Judge Huegely was a member of the German M. E. Church, being one of the charter members of the church at Nashville, and for a long term of years he was a trustee and steward. He is survived by his wife, his sons, John Huegely, Jr., and Julius Huegely; his daughters, Mrs. Theodore L. Reuter, Miss Sue Huegely, Mrs. D. H. Buehner, Mrs. O. Weihe and Mrs. S. H. Hasemeier.

The Blanchard-Niswonger Grain Co. has taken out membership in the Omaha Grain Exchange, and leased the terminal elevator which was built by the Middle-West Elevator Co. and later owned and operated by the Saunders-Westrand Elevator Co., and will do a general grain business in that market.

OKLAHOMA ADVANCE SUS. PENDED.

Higher Flour Rates to Memphis Are Canceled by Interstate Commerce Commission.

Increases in flour rates from points in Oklahoma to Memphis, Tenn., and points beyond were held to be unjustified by the Interstate Commerce Commission last week, and were permanently suspended. The tariffs filed by railroads provided for an increase of 2½ cents per 100 lbs. on grain and grain products from all stations in Oklahoma to Memphis and other Southeastern points.

The Interstate Commerce Commission held a hearing in Oklahoma City, at which a large number of Oklahoma millers testified that the advance in rates was a big discrimination and would result in the loss of much business. Railroads did not uphold the advance very strongly, and its permanent suspension was expected.

No Reduction This Year.

The New York Produce Exchange will not be granted its petition this year for a reduction in the export grain rate from Buffalo to New York City of 5½c, unless railroads voluntarily lower their rates, which is not likely. This was made plain by the statement of Special Examiner Brown of the Interstate Commerce Commission at the conclusion of the hearing last week. Grain interests in Central Freight Association territory opposed the reductions asked for by the New York Produce Exchange, claiming that interior grain shippers were already burdened with sufficient difficulties in competing for the seaboard markets. The reduction in the rate from Buffalo to New York would mean larger imports from Montreal. East St. Louis and other Central Freight Association points were represented as interveners, opposing the reductions.

Crop Year Flour Exports Larger.

Exports of flour from the United States during March, 1914, were practically 200,000 bbls. less than in same month a year ago. Shipments from this country abroad were 769,248 bbls., compared with 933,944 bbls. in March, 1913. Value of exports in March of this year was $3,517,762, compared with $4,317,755 last year.

Wheat exports showed a corresponding decrease with flour. Shipments during March were 3,456,895 bus., compared with 4,558,786 bus. in same month last year. Value of wheat shipments was $3,448,022, against $4,449,436 in March, 1913.

Exports of corn during the past month reflected the toll of the drouth in the Southwest. Only 1,142,530 bus. were exported, compared with 10,037,545 bus. a year ago.

Flour exports so far this year have been larger than in the preceding year. During the first nine months of the 1913-14 crop year flour to the aggregate total of 9,105,550 bbls. was sent abroad, compared with 8,751,196 bbls. in corresponding period of preceding crop year. Corn exports for the nine months beginning with July 1, 1913, show a loss of practically 34,000,000 bus.

Visitors on the Kansas City Board of Trade are supposed to be guests of the exchange rather than prospective customers of members. This fact was set forth in a resolution adopted last week by the directors. The resolution is as follows: Resolved, that members are prohibited from soliciting or doing business with a nonmember on the floor of the exchange without first obtaining permission from the member introducing the visitor.

Army Needs Flour and Feed

Preparations for War Include Purchases of Quantities of Flour, Meal and Feed.

Lieut.-Col. D. S. Stanley, in charge of the general depot at St. Louis of the Quartermaster's Corps, U. S. A., was advised Monday from Washington that St. Louis had been designated as general field supply depot, from which will be replenished the stock supplied to the army in the field from the base depots at San Antonio, El Paso and Galveston, Tex., and Vera Cruz, Mexico.

The biscuit factories of St. Louis are busy filling orders for 310,000 pounds of "hard tack," which Col. Stanley placed within the past few days. The depot is shipping south 30,000 pounds or a carload daily. Commissary supplies are going south from St. Louis in large shipments.

The St. Louis milling trade expects large contracts for flour to be placed in this market to supply the commissary needs of the United States army, should conditions shape themselves as to indicate a long-drawn-out war with Mexico. Already several millers assert that inquiries have been in the market from Government agents regarding flour prices for immediate and future needs, and, while no contracts have been negotiated, all indications are that they soon will be. St. Louis is a logical market for purchases by the Government of war supplies. Of course, in the first flush of orders for immediate needs demands are mostly made on the Southern trade, but this source is not sufficient to supply large war supplies and they must come to markets like St. Louis, where both rail and water transportation is available for shipment to Southern ports or to connections by rail leading directly into the heart of Mexico. The Stanard-Tilton Milling Co. is fortunate in having one of its large mills at Dallas, Tex., and officials of the company expect to supply considerable of the Government's immediate needs for flour.

Activity in New Orleans.

New Orleans, La., April 25, 1914.

Local flour jobbers and dealers were deeply interested in the war news on account of the effort being made to make this the center for the mobilization of about 35,000 to 45,000 troops.

A favorable recommendation had been made by the army engineers, and it is expected that two divisions of 10,000 men each will be quartered in and about New Orleans for the next few months at least. This will, of course, mean large orders for flour, as well as all kinds of provisions. It is practically settled that all of the American bottoms which are sailing in the New York, Havana, Cuban outport business and Porto Rican trade are to be transformed into transports at this port and their supplies are to be purchased here. It is estimated that each ship will require at least 1,000 bbls. of flour every two weeks, as there will be about 1,100 men on each. The consumption of flour for the men to be encamped in this vicinity will be large, not to mention the amounts to be expended for horse and mule feed, etc., etc.

Southwest Expects More Flour Sales.

Kansas City, Mo., April 27, 1914.

Although the Southwest usually secures its full quota of army purchases of flour, war with Mexico would mean many more flour awards by the Kansas City army commissary, for Kansas City offers the nearest and best possible advantages to the army.

Mexico is a large importer of American wheat, but the shipments to Mexico have already decreased, and flour mills in that country, which are located within the fighting territory have already suspended operations.

Hard winter wheat mills have already supplied considerable flour for troops at Texas City, Tex., and the increased forces in the South will probably be supplied with flour and feed purchased by the commissary department at Kansas City.

PLANS FOR MILLERS' MEETINGS.

Secretary J. F. Mueller writes that arrangements for the nineteenth annual convention and exposition of the F. O. M. A. at Buffalo, N. Y., June 1 to 5, are at this time quite complete. Never in the history of the organization has there been so much enthusiasm shown by millers in all parts of the country and by machinery concerns who are preparing to make the exposition one long to be remembered.

Every foot of space was disposed of as early as April 1. In fact, there were a great many more who wanted space than could be accommodated and it was found necessary to rearrange the diagram of booths and to cut down some of those who had taken the largest amount of space.

The exposition hall is much larger than any of previous years, and when there was a considerable number of spaces on the opening day of the exposition not yet taken. The exposition floor at Buffalo contains no less than 46,000 square feet.

With the exception of a few, all exhibitors will have machinery in motion. A large number will have stock running through their machines and will give practical demonstrations. A mill of small capacity will be in constant operation and will produce flour.

There will also be a compete automatic bakery in operation. There will be baking and chemical tests.

Secretary Husband, of the Millers' National Federation, recently returned from an Eastern trip, going to Old Point Comfort to make arrangements for the coming mass convention and stopping at Washington to invite Government officials to attend the convention. Owing to the Mexican war situation, it was impossible to see officials, but an appointment has been made for Monday, May 4, at which time the President will be invited. Other officials will also be invited to attend.

Walter Stern, of Milwaukee, who was elected treasurer of the federation at the meeting on April 10, has written to President Mennel expressing regret that he cannot serve the federation in that capacity. A mail vote of the directors was taken and the members of the board were unanimous in the choice of W. L. Phelps, of Chicago, for the position of treasurer. Mr. Phelps will assume the duties of treasurer as soon as transfer of funds can be accomplished.

Rains Benefit Wheat.

A general rain all over the winter wheat belt is of great benefit to growing wheat. There had been no actual damage, but the top soil was getting rather dry, although there has been abundance of subsoil moisture all spring.

Kansas City, Mo., April 27, 1914.

Rain which will greatly benefit the wheat crop fell over the western half of Kansas and most of Nebraska and Oklahoma. The rains are opportune, as the wheat area was beginning to show the effects of drought. The rains of last night, together with those of last week, give Kansas a chance to raise 100,000,000 bushels of wheat and possibly more. Big yields are promised also in Nebraska and Oklahoma.

Kansas City and the Southwest

209 Postal Bldg. Kansas City, David Sosland, Representative

Kansas City, Mo., April 27, 1914.

Steady buying of flour from established trade in Southwest and Central states was reported by Kansas City and Southwestern mills during the past week, but orders from bakers and large jobbers in the East are light. Volume of business was practically the same as in the preceding week. Prices are being steadily maintained, reflecting the steady tone in cash wheat markets and the declines in mill feed and low grade flour. Interior mills are offering straight flour in Kansas City at a range of $3.50 to $3.65 in jute delivered, but bakers consider these prices high, and are indisposed to take on heavy stocks at this time.

Easteru buyers are bearish, in view of the brilliant wheat crop prospects in the Southwest. New York City jobbers figure that flour prices will decline sharply as the new crop season advances. They are disincliued to buy ahead and are limiting all purchases to their immediate needs. Spring wheat mills are in the same position in Eastern markets, Northwestern prices having little effect on the trade of the Southwest. Some jobbers with some flour on hand are seuding in shippiug directions on contract time, indicatiug that supplies are light.

Kansas City and Southwestern mills report fair trade to the East, but only in small lots. Straight flour is selling at a range of $4.10 to $4.25, with established brands getting the higher figure. Some interior Kansas mills are quoting 95 per cent flour at $4 in jute delivered New York City for prompt shipment.

Southeastern and Southern states are buying mixed cars. This business has shown some improvement, with cotton plantiug and other plantation work taking much labor. Jobbers in the South are also ordering out in better shape than for some time. Sales to Louisiana and Alabama are good for this period of the year.

Clear flour is weak and in poor demand. Foreigners are slow bidders, and are decidedly under the domestic prices on fancy grades of clear. Bakers are not in the market for clear, and interior mills report increasing supplies in warehouses. Some 30 per ceut clear is being worked for export, but prices are about 10c lower than a week ago. Cables would net mills about $3 bulk for 35 per cent clear. Second clear and low grade flour is apparently lifeless. No demand is in evidence, and quite a few mills are disposing of this grade for export at lower quotations. Holland is taking some, and the United Kingdom is also a bidder. Straight and patent flour are not wanted in foreign markets. At least cables are nearly 2s out of line.

A good demand for soft wheat flour is reported by Kansas City mills. Interior mills say trade is just fair. Most plants are running half time. Patents are selling at a range of $4.25 to $4.50 in sacks f. o. b. mill. Soft wheat clears are good sale to Southern markets. Cracker bakers are also taking odd cars of clear at $3 to $3.25 for the better grades. The Southeast is the principal market for patents. Southern jobbers are carrying good stocks.

The following quotations are derived from sales made last week by interior Kansas and Nebraska mills, as reported by Kansas City buyers and commission men and are basis jute, net f. o. b. Missouri River in round lots or single carloads: 95 per cent straight for May-June shipment, $3.50@3.85 per bbl.; high patents, 20@25c higher than 95 per cent; first clear, $3.10@3.25 per bbl., according to quality and grades; second clear, $2.65@3.

Continued Declines in Mill Feed.

Bran showed a loss of 3 cents per 100 lbs. last week, with supply still in excess of the demand. Interior mills were asking a range of $1.15@1.18 for carlots delivered Kansas City, and rather free offerings. At the close of the week bran steadied and the undertone in the market points to steady prices for the current week. Jobbers are carrying fair stocks of bran, and are limiting new purchases to small lots.

Heavy feeds, such as shorts, middlings and low grade, are not wanted by dealers. Consumption is light in the country. Grass and other forage is available in Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Nebraska and Arkansas in midsummer luxuriance, and this is keeping the demand for heavy feeds at a low point. The supply of shorts and middlings is larger than usual at this time, and with the smaller demand prices are declining. Shorts were quoted at $1.21@1.25 during the past week, with brown shorts selling on same basis as bran, less than $1.18. Middlings are held from $1.28 to $1.35 per 100 lbs., with mixed-car buyers taking most of output. Only a small straight carlot trade is in evidence now.

Instead of a premium of 8c to 15c, shorts and middlings are selling mostly on a parity with bran, and at all times a smaller premium than usual. Demand for mill feeds is mostly local. Missouri is a good outlet. Nothing is being shipped North or East, as spring wheat mills are underselling Southwestern offerings.

Country mills are offering mill feed rather freely. Nebraska has the greatest surplus, as demand in that territory is light. Nebraska mills accepted bids of $1.15 for bran in carlots delivered Kansas City, while Kansas mills were asking $1.17. However, the offerings from Nebraska were liberal enough to take care of the needs of Kansas City jobbers.

The following prices were paid by brokers and commission men at close of last week for mill feed from interior Missouri River mills, basis 100-lb. burlap net f. o. b. Missouri River: Bran, $1.15@1.18 per 100 lbs.; shorts, $1.21@1.25; fancy white middlings, $1.28@1.35; red dog, $1.35@1.40.

Cottonseed and Linseed Meal.

Concentrates are not meeting a very good demand Prices are being maintained. Live stock feeders are taking fairly well in single cars, but interior dealers report the consumption of cottonseed and linseed meal in the country as much lighter than usual at this time of the year. However, the supply is also lighter than a year ago, and this is keeping a firm tone to prices. Cottonseed meal is quoted at $32 to $32.25 per ton in 100-lb. sacks, f. o. b. Kansas City. Linseed meal is quoted at $29 to $29.25.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Quotations by Missouri River mills for prompt shipments to Eastern or Middle states in carlots f. o. b. Kansas City are as follows:

Flour—Hard winter wheat patents, 98s cotton or jute, $4.20@4.40 per bbl.; hard winter wheat straights, 98s cotton or jute, $4@4.20; first clears, $3.20@3.50; soft wheat patent, 98-lb. cotton or jute, $4.25@4.50 per bbl.; straight, $4.05@4.25; first clears, jute, $3.30@3.50; ordinary shorts, $1.22; white shorts, $1.25; corn meal, 35c per 17½-lb. sack.

Cereal Goods—Rye flour in small sacks, $1.65@1.75 per 100; in 98s and 140s, $1.60@1.75; rye graham (pumpernickel) in small cotton sacks, $1.55@1.65 per 100; in 98s and 140s, $1.50@1.60; graham flour in small sacks, $2@2.10 per 100; whole wheat flour, in small sacks, $2.10@2.20 per 100; 98s and 140s, $2.05@2.15; rolled oats, in wood, 180 lbs., $5.20 per bbl.

Mill Feed—Bran, in 100-lb. sacks, in carlots, $1.18@1.25; red dog, in 100-lb. sacks, carlots, $1.45; white shorts, $1.30.

Linseed Meal—Carlots, per ton, $29.

Cottonseed Meal—Carlots, per ton, $32; ton lots, $32.50.

Southwestern Market Prices.

Following are prices of flour and other mill products quoted by Southwestern mills for straight or mixed cars, basis f. o. b. buyer's station. Flour in 24-lb. sacks 5c per cwt. higher:

Kansas—Hard winter patent, $4.20@4.60 per bbl.; hard winter, straight, $4@4.40; bran, $1.15@1.25; per 100; mill run, $1.27; brown shorts, $1.21@1.25; white shorts, $1.30; corn meal, 38c per 17½-lb. sack.

Oklahoma—Soft winter patent, $4.80 5.00 per bbl.; hard winter patent, $4.50@4.60; bran, $1.30; mill-run bran, $1.40; white shorts, $1.60@1.70; corn meal, 33@37c per 17½-lb. sack.

Arkansas—Soft wheat. high patent, $5@5.20 per bbl.; hard wheat patent, $4.60@4.80; corn meal, 17-lb. sacks, 40c; bran, $1.35@1.45 per 100, basis L. R. rate points.

Texas—Soft wheat flour, extra patents, $5.30@5.60 per bbl.; hard wheat flour, high patent, $4.90@5.10 per bbl.; straight, $4.70@4.90; bran, $1.50 per 100; shorts, $1.65; corn meal, 70c per 35-lb. sack.

Flour Output Is Unchanged.

Flour output in Kansas City continues about 75 per cent of full capacity. Production of mills last week was 37,600 bbls., compared with the same output in the preceding week, 34,100 bbls. two weeks ago and 39,000 bbls. a year ago.

Soft wheat flour production in Kansas City decreased to 5,500 bbls. last week, against 17,000 bbls. in preceding week and 4,500 bbls. a year ago.

Interior mills are generally operating on 12 to 18 hour schedules.

Cash Wheat Position.

Cash wheat in Kansas City is not in a very strong position. Local elevator men are endeavoring to sell their wheat at a small premium over the May price, plus the loading-out charge of 1 cent per bu. This is regarded as an indication that deliveries on May contract will be unusually heavy, and that much wheat delivered on contracts will be thrown on the open market.

Elevator stocks in Kansas City continue to show a heavy weekly decrease, loss last week being 359,588 bus. Present elevator stocks total 4,892,721 bus. The heavy decreases in elevator stocks are accounted for somewhat by the light receipts of wheat in Kansas City. Arrivals last week were 138 cars, compared with 159 cars in preceding week, 317 cars a year ago and 229 two years ago.

SOUTHWESTERN NOTES.

J. H. Wiley has started a flour and feed store at Jennings, Ok.

The Kansas Flour Mills Co. is erecting a flour and feed storage warehouse at its elevator in Ford, Kan.

The mill of Colburn Bros., McPherson, Kan., was shut down temporarily last week while a shaft was replaced.

The Star Milling Co., Hennessey, Ok., has shut down its mill, while a larger boiler is being installed in the power plant. A dust collector and other new machinery are being installed in the mill by James Flanagan, millwright.

O. W. Wasmer of the Concordia Milling Co., Concordia, Kan., was a visitor on the Kansas City Board of Trade last Friday.

The Bowersock Mills & Power Co., Lawrence, Kan., has placed an order for packers with H. C. Malsness, of Nordyke & Marmon Co.

The Shellabarger Mill & Elevator Co., Saliua, Kan., is making a small park of the space in front of its power plant.

The Holyrood Milling Co., Holyrood, Kan., was put in operation last week for the first time in several years. Henry Miller is the new owner of the plant.

The Pittsburg Elevator Co., Pittsburg, Kan., has awarded contract for the erection of a corn mill and seed cleaning plant. Mill will have a capacity of 150 bbls.

The mill at Hill City, Kan., has been standing idle for several years. A move is ou foot in the town to move the mill to the railroad tracks and put it in operation.

The Medford Mill & Elevator Co., Medford, Ok., is erecting an elevator of 20,000 bus. capacity on the Rock Island tracks at Medford. The company has an elevator of somewhat larger capacity on the Santa Fe tracks.

D. F. Piazzek represented the Kansas City Board of Trade before the committee which met Monday in Washington to shape the bill under which federal inspection of corn grading will be carried on. All important grain exchanges were represeuted.

George H. Hunter, of the Hunter Milling Co., Wellington, Kau., was elected mayor of Wellington at the recent election by a large majority. Mr. Hunter retired last month from the presidency of the Southwesteru Millers' League, a position which he held for two years.

The Hutchinsou Flour Mills Co., Hutchinson, Kan., will bring suit for recovery of costs for coopering cars for wheat. The Rock Mill & Elevator Co., Hutchinson, was awarded a verdict in excess of $3,000 last week, and in the suit of the Hutchinson Flour Mills Co. the same evidence will be presented.

The F. W. Gaunt Grain Co., Alton, Kan., awarded contract to Otto J. Lehrack, of the Lehrack Constructiou Co., Kansas City, for the erection of two concrete grain storage tanks of 25,000 bus. capacity each. Work has already started, and tanks will be ready for use by June 1. Good wheat crop prospects in the Southwest induced the company to build the additional storage.

Hazel Frick, an early settler iu Kansas and one time part owner of the Doniphan, Kau., mill, died in Kansas City last week at the age of 93 years.

The site of the Harper Milling Co., Harper, Kan., which plant burued down several years ago, has been purchased by E. A. Wales, who will move his mill from Bridgeport, Okla., to Harper. The Wales mill will have an output of 150 bbls

A shipment of 120,000 lbs. of kafir corn arrived in Kansas City last week from Cape Town, South Africa, for a seed firm in Kansas and the local custom officials do not know what to do with it, as kafir is not listed or mentioned in the Underwood tariff bill. It is the first shipment of this kind through the Kansas City custom office. As Indian corn and other kinds of grain are on the free list, R. R. Kreiger, deputy collector of customs, will probably decide that the kafir shipment is non-dutiable. E. O. Moffatt of the Moffatt Commission Co. says there will be a large acreage of kafir in Kansas and other Southwestern states. The shortage of seed in the Southwest resulted in the importation.

St. Louis and the Southeast

716 Merchants Laclede Bldg., St. Louis

St. Louis, Mo., April 27, 1914.

Althongh there was not much change in quotable values on flour last week, trade sentiment was more cheerful, and there were several items in the market news to at least temporarily brighten the outlook. A strong market in wheat futnres, with gains for the week of one to two cents, backed by firm and higher eash prices, due to the preparation for war with Mexico, and some reports of lack of moisture in the Southwestern area of the winter wheat belt, were stimulating factors.

Millers seem divided in their opinion of trade prospects should a long drawn out war be precipitated in Mexico. Of course, purchases for army and navy use would stimulate the flour and grain trade to an active degree while they lasted, but the question arises whether the possibility of general business reaction during a war period would not call for such increased conservatism from general buyers as to completely offset, if not over-counteract, the stimulus of the war purchases. The effect of the war scare so far in Wall street has been decidedly adverse on securities, and the same is true of foreign bourses, and continued depression on Wall street has invariably been followed by similar reaction in trade and industry, which means the flour and grain trade, as well as other lines. This has invariably proven true in times of bumper harvests and ideal crop prospects like last year, and the immediate outlook for winter wheat, for under such conditions there is no incentive for dealers and consumers to stock up with flour, other than the sentimental infiuence of the first hysterical buying of government supplies caused by war.

Taken as a whole, last week's market developed more inquiries than for some time, and some mills reported shipping directions improved on clears and extra fancies, with mills inclined to hold at firm values, but with no gain on high grades, which were freely offered and rather difficult to sell. The demand came almost entirely trom domestic buyers,: the only sales noted abroad being one of hard patent to the continent, and a couple of lots of hard patent and clears elsewhere in Europe, prices not given. The trade, however, is not pessimistic over the export outlook, as supplies of good wheat are running low in all the outside markets, and with flour stocks small, any crop shortage in any of the foreign producing countries, might very readily turn considerable business this way, especially with the Argentine shipping practically no wheat on the end of our crop, when Europe invariably looks to the Southern country for most of its needs. During the week sales of soft clear were made at $3.15@3.20 jute; extra fancy, $3.45 bulk, and $3.50 jute; patent, $3.90 jute; (scant patent at $3.45 bulk), and on orders at $3.90 bulk and $4.95@5 wood; hard clear, $3.20@3.30 jute and 95 per cent patent (on orders) at $3.68@3.70 bulk. On Saturday, scant extra fancy at $3.40 jute; hard 95 per cent (direct order) at $3.72½ bulk and 500 bbls. hard patent for export. destination not given.

There was a slight increase in the St. Louis flour output last week, and mills in the city and others that sell through their local offices, reported 59,300 bbls., against 58,800 bbls. the preceding week, and 61,300 bbls. the week before. The following figures were reported: G. P. Plant Milling Co. (city), 7,000 bbls.; Stanard-Tilton Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Dallas, Tex.), 17,500; Kehlor Flour Mills Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 12,000; Sparks Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Terre Haute, Ind.), 9,900; Saxony Milling Co. (city), none; John F. Meyer & Son (Springfield, Mo.), 1,800; Camp Spring Milling Co. (Nashville, Ill.), 1,200; Hezel Milling Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 2,600; Bernet, Craft & Kauffman Milling Co. (Mt. Carmel, Ill.), 7,500; Annan, Burg & Co. (city), 800.

Mill Feed Is Weaker.

There was an easier tone to the mill feed market last week, and buyers seem to have been pretty well supplied by purchases, which brought about the recent advance in prices. Offers from first hands continue very light, but there is only a limited demand both locally and shipping, and sales are in small lots and to supply immediate needs. Supplies in this market are light, owing to slack flour trade conditions, with the mills grinding only about half capacity, and there is no excessive stock of bran or shorts in any of the principal markets. The reaction in demand and values has apparently been a healthy one, and best opinion is that not much further shading in prices is likely. Regular trade buyers predominate in this market and business is in single carloads. Prices continue out of line with Eastern markets, and sales are practically nil to that section. The Northwestern markets have been relatively weaker than the Southwestern, while importations of feed from the Argentine have had a sentimental influence on the Southern and Texas trade.

During the week soft bran sold early, for spot or quick shipment, at $1.30 in 100-lb. sacks, and hard at $1.29 @1.26; mixed feed, $1.30, and split cars soft at $1.28 for bran and $1.31 for middlings, and hard at $1.26 and $1.30. Oniy sale Saturday, one ear hard bran delivered this side at $1.25, and one car middlings to arrive at $1.33.

St. Louis Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—patent at $3.75@4; straight, $3.60@3.70; extra fancy, $3.45@3.55; fancy, $3.10@3.25; low grades, $2.85@3.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $3.85@4; straight, $3.60@3.70; first clear, $3.05@3.30; second clear, $2.85@3; low grades, $2.65@2.70.

Spring Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $4.05@4.25; clear, $3.50@3.65.

Rye Flour—In jobbing way at $3.65 in jute and $3.95 in wood.

Mill Feed (East St. Louis basis, in 100-lb. sacks)—Quote for prompt shipment: Bran at $1.25@1.26 for hard and $1.28 for soft; middlings, $1.30@1.40; white hominy feed, $25.25 per ton; alfalfa meal nominal at $17@18 per ton for brown and $19.75@20.75 for green. At mills to city trade, 100-lb. soft bran at $1.30@1.33, and middlings at $1.45.

St. Louis Cash Grain.

Continued light arrivals in this market made for a better price range on cash wheat last week, and final figures were 1½ to 2 cents higher than the preceding week. The quantity of good soft red winter wheat was exceedingly limited, and all offers came in for a good demand from country and city mills. There was also a sharp inquiry manifested for ordinary No. 2 by elevater interests, and the entire market showed a healthier tone than in some time. Despite the ideal outlook for winter wheat, cash supplies of the old crop appear in a very strong position, and as stocks are only 337,865 bus. in this market, compared with 1,340,604 bus. a year ago, while supplies in Chicago are in the hands of a leading buli interest, and Kansas City stocks being drawn on heavily, the trade sees nothing on which to base the belief that prices will not hold firm, despite the crop outlook, and a scramble for old supplies develop if wheat's condition should change for the worse in the next 30 days. The market, of course, was sentimentally influenced by the Mexican war news, which helped an advance in wheat futures, but on the whole it was the strong statistical position of the cash article that controlled prices.

Final quotations on No. 2 red wheat were 94½@96c; No. 2 hard, 91@94½c: No. 3 hard, 90@94½c.

Cash corn was weak in the early week, but later developed a healthier tone on a rebound in futures. The incentive back of the advance was reported cancellation of shipments from Argentine, and reports of torrential rains in that country interfering with the crop. Receipts were small, but the demand is narrow, and not what the trade expected at this late season, owing to the last year's short crop. Millers and manufacturing plants are practically out of the market. Casn oats were firm to a fraction higher, on a slightly better local and shipping inquiry.

St. Louis Notes.

St. Joseph, Mo., reported that harvesting in its territory would start about June 15. Many fields are expected to average 50 bus. per acre.

Charles Bode, formerly with the Universal Mill Co., of Claflin, Kan., in southern Illinois territory, now lives at Waterloo. He seeks representation of a flour mill in Illinois territory.

H. Marmaduke, of Kansas City, was in St. Louis last week. He has represented the Alsop Process Co. in Kansas and Oklahoma for over a year, but has resigned. He will continue to live at Kansas City for the present.

Secretary W. H. Marshall, of the Southwestern Missouri Millers' Club, is attending the meeting of the Public Utilities Board at Jefferson City to argue the case regarding transit rates on Missouri state business. This is an important case for Missouri millers and a decision is expected soon.

W. O. Bartholomew, representing southern Illinois millers, has written a concise but forcible brief in the Kansas City-Memphis rate case to present to the Interstate Commerce Commission. The evidence in this case has been submitted and briefs filed by the various interests appearing in the case.

At the annual meeting of the Nebraska Millers' Protective Association in Omaha last week Roy A. Davis, of Gibbon, said that conditions generally in the wheat producing counties of Nebraska are very good, with the exception of the territory west of Buffalo county, where there has been some complaint of dry weather. "Prospects are that the state will harvest the record crop in its history," said Mr. Davis. "With a normal impairment up to harvest, this is certain."

John Ismert, president of the Ismert-Hincke Milling Co., Kansas City, returned last week from St. Augustine, Fla., where he had been spending the winter. Mr. Ismert plans to stay in Kansas City for a month. He is having a bungalow built in Manitou, Colo., where he will reside during the summer.

Universal Mills, Harrison, Ark. "Flour business dull. Mill running half time, on local business only. Brisk demand for mill feed, and condition of growing wheat extra fine."

Theodore Ismert, of the Ismert-Hincke Milling Co., who is now on an extended business combined with pleasure trip, landed in Gibraltar last Monday.

Alabama

Mobile, Ala., April 25, 1914.

Local demand for flour continues fairly active. Jobbers continue to buy for immediate needs, and it does not look like there will be any large bookings for some time.

Mill feed continues to drag, although prices remain about the same to a shade lower.

Quotations, soft winter wheat, wood basis: High patent, $5.25@5.50; standard patent, $5@5.25; extra fancy patent, $4.60@5.15; bran in 100-lb. sacks, $1.50@1.55; grey shorts, per cwt., $1.55@1.60; standard shorts, 5c per cwt. lower.

Notes.

Repairs on the local grain elevator are being rushed to completion. It is now expected that it will be ready for business within the next 40 days.

C. U. Snider, head of the Cuban Molasses Co., is in the city this week looking after the interests of his company. Mr. Snider's headqnarters are in Chicago.

One of the largest steamers yet to arrive with Cuban black-strap molasses came into Mobile this week, and cargo has been pumped into large storage tank here.

Selma, Ala., April 25, 1914.

Jobbers report continued dullness in flour, grain and feedstuffs. Some contracts on flour have been used up and these jobbers are buying as needed. A few jobbers here have some contracts on flour bought as far back as 90 days and sellers are very insistent that shipping instructions be given for at least a part of these contracts, but with a limited demand from the country jobbers are not inclined to pile up flour in their warehouses. This condition is apt to cause some changes in brands another season.

The following prices obtain here: Illinois soft wheat patent, $5.25@5.40, wood; Indiana and Tennessee soft wheat patent, $4.70@4.85, wood; standard soft patent, $4.35@4.50, wood; kiln-dried bolted standard meal in 96s, $1.57; No. 2 white corn, sacked, 88c; No. 2 white oats, sacked, 49½c; corn chop, 100s, $1.56; bran, $30.25; shorts, $31.50.

Chicago Feed Dealers Elect.

At the regular quarterly meeting of the Chicago Feed Dealers' Association, Edward Badenoch was elected president; Alex Gerrie, vice-president; B. E. Worley, secretary; Charles E. Walters, treasurer; M. M. Freeman, John Jonas and A. F. Jurgens, directors. Routine matters were discussed and a committee was appointed to confer with the Illinois Publie Utilities Commission on the subject of excessive demurrage charges in Chicago.

F. G. and R. W. Jones, traveling representative of the Listman Mill Co., with headquarters at Philadelphia, visited Chicago recently, en route to La Crosse to attend a general meeting of all the representa- of the country.

SIMONDS-SHIELDS GRAIN Co.
Kansas City, Mo.

Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, Barley, Kaffir Corn and Milo Maize.

Write or Wire for Quotations.

New York

New York, April 27, 1914.

After the advance in wheat last Wednesday, Northwestern mills offered flour at prices which prevailed before the market advanced. These mills increased their business. On the whole, however, the trade in general did not take the advance at all seriously. Most of the mills tightened up considerably in their prices, and quite naturally the mills who saw fit to sell at the old prices gathered in a fair amount of business.

Spring patents were held at $4.25@4.50 in sacks. It is understood that after the advance in wheat on Wednesday several of the large Minneapolie mills offered freely at $4.25 jute for 60 days shipment and were able to land a fair amount of business.

Buyers are only buying spring patents needed, and they feel sure that, while there is not much outlook for any advance, there is a strong possibility of their making purchases on a lower basis within the next few weeks.

Kansas flours were decidedly slow of sale, as prices were almost on a par with Northwestern patents and the trade, being so impressed with the exceptional outlook for the new winter wheat crop, feel that its effect will shortly be felt on Kansas old wheat and that a radical setback will be in order. Kansas 95 per cent straights were held at $4.15@4.30 jute.

Spring wheat clears were in somewhat better demand during the week and a fair volume of business was transacted. Some of the Northwestern mills seemed more willing to offer this grade and to meet buyers' views on prices. Fancy brands were held at $3.75@4 in sacks. Kansas clears were very slow of sale and prices were held at $3.55@3.75 in sacks.

Soft winter wheat flours were held at $4.35@4.45 in wood and demand was slack.

While mill feed was not by any means in active demand, prices were held very steady during the week and offerings were not exceptionally free. City bran in bulk was held at $28.50 at the mill.

New York Market Prices.

All prices quoted are the prices at which the trade could purchase in sacks and include brokers' commissions, or receivers' profits and charges:

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $4.55@4.75 in bbls.; straights, $4.40@4.50 in bbls.; clears, $4@4.25 in bbls.; low grades, $3@3.30.

Winter Wheat Flour—Patents, $4.90@5 in bbls.; straights, $4.35@4.45 in bbls.; clears, $3.75@3.95 in bbls.; low grades, $3.15@3.50.

Kansas Flour—Patents, $4.35@4.65; straights, $4.15@4.30; clears, $3.55@3.75; low grades or low clears, $3.25@3.40.

Mill Feed—Bran, coarse Western spring in 100-lb. sacks, to arrive, $27.75; standard middlings, $27.75; flour middlings, $30; red dog, to arrive, $30.75; oil meal, $31.50@32; city feed, bulk bran, $28.50 100-lb. sacks, $30; middlings, $27@31; red dog flour, $31.

Argentine bran and middlings, 100-lb. sacks, $28 f. o. b. New York.

New York Notes.

Ralph W. Jones, Philadelphia, Pa., representative of the Listman Mill Co., La Cross, Wis., was a visitor on 'Change during the past week.

W. J. Seligman, of the George Urban Milling Co., Buffalo, N. Y., spent several days on 'Change last week.

T. G. Sinnott, the New York flour broker, returned last Monday from a trip through the Southwest and Northwest, visiting his mill connections.

Texas

Dallas, Tex., April 25, 1914.

Though general business conditions in this territory have been disturbed the past week by the Mexican situation, the flour market is practically unchanged. Mills report a somewhat desultory state of affairs, as buyers cannot be tempted under any circumstances to overstock or even order slightly ahead of their current requirements. In reply to arguments they point to the bright crop prospects in the belief that prices will go to a lower level as soon as the predicted bountiful harvest becomes a certainty.

A few of the plants are making full-time schedules, but the majority report half-time runs in keeping with the present demand.

Feed demand continues strong at unchanged prices. City mills report their output easily sold to city buyers and dairies who are large buyers of bran, the principal feed in this section of the state.

Present quotations on flour and feed, in packages named, for prompt shipment, basis delivered Texas common points, are as follows:

Soft Wheat Flour—Extra high patent, $5.50@5.60; highest patent, $5.30@5.35; patent, $5@5.10. In cotton or jute sacks.

Hard Wheat Flour—High patent, $5@5.10; second patent, $4.90@4.95; clears, $4.50@4.60. In cotton or jute packages.

Rye Flour—In 24s, $5.20.

Mill Feed—Mill-run bran in 100-lb. sacks, $1.55; mixed bran in 100-lb. sacks, $1.40; white shorts in 100-lb. sacks, $1.75.

Texas Notes.

Among the flour milling exhibitors at the Pure Food Show to be given in Dallas next May are the Wichita Mill and Elevator Co., Wichita Falls, Tex.; Aunt Jemima Mills Co., St. Joseph, Mo., and the Dallas mills, the Stanard-Tilton Milling Co. and the Morten Milling Co.

From all reports, the Texas crop will surpass all records this season. Most of the grain dealers here concur with the Government's report of 96 per cent. In the vicinity of Dallas the growing crop is in splendid condition, many of the fields just beginning to appear in the head, and "as thick as hairs on a dog's back," as one grain man put it. There are, however, some few fields that show a little damage through the recent frost and are spotted in parts. Reports from other sections of the state indicate that the general prospects of a bumper crop are unchanged.

National Foreign Trade Convention.

A call has been issued for a National Foreign Trade Convention to be held in Washington, D. C., on May 27 and 28, under the auspices of the American Manufacturers' Export Association, the American Asiatic Association, the Pan-American Society and other leading commercial associations of the United States. Attendance is desired of representative manufacturers, merchants and exporters from every section of the country and from every branch of industry. The call states that papers will be issued in advance, so as to be in the hands of delegates, in order to afford a full expression and interchange of views, which will develop a greater unity of effort.

To Build 500-Bbl. Mill.

The Laurel Milling and Manufacturing Co., recently incorporated, has purchased a site of 12 acres at Laurel, Md., and will erect a concrete mill building 75 by 100 feet. The mill will have a capacity of 500 bbls. and will also grind corn meal. The company has capital stock of $100,000. A general feed business will also be conducted.

Iowa

Des Moines, Ia., April 28, 1914.

Practically no changes were recorded in flour trade conditions during the past week. Prices were on same basis as a week ago, and volume of trade was generally unchanged. New business is limited to single carlot sales, even among the larger bakers. Kansas is quoting on a basis of $4.40@$4.60 for patents, with Iowa and the Northwest on a parity with hard winter wheat flour offerings.

Iowa mills report good local trade, with patents selling at $4.30 in cotton sacks at mill. Quotations delivered any section of the state are generally on a basis of $4.50@4.70 for patents in mixed or straight cars. Stocks carried by retailers are light, and new purchases are for immediate requirements. It is expected that no heavy buying will be done in any section of Iowa until the new winter wheat crop is available. Iowa mills also report only small sales to outside territory. A fair mixed-car business is being done with Wisconsin and Illinois.

Spring wheat mill agents report fair shipping instructions on old contracts, but say that new business is light. Advertised brands are held up to $5, while general run of family patents are on same basis as Kansas, $4.50 to $4.80 delivered Iowa points. The Northwest is making fair sales in mixed cars of feed and flour.

Nebraska is quoting as low as $4.40 in the southwestern portion of the state. This section is making fair purchases. Kansas mills are transacting a large business. Des Moines dealers are taking fairly well. Stocks of hard winter wheat flour are reported generally lighter than a week ago.

Mill feed is weak and demand is light. Bran is meeting best sale, but output is in excess of the demand. Shorts and middlings are not wanted in large amounts, and the undertone on these feeds is weak. Declines last week ranged from 50c to $1. Bran also lost about 50c per ton.

Des Moines Market Prices.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $4.40@4.70; straight, $4.20@4.50; fancy clear, $3.50; low grade clear, $3@3.25.

Spring Wheat Flour—Extreme short patent, $5; family patent, $4.50@4.80; clear, $3.50@3.60; red dog, scarce at $1.65.

Mill Feed—Bran, $23.50@25.50 per ton; standard middlings, $26@27.50; flour middlings, $30.50@31.50.

Spring Wheat Planting Operations.

An acreage equal to that of a year ago has been planted to spring wheat in Iowa. Farmers have nearly completed sowing operations, with the exception of a few small districts. Rains were plentiful in the past fortnight, and wheat is getting a good start. Some Marquis seed wheat has been planted, but farmers consider this species an experiment and hesitate about planting it until it has proved successful in all sections of Iowa.

IOWA NOTES.

M. J. and A. J. Fox have started the erection of a modern feed mill in New Haven, Ia. They have purchased a gas engine and expect to begin grinding within the next 30 days.

The Audubon Roller Mills, Audubon, Ia., operated by Culver & Son, are doing a good flour business. The mill is being operated steadily. Charles Wolf, the head miller, says that much new machinery will be installed in the plant this summer, probably before the new crop moves. The mill has gained an increasing business since Culver & Son became the sole proprietors.

Indications are that the corn acreage in Iowa will be the same as in 1913. Farmers are beginning active work, and in some sections seeding has started on a small scale. Movement of corn from farms is light. Reserves on farms are small, and country elevators are not carrying heavy supplies. Southwestern markets are still receiving most of the corn shipped out of the state.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia, Pa., April 25, 1914.

Flour salesmen report both spring and Kansas flour sold well this past week for prompt shipment. A great many buyers claim to have flour bought to last until October, but some buy cars for immediate shipment at higher prices.

The mills are quoting mill feeds about $2 a ton under what brokers are asking.

The operators in the soft coal fields expect the mines to start up about the middle of May. They are at present negotiating with the men over the wage scale. They do not anticipate a strike. The hard coal mines are running full time.

Prices, f. o. b. cars Philadelphia, in full or mixed cars:

Spring Patent Flour (basis wood)—$4.50@4.75; straight, $4.20@4.55; clear, $4@4.20; low grade, in sacks, $3.10@3.25.

Winter Patent (basis wood)—$4.50@4.90; straight, $4.15@4.40; clear, $3.85@4.10; extra, $3.35@3.50.

Kansas Patent (basis jute or 98-lb. cotton)—$4.50@4.70; straight, $4.15@4.30; clear, $3.65@3.90.

Western Rye—In sacks, $3.75@4. Pennsylvania, in wood, $3.40@3.50.

Spring Feed (100-lb. sacks)—Red dog, $29.50@30; flour middlings, $28@29; standard middlings, $26.50@28; bran, $26.50@28.50; Kansas middlings, $29.75@32; bran, $28.50@30; winter middlings, bulk, $29; bran, $27@28.

Notes.

The Summiti Supply Co. store, at Keating, Pa., burned. Loss, $50,000.

Hunter & Johnson have bought the flour mill of M. B. Goffat, at Dubois, Pa.

Hutchinson B. McKnight, a flour broker of Philadelphia, died at the age of 56 years.

W. B. Foresman, of the flour milling form of Foresman & Kelsey, of Flemington, Pa., died.

Edgar S. Gardner has bought the Medlar Cracker Bakery, of Philadelphia, for $15,000.

J. H. Spears has bought the flour and feed business of Alvan Wallace, at Reynoldsville, Pa.

A great many Kansas mills are asking for bids on new wheat flour to be shipped in June or July.

W. R. Caskey, who has bakeries in Martinsburg, W. Va., and Hagerstown, Md., has bought the Forney Bakery, at Chambersburg, Pa.

Charles H. Conner, a Reading, Pa., baker, failed. Liabilities, $1,500.

The safe in the McLaughlin Bros. Flour Mill, at Newark, Del., was robbed.

The Mauser Flour Mill Co., of Treichler's and Laury, Pa., have bought the flour and feed business of the late D. Oliver Straup, at Palmerton, Pa.

J. O. Ewing, of Minneapolis; L. M. Powell, of Milwaukee; H. H. Osborne, of Chicago, and Willard Von Hagen, of Sleepy Eye, Minn., were visitors to the Philadelphia 'Change.

Must Have State Stamp Tax.

Food Commissioner Purcell of Virginia, in a ruling last week, holds that mill feed branded "Ground Screenings Not to Exceed Millrun" must have the state stamp attached. Pure bran or other mill feed do not come under this ruling, only mill feeds containing any addition of screenings.

Minnesota

Minneapolis, Minn., April 25, 1914.

The flour market did not show any marked improvement during the past week, although quite a number of inquiries have been received, which indicates that old bookings have been greatly reduced and in many instances completed. Many buyers are still of the opinion that flour prices will reach a slightly lower level, and do not feel inclined to book heavily. Single carlot sales are much in evidence, and scattered sales have been made for prompt shipment. Many of the interior mills have been kept quite busy filling shipping directions on old contracts, while in the case of a few other mills it is just the opposite, and directions are reported slow. The foreign demand for flour is dull and draggy, and the market is practically dead. First and second clears are in fairly good demand and prices are steady.

The mill feed situation has shown a slight improvement over the preceding week, and values have been well maintained. Flour middlings are in excellent demand and prompt shipment feeds find a ready market and are very easily disposed of. The feed market has experienced a sharp reaction during the past few days and the demand for all grades of feed has been most urgent. Minneapolis brokers are bidding $18.75 for summer shipment bran, but mills do not feel inclined to book at that figure.

Minneapolis Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—First patents, sacks, $4.30@4.60; second patents, sacks, $4.10@4.40; first clears, sacks, $3.10@3.40; second clears, sacks, $2.60@2.90.

Mill Feeds—Bran in 100-lb. sacks, $22.50@23; standard middlings, in 100-lb. sacks, $22.50@23.50; flour middlings, in 100-lb. sacks, $24@25; red dog, in 140-lb. sacks, $25.50@26.50.

Cash Wheat Market.

Cash wheat has been in fair demand and the good milling grades sold readily at the prevailing premiums. At the end of the week No. 1 hard sold at 4¾c over the May contract; No. 1 northern sold at 2½@3¾c over the May, according to quality. No. 2 sold from May price to 1½c over. Durum wheat receipts were comparatively light, and the price advanced 1c per bu. over last week's price, and is now quoted at 87c for No. 1 and 85@85½c for No. 2. Minneapolis local wheat stocks decreased over 1,000,000 bus. for the week just closed, and it is evident that many of the mills are now drawing on their supply of stored wheat, possibly because of the fact that premiums for the good milling wheat have remained so steady.

Northwestern Notes.

Millwrights working out of Minneapolis are now demanding 60c per hour, as against 50c per hour, which has been the prevailing wage. The employer pays the railroad fare both ways from Minneapolis.

George A. Aylesworth, the Kansas City wheat man, spent several days in Minneapolis calling on miller friends. He reports Kansas conditions almost perfect and away above the average, so that the outlook is very promising for a big volume of business in Kansas hard wheat with the Northwest millers this fall.

The Van Dusen-Harrington Co.'s crop letter issued April 23 says that seeding is in progress all over the state of Minnesota, and that in southern Minnesota seeding is practically completed. Conditions in South Dakota, taken as a whole, are good, but more moisture is needed west of the Missouri slope. Wheat seeding is practically completed in South Dakota also. Conditions in North Dakota are good in the southern section, but more rain is needed in the extreme northwestern section. Seeding is in progress and is general all over the state.

RUSSIAN EXPORTS TO FINLAND.

Increased Flour Sales Started Action for Imposition of Duty.

Russia is fast becoming an important factor in the export flour trade. In 1912 and the first half of 1913 the export trade suffered from high freights, difficulties of navigation, caused by the Balkan war, but conditions improved during the second half of 1913. The increase in the exports of flour to the Near East and Finland is noteworthy, the amount taken by Finland in 1913 being 48,700 short tons, as compared with 29,800 tons in the preceding year.

This big increase in exports to Finland has resulted in the action by the Russian government toward placing a duty on importations of flour into Finland from the United States and other countries allowing a preferential to Russian mills. A bill providing for a duty of $1.25 per 220 lbs. has been introduced in the Russian Douma, but has not yet become a law. Germany and the United States are large shippers of flour to Finland, and should this bill be enacted the import duty would successfully shut out all foreign flour. Russian mills would get all of this business. The big increase last year was a big factor in the proposal of the Russian government to place a duty on all flour importations.

Exports of wheat flour and bran by Russian mills during 1913 and 1912 were as follows: Wheat flour—1913, 147,400 tons, valued at $7,307,000, compared with 79,000 tons in 1912, valued at $4,019,000, a record increase for a single year. Bran exports in 1913 were 875,200 tons, valued at $16,798,000, compared with 916,600 tons in 1912, valued at $18,673,000. The marked decrease in bran exports is attributed largely to the increasing domestic demand and to the good forage crops in Germany, ordinarily the chief purchaser of bran from Russia.

STEAM PLANT

Almost for nothing. 150 H. P. Murray Corliss Engine; 200 H. P. Boiler, Heater all complete and in first-class condition. Cost $3,500. Dismantling plant. Quick sale, $500.

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We have a list of fine milling properties offered for sale cheap. Many are running and doing a profitable business.

BAKING TESTS

are done by us just as a baker will handle the flour after you sell it. Our tests have both practical and comparative value. The dough is worked in a room where artificial weather is manufactured automatically.

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Cereal Chemists
710 Wyandotte St. Kansas City, Mo.

Ohio

Cincinnati, O., April 27, 1914.

The cash wheat market has declined, and with prospects for the large wheat crop throughout this section, buyers are holding back, as they look for a break in the flour market.

The fine weather prevailing here has brought about a reduction in feed prices. Bran and mixed feed were lowered 50 cents. Middlings are extremely dull and hard to sell. The Southern markets are the principal buyers.

Cincinnati Market Prices.

Winter Wheat—Patent, $4.25@4.50; fancy, $3.90@4.15; family, $3.20@3.50; extra, $3@3.15;: low grade, $2.75@2.95.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $4.50@4.85; straights, $3.85@4.25; clears, $3.50@3.75.

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $4.30@4.55; straight, $3.60@4.10; clears, $3.30@3.55.

Ry Flour—Northwestern blended rye flour, $3.75@3.90; city pure, $4.10@4.20; city blended, $3.80@4.10.

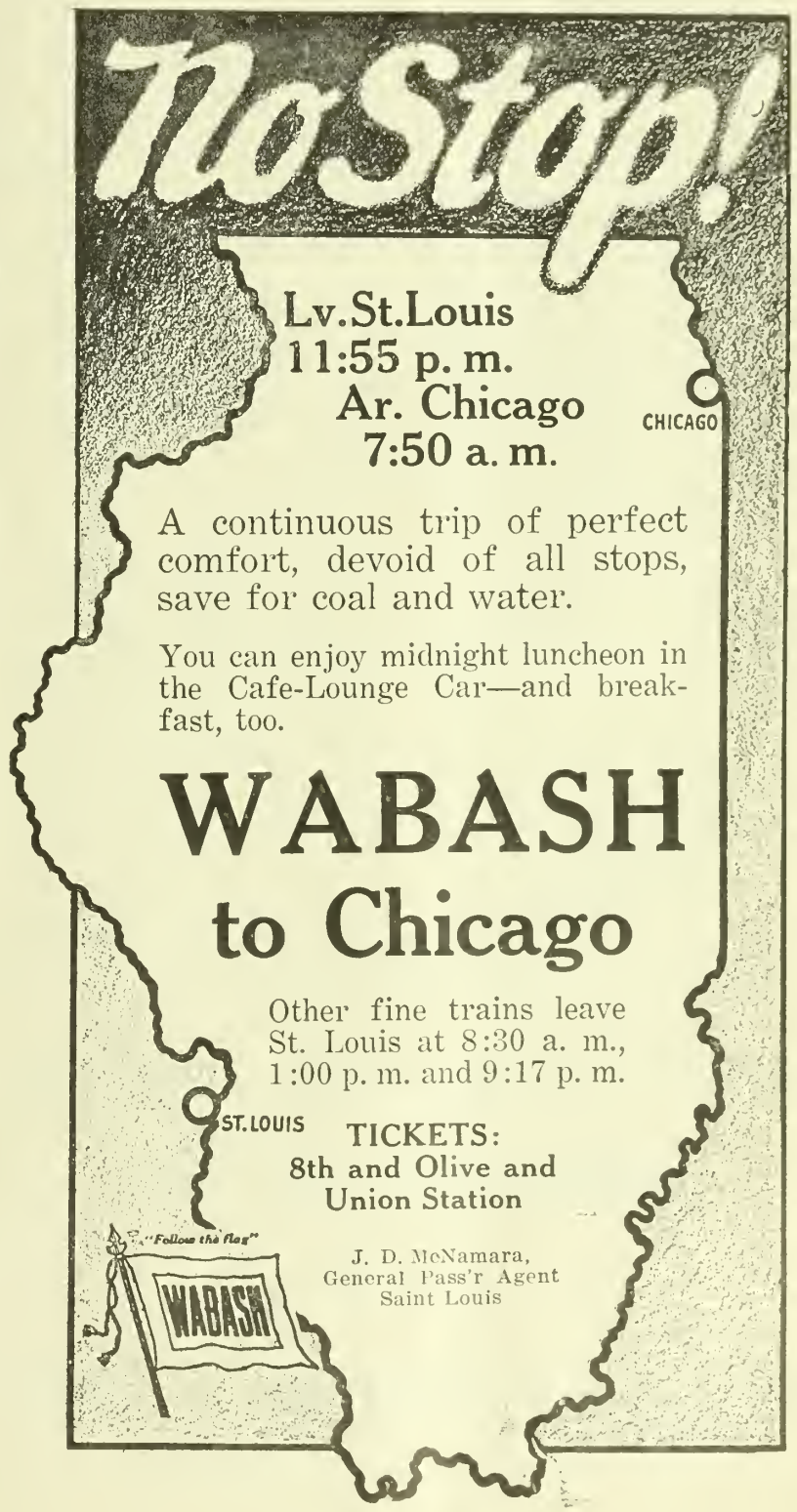
Mill Feed—Bran, $27.50@28; mixed feed, $28@28.50; middlings, coarse, $28@28.50; middlings fine, $28.50@29.

Notes.

The receipts of flour at Cincinnati this week were 24,653 bbls., compared with 22,622 last week, and 24,762 a year ago. The shipments this week were 21,762 bbls., compared with 20,762 last week, and 19,987 a year ago.

The Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce has sent out circulars giving the information regarding the itinerary of the spring trade expansion trip to be made on May 12, 13 and 14. The grain and flour merchants of this city will take an interest in this trip as a great many shipping centers will be visited.

Among the delegation of members of the Southeastern Kansas Commercial Club that arrived in Cincinnati, which was entertained by the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, were a number of grain and flour men. Dr. Brandenberg made an interesting talk before the 'Change members about the great wheat growing state of Kansas.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Saint Louis

Corn Products Department

Kansas City, Mo., April 28, 1914.

Factors surrounding corn products trade were mostly adverse consequently volume of business was lessened. Mills are operating half time, with new sales and directions absorbing output.

Cream corn meal sold mostly at $1.65 per 100 lbs. in paper sacks in carlots. Mills were asking 10c higher for meal in less than carlots. Standard meal is sold at a range of $1.50 to $1.55. Cream meal in 17-lb. sacks is held at 31c. Illinois and Iowa mills are underbidding Kansas City and Missouri River mills at New Orleans, but some interior points in Louisiana are taking liberally from Kansas City. Arkansas was a fair buyer. Southwestern states are also moderate takers. Interior mills report local trade best purchasers.

Chop trade is declining steadily, as pasturing improves. No. 2 yellow corn chop is worth $1.37 per 100 lbs. in sacks, while standard grade is selling at $1.32. Arkansas is a fair purchaser, but Texas trade is exceedingly light, due to the grinding of Argentine importations, which are offered at 5c to 6c below domestic product.

Brewers are still using substitutes made from rice. High prices of grits make their use in the brewing process prohibitive.

Corn bran sold as low as 75c last week on the Kansas City Board of Trade. Country mills offered rather freely, demand in the interior being light. Another car was sold at 80c, the top price.

Following quotations for corn products, basis f. o. b. Kansas City, for shipment within 30 days, either in straight or mixed cars, were reported by Missouri River corn millers last week: Cream corn meal, in small cotton or paper sacks, kiln-dried and degerminated, $1.65@1.70 per 100; coarse hominy grits, in 100-lb. bags, $1.60@1.65 per 100; brewers' grits in 100-lb. bags, $1.55@1.65 per 100; corn chop in 100-lb. burlap bags, natural, $1.30@1.34 per 100; corn bran in 100-lb. bags, 75@80c per 100.

New Orleans, La., April 25, 1914.

Prices for corn goods were down fully 10c per bbl. the early part of last week, but lost no time in regaining the slump following war news. When dealers began to realize that the call for all sorts of corn would be heavy to supply the demands of the volunteers to be placed in the field and in camps of instruction by the War Department, there was a rush to get in orders for stocks. This, of course, will change if the large bodies of troops are quartered here as the base for the gulf in the Mexican invasion. In that case there will be such a demand as has not been had since the Spanish-American war. Prices at the close of the week were practically unchanged from the week previous. It is expected that there will be an advance of 10c to 15c per bbl. before the end of next week.

Mobile, Ala., April 25, 1914.

Business in corn products continue to improve. Prices, though, remain practically stationary, with but little variation from last week.

Jobbers quote as follows: Pearl meal, per bu., 87½@92½c; cream meal, 5c per bu. lower; pearl grits, per bu., 90@95c; corn chops, per cwt., $1.60@1.65.

Little Rock, Ark., April 25, 1914.

Business has been better. This is probably caused by the Mexican situation. There is little fear of an advance, but the trade in general seem to feel that there will be no decline. There is a much heavier demand for the standard grade meal than for the cream or pearl. The city trade consumes a large part of the cream meal that is sold in this immediate section.

Some of the Western mills are making very close prices, being about 7½c to 10c per bbl. under most of the Missouri and Arkansas mills.

Prices are as follows, f. o. b. Little Rock rate points: Cream meal, $3.35@3.40; pearl, $3.20@3.30; standard, $3.10@3.15.

Nashville, Tenn., April 25, 1914.

The demand for corn goods was fair, but practically the same conditions were noted, with most of the orders for immediate shipment and no contracts reported. The mills are running half time, but are having little trouble in disposing of their output.

Quotations f. o. b. Nashville in 96-lb. bags are as follows: Best bolted meal, $1.65@1.75; pearl meal and grits, $1.75@1.85.

Dallas, Tex., April 25, 1914.

Corn millers report a slight falling off in demand for products the past week, owing probably to the advent of warmer weather. Though the prices on the raw material have strengthened considerably, no change has been made in the values on corn products. Some of the mills, however, report the prospect of higher prices in this commodity this week.

Current quotations are: Dry pearl meal in 35-lb. sacks, 67@68c; 17½-lb. sacks, 35@36c; corn bran, white, is quoted at $1.40 per 100-lb. sack.

New York, April 25, 1914.

There was a little better demand for corn goods during the week, but no marked activity was in evidence. Prices were steadily held.

Current quotations are: Meal, kiln-dried export, $3.25 in sacks; fine yellow, $1.45@1.50; coarse, $1.40@1.45; hominy, $3.75; granulated yellow, $3.65; corn flour, $1.65. Brewers' goods: Meal, $1.73; grits, $1.72; flakes, $2.

Cincinnati, O., April 25, 1914.

Both corn meal and chop declined 5c. Most buying is on a small scale. Dealers are taking only for immediate requirements, as they declare that prices will likely go lower. The South has been buying rather sparingly also. The total receipts of corn this week amounted to 198 cars. Quotations are: Corn chop, $1.35@1.40; corn meal, $1.45@1.50.

Milwaukee Flour Committee.

The board of directors of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce have named the following as members of the committee on supervisors of flour exchange: P. P. Donahue, J. J. Brook, A. L. Kern, Philip Orth and Julius Zahn.

The Benton Grain Co., Kansas City, bid 72c Galveston for Argentine corn delivered in Kansas City during July. This bid was made on the supposition that railroads will charge the same rate from Galveston to Kansas City as from Kansas City to Galveston. The bid was refused and a counter offer of 73c was not accepted.

The Farmers' Elevator at Adams, Neb., and 10,000 bushels of grain were destroyed by a fire believed to have originated in the boiler room. The loss was estimated at $15,000, with $13,000 insurance. The elevator will be rebuilt.

The Jacobson Engineering Co., of Saratoga, N. Y., have recently installed a number of gas engines and producer plants. They are now installing a 150-horsepower producer plant for O. A. Steckels at Hagerstown, Md.

Flory Mill Is in Operation.

The Flory Milling Co., Bangor, Me., has completed the erection of its new $70,000 flour mill and elevator, and the plant was placed in operation last week. The mill replaces the structure which was destroyed by fire several months ago. The mill is of brick construction. It includes a grain elevator of 14 bins, having a combined capacity of 60,000 bus. The grinding capacity of the mill is 150 bbls., and a 150-bbl. blending plant. Both water and electric power are available.

John Turner, of the Kansas City Bag Manufacturing Co., is convalescent from a trip to the hospital. Mr. Turner will be operated on for appendicitis as soon as he regains his strength.

The seventeenth annual meeting of the Grain Dealers' Association of Oklahoma will be held at Oklahoma City on May 19 and 20, at the Skirvin Hotel.

Farmers around Goodland, Kan., have sown spring wheat to a large acreage.

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Highest economy, best workmanship, close regulation. Reliable in operation.
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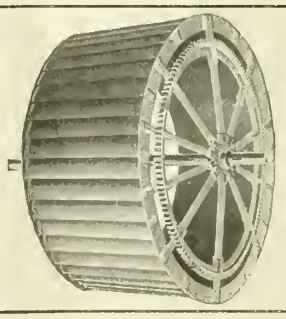
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Our new Bulletin No. 15 tells why.
FITZ WATER WHEEL COMPANY
Hanover, Penna.

Arkansas

Little Rock, Ark., April 27, 1914.

There has been some improvement in flour. Specifications have been given more freely than for several weeks. On account of the Mexican situation, most of the merchants are pretty well convinced that the cash market will not decline to amount to anything for some time to come. The cash wheat market has advanced a few points and corn has advanced enough to cause the dealers to feel more confident, and they have bought more freely than for some time.

Prospects for the supply credit business appears favorable, and as a result business in this line is pretty heavy. This has a great deal to do with the very heavy demand that most of the mills are having for extra fancy. Most mills are getting better prices for this class flour now than they have for the past year or two and it appears that this condition will exist until after the new crop in July.

Some mills are making low prices on high-grade flour, but there appears to be no good reason for this. A great many dealers who are familiar with conditions believe that this is done on account of the prospect of the coming crop. While this might not and probably is not the millers' reason for making low prices on high-grade flour, it is hard for the local salesmen to convince buyers that mills are not trying to unload.

There has been little or no change in flour and wheat products. Prices, f. o. b. Little Rock rate points, are as follows: Highest grade Missouri patents, $5.25@5.45 in wood; standard patents, 40@60c per barrel less; extra fancy, $1 less. Bran, 100-lb sacks, $1.38@1.40; shorts, $1.43@1.45.

Notes.

Business with the bakers is gradually picking up.

J. N. Winburne, traveling salesman for the Cherokee Mills Co., Cherokee, Okla., was in the city this week calling on the trade.

Robert M. Peek, representative of the Kuhlmann & Meyer Flour Mills, California, Mo., has moved from Texarkana and is now making his headquarters in Little Rock. Mr. Peek has been with his firm for some time and is known over the territory as "The Califo man."

Elmo Marsh, president of the Marco Mills and Marsh Commission Co., Pine Bluff, is in New Orleans looking out for his firm's interests. It is possible that Mr. Marsh will make quite an extended trip over a large part of the Central West, taking in Kansas City, Omaha and probably St. Louis.

John H. Campbell, formerly secretary and treasurer of the Marco Mills, Pine Bluff, has been in the grain brokerage business in Little Rock for the past few months and has been very successful in working up a very nice volume of business in this line. Mr. Campbell has offices in the Southern Trust Building.

Self-rising flour is selling more and more in this section. The retail merchants are opposed to its sale, but some of the mills and wholesale dealers are pushing and advertising it so much that the retailer is compelled to carry it in stock. Business on this kind of flour seems to be better around Texarkana than any other part of the state, but self-rising flour was sold in Texarkana before any of the jobbing centers carried it. One of the Texarkana jobbers is doing quite a large volume of business on self-rising flour, probably more than on the plain flour, as this particular firm is making a leader of it.

Arkansas is rapidly improving as a high-grade flour territory, especially in the southern part. The small merchants in small towns very often buy the best flour that can be had. Sanders Bros. Co., of Texarkana, wholesale grocers, are large distributors of the highest-grade flour, and just two years ago they were handling only a standard-grade flour for their best grade. Eugene Sanders, president of Sanders Bros. Co., is owner of a chain of retail stores in Texarkana and his business on high-grade flour is increasing all the time. It is a proven fact that millers making the highest grade flour are the ones making the greatest strides in this section.

Tennessee

Nashville, Tenn., April 27, 1914.

The flour market last week was somewhat firmer, on account of the strength in wheat, although millers did not advance prices. A prominent miller says that the stocks of wheat held by mills of this section are rather light.

There has been a fair demand for flour and several sales for car lots.

There is a better export demand. The Liberty Mills reported 2,000 bags sold to Great Britain and another order from the West Indies. Some millers are inclined to think that the situation in Mexico will have the effect to stimulate the market more or less.

A fair demand was noted last week for mill feed, several mills reporting that they could sell their output and more without much effort. Prices are slightly advanced.

Nashville Market Prices.

The following prices are f. o. b. Nashville in car lots:

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (basis wood)—Best standard patent, $4.65 per bbl.; high patent, $4.35; high patent, $4.25; choice, $3.65; in cotton bags, 15c per bbl. lower.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (basis jute)—Best patent, $4.25@4.40.

Mill Feed—Bran, $27.50@28.50; middlings and shorts, $28.50@29.50; hominy feed, $25@26.

Southeastern Notes.

The Little Lot Mill, at Little Lot, Tenn., was destroyed by fire last week. It was owned and operated by W. J. Barnes.

Stocks on hand for the week, as reported through the Nashville Grain Exchange, were: Wheat, 177,000 bus.; corn, 488,000 bus.; oats, 468,000 bus.; flour, 39,500 bbls. Receipts of grain were 161 cars.

E. M. Kelly was re-elected president of the Nashville Grain Exchange at the meeting last week. Later the directors met and re-elected W. R. Cornelius, Jr., secretary and John Bennett assistant.

A banquet will be given by the Nashville grain men to Alex Harsch, who leaves soon for St. Louis, where he will continue in the grain business. Mr. Harsch is one of the best-known and most popular grain men in this city.

Memphis, Tenn., April 25, 1914.

Jobbers of flour are not very keen about buying and continue buying only as needed. There will be few new contracts on old crop. Spring wheat mills are still making a very active campaign for business in this market.

High-grade Kansas flour is quoted in cotton at 10c less than last week, for long patents. The well-known brands of patents are being quoted here at $4.85@5.30 in cotton, 10c to 15c higher in wood and extra fancies about $1 less.

Not much meal moving, on account of the very small difference between meal and prices of extra fancy flour, which in a great many instances is being used in the place of meal. Standard meal is quoted, 196-lb. bbls., $3.40; in sacks, eighths, $3.30; quarters and fifths, $3.20; cream meal 30c over standard. Mixed feeds continue to be in good demand. Business continues to be very quiet in all lines.

New Orleans

New Orleans, La., April 25, 1914.

War news had the effect of advancing the price of flour of all grades. Quotations advanced from 10c to 15c per bbl., and with the increase there was a better demand. Some mills were asking 20c per bbl. more for June delivery than for May, and it was stated that there would probably be an advance next week.

Price of Kansas flour was advanced 10c to 15c, with a few mills asking 25c advance.

Local jobbers also advanced spot flour 10c per bbl. The demand was scattered, but inquiries were brisk and showed a strong undertone. Indications are strong that there will be a good demand for May-June delivery. Some lots were sold at $4.10@4.20 for 85 per cent patent. A few sales were made of 98 per cent patents at $4.35. Straights were quoted from $3.95 to $4.10, with clears from $3.55 to $3.65, all basis cotton sacks. Oklahoma flour was 10c to 15c out of line, and all mills, with the exception of a few which had milling-in-transit wheat from Kansas, were shut out of this field.

Minneapolis mills made a strong bid for orders last week, but without much success. Quotations for hard spring wheat flour ranged from $4.50 to $4.70 per bbl., basis 98-lb. cotton sacks, with wood 20c to 30c higher. Straights and clears were proportionately valued, with but little difference between the Minneapolis and country mills as far as prices were concerned. Canadian mills have given up hope of breaking into this market, and the bakers who were negotiating with them have stocked up on Kansas flour.

Soft winter wheat flour gradually worked higher all through the week, with a net advance by Saturday of 15c to 20c per bbl. for well-favored grades. Sales were light in the sugar district, but the proportionate losses from that territory, as compared with other years, were more than made up by the gains from the lumber mill districts of central and southwestern Louisiana and southern Mississippi. Ruling quotations follow, basis 98-lb. cotton sacks: Patents, $4.60@4.70 per bbl.; straights, $4.30@4.45; extra fancy, $4@4.15; clears, $3.60@3.70. Most of the sales were in straights and extra fancy to the bakery and confectionery trade.

Mill feed enjoyed a fair demand last week, with scattered sales. Hard wheat mills were underselling those of Illinois and Missouri 2c to 3c per 100 lbs. on bran, and did the bulk of the business. Quotations were $1.38@1.39 for Kansas bran, with the soft wheat at $1.40@1.42, basis cotton and jute. Shorts were quoted by Kansas at $1.50@1.55. Jobbers are fairly well stocked, but they have received warning that the war will cause an increase in values proportionate with that of flour.

State Inspection in Kansas.

The Kansas Grain Dealers' Association is conducting an active campaign against compulsory state inspection. A law now in effect makes inspection optional with the shipper or receiver, and Kansas dealers assert that such a law is sufficient, and that compulsory state inspection is an unnecessary burden. E. J. Smiley, secretary of the Kansas association, is opposing any action toward compulsory inspection.

Millers are taking a neutral position, but some are in favor of compulsory state inspection.

District meetings of Kansas grain dealers are adopting resolutions that inspection and weighing of grain against the wishes of the owner, or against the wishes of both the buyer and seller—that is, compulsory inspection and weighing—is wrong in principle, constitutes an unfair tax on the grain trade and in fact operates to the great material disadvantage of the grain grower and shipper, and in favor of the grain buyer, the miller. However, there is some dissension among the grain dealers and several prominent members of the Kansas Grain Dealers' Association are in favor of compulsory inspection.

The present grain grading commission has given satisfaction at the principal points in Kansas. Under George B. Ross, chief grain inspector, there has been less politics in Kansas inspection methods. At the next meeting of the Kansas legislature a bill providing for compulsory inspection will be introduced.

Indiana

Indianapolis, Ind., April 27, 1914.

The tendency in feed prices is a little lower where sales are forced, but most millers are content to hold for orders. Production has been largely reduced.

The output of flour in Indianapolis during the last week was 4,617 bbls., compared with 6,386 bbls. the preceding week, 8,671 in the corresponding week of 1913 and 6,090 in the corresponding week of 1912.

Indianapolis Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour—Patents, in wood, $4.45@4.55; straights, $4.20@4.30; clears, $3.85@4; 15c less in cotton and 20c less in paper.

Northwestern Spring Wheat Flour—Patents, $4.50@4.60.

Mill Feed—$26 in bulk f. o. b. Indianapolis; bran, $25.75; middlings, $26.50@27.

Indiana Notes.

The Home Mill and Elevator Co., of Carlisle, has been incorporated with a capital stock of $9,000.

The North Judson Milling Co., of North Judson, Ind., has been incorporated with a capital of $30,000.

Indianapolis millers and grain dealers have been prominent in the campaign which has resulted in the postponement by the Indiana Public Service Commission until May 20 of a hearing on the question of switching fees being paid the so-called industrial railroads. The Central Indiana Railway Co., a short line in Indianapolis, has petitioned the commission to prevent the railroads from canceling joint rates affecting it.

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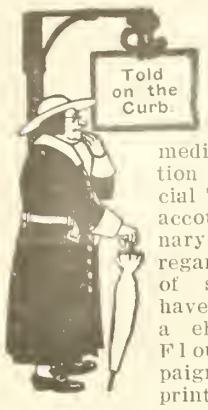

This department has recently come into possession of a book published several years ago but suppressed immediatcly after publication by the Uneommercial Travelers' Union on account of its extraordinary broad doctrines in regard to the science of salesmanship. We have, however, selected a ehapter devoted to Flour-Selling Campaigns, which is reprinted in part:

Approach: A good salesman always approaches his prospect from behind. Creep up as close as you can, then elap hands loudly or in some other way scare the daylights out of him. Present your proposition immediately, in quick, terse sentences, secure his signature on a contract, then vamoose.

Address: In approaching buyers, always assume an air of familiarity. Slap smartly on the back with one hand while extending the other in good fellowship with a greeting along the line, "Hello, old Top, how's things." Buyers like this as it makes them feel that you are their friend and any elose price you may have, they will be sure to get it. Should any of them show anger at this greeting, turn sharply and walk out of store. He is not the man your firm wants to sell flour to.

Presenting Proposition: It is considered bad form to commence with the phrase so usually used, "I am representing Soandso." Immediately on entering store sniff audibly and with as much vigor as possible. When facing buyer say, "What a disagreeable effluvia?" Then glance your eyes around the store until they rest on your eompetitor's flour. Then add "Pretty rotten stuff, eh. Made by the Bumski Milling Co." The buyer will think you smart and probably give you an order—to leave.

Conversational Hints: Always knock when possible. Every knock a boost for some one. Be a good fellow.

Never talk politics until you know which side your buyer is on. Then boost for his man. This really uneeessary advice.

Never forget to ring in some old joke about your flour "making dough" for some one. Possible the buyer hasn't heard it before.

Never mention price until you have found out what your competitor's is. Then say, "We'll meet that" and write out contract. If you are smart you can cover up the real price with your hand and he will never know it until after the contract is signed. We suggest, however, that no one attempt this feat before a great deal of practice.

Be jocular at all times. If the buyer happens to mention that he is worth $50,000 lean back and say. "If you've got 50,000 bucks, wotinell are you in business for?"

Should you carry samples be sure and spill as much as possible over the buyer's clothes. Then apologize and brush him off with your hand. You may be able to frisk his watch or pin.

Always give the impression of prosperity. If you wear glasses, clean them with a twenty dollar bill, and stuff it carelessly in your vest pocket. To make an extra good impression use a five or ten spot to light your cigar. There's no danger of loss if you keep enough for presentation at the bank afterwards. Let them see that money's no object to you.

By closely following these directions we believe that the young salesman will soon be on the high road to suceess. If he isn't, don't blame us, we've done our best.

Nebraska

Omaha, Neb., April 25, 1914.

Conditions surrounding the flour trade are about the same as last week and quotations praetically unchanged. The only advanec noted is in Omaha, where there has been an advance of 10e per bbl., making quotations now $4.50. This is to the city trade. To outside trade quotations vary.

Generally over the state a $4.60 quotation prevails. Many mills in the state, however, quote $4.40 to their home trade, which forces this price on competing mills. Whether this plan is a good one must be left to the millers themselves to determine. To the onlooker it would seem like a donation to their home customers.

Little can be said as to export or Eastern business. Ordinarily war news advances the price of foodstuffs immediately, but in this "peaceful war" we are engaged in, in which some 400 are reported as being killed or wounded, we have yet to see an advance.

The condition of the growing crops undoubtedly will keep the market down. At the beginning of the week some reports from the South and West were coming in that rain was badly needed in parts, but during the past few days good rains have fallen covering the entire state.

Mill feed is still in good demand here, and city mills are obtaining $26 for bran, $27 for shorts, quoting car lots at $1 less.

South of the Platte there has been a general reduction of $1 per ton on bran. No change on shorts. Quotations are now generally $23 for bran and $26 for shorts.

NEBRASKA NOTES.

The Craig Roller Mills, Craig, Neb., shut down their mill for about 10 days last week. New machinery is being installed and the mill is being overhauled.

J. C. Penrod and T. Talbot have completed all the millwright work at the new plant of the Pierce Milling Co., Pierce, Neb., and are returning to Kansas City.

The Clay Center Grain Co., Clay Center, Neb., has been incorporated with capital stock of $20,000. Incorporators are H. L. McKelvie, J. T. Mortland and others.

The Trans-Mississippi Grain Co., Kearney, Neb., has started suit against the Union Pacific for recovery of $1,020, which sum, it alleges, is the amount of loss sustained because of cars leaking in transit.

George Scheerger has sold a half interest in the Battle Creek Roller Mills, Battle Creek, Neb., to August Steffen. Mr. Scheerger will devote his entire time to his farm, having found the mill management a burden. The management of the mill will be in the hands of the new partner and J. L. Vandenberg, head miller. Mr. Scheerger recently purchased the mill outright from the Scheerger estate.

G. E. Hotchkin has completed the transfer of his interest in the Tecumseh Milling Co., Tecumseh, Neb., to C. F. Hardy. Mr. Hotchkin will not retire from the milling industry, being interested in other mills in Nebraska, at Minden and McCook.

J. Marrall, of Boone, Neb., is securing the support of farmers toward erecting a mill in Monroe, Neb. A meeting will be held at an early date, when the establishment of a mill and an elevator will be considered. Probaby a 100-bbl. plant will be built.

The Paul Schminke Mills, Nebraska City, Neb., have resumed operations, following a shutdown of several weeks. New machinery was installed and other neeessary repairs made. Several millwrights were employed. The owners are contemplating changing the power from steam to electricity, probably before the new crop movement begins in the state. This has not been definitely decided upon.

Considerable interest has been aroused in Nebraska City, Neb., over the probable resumption of operations of the plant formerly the property of the Great Western Cereal Co. The mill has not been in operation for several years, and was recently sold at auetion to Joy Morton. The plant is being inspected thoroughly and it is possible that operations will be resumed at the beginning of the new crop year, or when litigation between the Great Western Cereal Co. and the Quaker Oats Co. is completed.

Millers in Nebraska are generally optimistic regarding winter wheat crop eonditions. It is reported that abandonment throughout the state represents about 4 per cent of the acreage sown, or the smallest within the last decade. Some sections report lack of rain, but wheat has not suffered so far, and many districts had a fair amount of precipitation during the past 10 days. Subsoil moisture is ample, and the plant is deeply rooted. Green bug reports are lacking, and entomological experts say that chinch bugs were killed during the winter. Temperatures during the past week were moderate. Rains are predicted for the coming week.

Makes Agreement With Union.

The Miner-Hilliard Milling Co., Scranton, Pa., has signed an agreement with the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Keepers, whereby the men employed by the milling company in these capacities will receive an average wage increase of $1 per week. Work day will constitute nine hours, and a provision is made in the agreement for a half holiday weekly. Double time will be paid for work on holidays.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—LOCATED ON TWO RAILROADS

(Mo. Pacific and A. T. & S. F.) 400 Barrel Modern Mill in center of Kansas Wheat Belt, at Great Bend, Kans. Liberal terms to right parties. See or write

G. H. HULME, Great Bend, Kans.

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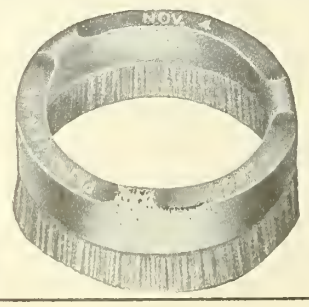

Peterson's Patent Cloth Cleaner

Will clean the cloth in your sieve bolting machines to the very extreme edge of sieve frames which enables bolter to work to full capacity.

Write for sample.

CREAM CITY CAN WORKS

Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

FREIGHT RATES ON FLOUR

The following are current rates on flour between the points named, in cents per 100 lbs., for domestic shipment only, basis all rail.

Minimum weights for carloads vary Local agents should be consulted as to requirements for different points before billing cars:

From / To	Kansas City	Omaha	St. Louis	Minneapolis
Albany, N. Y.*	28.20	28.20	19.20	24.50
Allegheny,: Pa.*	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Athens, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Atlanta, Ga.	34.00	35.00	26.00	40.00
Augusta, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Baltimore, Md.	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Binghamton*	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Birmingham, Ala.	32.00	33.00	29.00	38.00
Boston*	30.70	30.70	21.70	27.00
Buffalo*	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Cincinnati	17.00	17.00	8.00	18.00
Chicago	12.00	12.00	8.00	10.00
Charleston, S. C.	33.00	34.00	25.00	39.00
Cleveland, O.	20.50	20.50	11.50	18.50
Columbus, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Detroit, Mich.	19.50	19.50	10.50	18.00
Erie, Pa.*	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Ft. Smith, Ark.	14.00	17.00	16.00	28.00
Galveston	36.00	41.50	36.00	50.00
Grand Rapids*	19.50	19.50	10.50	18.00
Indianapolis	16.50	16.50	8.00	16.00
Jackson, Miss.	23.00	24.00	21.00	32.50
Kansas City	.....	.....	7.75	11.75	14.00
Little Rock, Ark.	18.00	21.00	14.00	28.00
Los Angeles, Cal.	65.00	65.00	75.00	75.00
Louisville, Ky.	17.00	17.00	8.00	19.00
Macon, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Memphis, Tenn.	14.00	15.00	11.00	23.50
Meridian, Miss.	23.00	24.00	21.00	35.00
Milwaukee	12.00	12.00	10.50	10.00
Minneapolis	14.00	14.00	14.00	.....
Mobile	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Nashville, Tenn.	20.00	21.00	12.00	26.00
Natchez, Miss.	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
New York*	28.70	28.70	19.70	25.00
New Orleans	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Omaha	7.75	.....	14.00	14.00
Peoria, Ill.	10.50	10.50	6.00	10.00
Philadelphia*	26.70	26.70	17.70	23.00
Pine Bluff, Ark.	18.00	21.00	14.00	28.00
Pittsburgh, Pa.	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Portland, Me.	30.70	30.70	21.70	27.00
Portland, Ore.	70.00	70.00	75.00	70.00
Richmond, Va.	26.50	25.70	17.50	22.00
Rochester*	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Schenectady*	28.20	28.20	19.20	24.50
Scranton, Pa.*	26.70	26.70	17.70	23.00
San Francisco	65.00	65.00	75.00	75.00
Seattle, Wash.	70.00	70.00	75.00	70.00
Shreveport, La.	24.00	29.50	24.00	38.00
St. Louis	9.00	9.00	.....	14.00
Syracuse*	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Terre Haute, Ind.	15.00	15.00	6.00	16.00
Texarkana, Ark.	20.00	25.50	20.00	34.00
Toledo, Ohio	19.50	19.50	10.50	18.00
Troy, N. Y.*	28.20	28.20	19.20	24.50
Utica, N. Y.*	26.70	26.70	17.70	23.00
Vicksburg, Miss.	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Washington, D. C.	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Wheeling, W. Va.	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50

Rates from Kansas City and Omaha apply when inbound tonnage is surrendered at these points.

Lake and rail points marked with * take a rate two cents less than above quoted rates during lake and rail season.

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If SEVEN of the Largest and MOST PROGRESSIVE MILLING CONCERNS in the WORLD have bought, installed and paid for nearly FOUR HUNDRED of these GRANULATING MACHINES in less than FOUR YEARS, what does it signify?

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What does this MEAN to You—MILL OWNER?

What does it MEAN to YOU—HEAD MILLER, if you are the means of bringing this about and at the same time wonderfully improve the flour? Does it not mean much more than Profit—Gain—to you?

And whom can the MILL OWNER (if he is not a practical miller) look to for these important improvements if they are not asked for or suggested by the HEAD MILLER?

Thanks for an answer to this.

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E. A. Pynch Co., Minneapolis, Minn., N. W. Agents.

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Kansas City, Mo.

The Supreme Court

in finally deciding the famous bleached flour test case involving flour aged and whitened by the Electrical Process, had the following to say with reference to the traces of nitrites added to the flour:

"If the testimony introduced on the part of the respondent was believed by the jury they must necessarily have found that the added . . . nitrites . . . , did not have the effect to make the consumption of the flour by any possibility injurious to the health of the consumer."

ALSOP PROCESS COMPANY

ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

Illinois

Chicago, Ill., April 24, 1914.

The Chicago flour market during the past few days has shown a slight improvement, due to the advance in wheat, and values are being held firmer. Patents and straights have advanced about 10c a barrel, and well-known or advertised brands of spring wheat patent are now being quoted at $5.30, wood basis.

There continues to be a pronouuced scarcity of good, strong first clears, and offerings on this grade are becoming narrower day by day. While a few scattering sales are being consummated for immediate or prompt delivery, it is almost an impossibility to buy first clear for deferred shipment. Especially is this true for delivery within 60 or 90 days.

As has been the case for the past two or three weeks, the cheapest flour to be obtained in the Chicago market at the present time is that coming from the mills of Nebraska and Kansas, and 95 per cent flour has been offered as low as $3.90 jute delivered.

City mills and those in territory tributary to Chicago, while they have prospective orders enough to keep them in operation for several weeks to come, they are all complaining that business is dull and their bookings are not anywhere near as heavy as they usually are at this season of the year. There is also the complaint that some of the large mills in spring wheat territory, as well as some of the interior mills, are cutting prices, so much so, in fact, that an occasional sale is made at such low values that it could carry no profit at all to the manufacturer.

Durum flour is very scarce in this market at the moment, and millers of durum wheat products are anything but liberal in their offerings.

Canada continues to supply the countries of the Old World with goodly consignments of flour. The bids being received by millers for export are too unsatisfactory and too far out of line to merit much consideration, and unless wheat and flour values should decline very materially there is not much hope of trade in satisfactory volume on foreign account in the very near future.

The lighter grades of mill feed are a trifle easier, while the heavier varieties are holding firm, with demand very good.

The rye flour market is in a very demoralized condition. Rye flour mills continue to pour their offerings into this market far in excess of the demand. The general asking price on standard patent white rye is $3 jute Chicago, but in the past few days sales have been made as low as $2.60. Dark rye is freely offered at basis of $2.45 jute delivered.

Buckwheat flour is selling in very small volume at the same basis as last week.

Chicago Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Special brands (basis wood), $5.30 per bbl.; standard patents (basis jute), $4.20@4.40; straight, $3.90@4.10; first clears, $3.30@3.60; second clears, $2.60@2.80.

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $4@4.20; straight, $3.80@4; fancy clears, $3.30@3.60; standard clears, $3.05@3.30.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $4.10@4.20; straight, $2.90@4; fancy clears, $3.30@3.50; low grade, $3.15@3.35; Michigan 10c higher; patent, $4.20@4.35; straight, $4.05@4.15.

Mill Feed (100-lb. sacks)—Spring wheat bran, $24.50@25; standard middlings, $25@25.25; red dog, $28@28.25.

Rye Flour (in jute)—White, $2.75@3.05; dark, $2.30@2.60.

Coast Flour—Patent, $4.55@4.70; straight, $4.30@4.50.

White corn meal is quoted at $1.60@1.65 in 100-lb. cotton sacks in carlots delivered, and yellow corn meal, $1.55.

Chicago Notes.

The Chicago Board of Trade will adopt the Government standards for the grading of corn, the safe to take effect July 1.

Norris & Co. are contemplating the erection of a new 700,000-bushel concrete elevator, to be operated in conjunction with the old elevator, which is 600 bushels' capacity.

The navigation season on the Great Lakes opened at Duluth, Minn., on Monday, April 20, when the steamship America, of the United States & Dominion Transportation Co., started on a trip down Lake Superior, bound for Canadian ports.

The Board of Trade traffic manager, E. B. Boyd, announced through a recent circular that, beginning May 15, all railroads will withdraw the regular shrinkage allowance on grain and flaxseed of ⅛c a bushel, and on corn of ¼c a bushel.

Caleb H. Canby, president of the Chicago Board of Trade; Edward M. Higgins and B. A. Eckhart, all of whom have been for some time confined to their homes by quite serious illness, have no far recovered that they are able to look after their interests on the board daily.

Among those recently elected to membership on the Chicago Board of Trade were H. C. Moore, William D. Leary, F. J. Taylor, G. A. Hill and Charles A. Magnusen. Mr. Leary has been put in charge of the Chicago Shipping Co., to represent the Wolvin vessel interests of the Great Lakes.

Grant C. De Groat has been engaged by the Listman Mill Co., of La Crosse, Wis., as their representative in southern and central Illinois, with headquarters at Joliet. Mr. De Groat is by no means a new hand at the game, having successfully sold flour in this state for a great many years.

Among recent Chicago visitors were C. A. Hamilton, of the Duluth-Superior Milling Co., Duluth, Minn.; Joseph Le Compte, of the Lexington Roller Mills, Lexington, K.; Dwight M. Baldwin, Jr., of the Baldwin Flour Mills, Minneapois, Minn., and H. B. Sparks, president of the Sparks Milling Co., Alton, Ill.

John E. Stephau, flour department manager of Durand & Kasper Co.; H. G. Miller, of Sprague, Warner & Co., and J. F. Adams, of McNeil & Higgins Co., went to Washington, D. C., on April 19 to have a conference with the proper officials relative to the mixed-flour law and the correct branding of cereals and self-rising flour put up in cartons. This committee was named by the Wholesale Grocers' Exchange of Chicago.

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Feeding Cereals.

Alfalfa Department

Kansas City, Mo., April 28, 1914.

A lack of stimulating factors resulted in a smaller volume of business being transacted by Kansas City alfalfa feed mixers and jobbers. Sales were lighter to immediate Southwestern states, especially to Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma. Eastern and Southeastern buyers took in unchanged volume, as the active work on plantations is conducive to a larger consumption of alfalfa mixed feeds. Prices of grain mixed alfalfa feeds were about 50c higher for the week, reflecting the stronger prices in coarse grain markets, but alfalfa meal and alfalfa molasses feed sold principally at unchanged prices. Undertone in the market is mostly steady. Grain mixed feeds will follow the corn and oats market very closely, as the present margin is small.

With most mixers carrying sufficient stocks of meal to run them for 30 days, considerable interest is being displayed in new crop offerings. Country mills are beginning to make contracts for new crop meal, but prices are made in ratio to the price demanded by farmers for their hay. One large handler of meal in Kansas City is firm in the opinion that the first 15 to 30 days of the new crop year will witness unchanged prices; that is, No. 1 and choice grades will sell at some values as old meal. However, when cutting of alfalfa is general in Kansas and Nebraska prices are likely to show declines of $1 to $3 per ton. Choice grades are now commanding nominal prices, as there is a decided scarcity of choice meal. No. 1 at the beginning of the new crop year will probably sell at $18.50 per ton, the present quotation.

Meal sales last week were light, at unchanged prices. No. 2 is not wanted and millers are willing to dispose of stocks at $16.50 per ton. No. 1 meal is in fair demand at $18.50 per ton, but the proximity of the new crop movement has injected much bearishness in buyers, who are willing to make bids for No. 1 meal at 50c to $1.50 under present quotations. Scattered sales were made last week. Some meal was shipped South, while Southwestern and Central states took single cars spasmodically.

In the Southwest grain mixed feeds are given the preference in most orders, but Southeastern buyers are taking molasses alfalfa feed. The steady improvement in pasturage conditions, with grass almost in midsummer luxuriance, has been an adverse factor in Southwestern trade. Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma have been taking much less concentrated feeds. Arkansas has been a fair buyer.

Grain mixed alfalfa feed sold at $26.50@28. Molasses alfalfa feed was offered as low as $19 for standard grade in 100-lb. sacks, f. o. b. Kansas City.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Range of prices of sales on the Kansas City market during the past week was as follows:

Alfalfa Meal—Choice, nominally $19.50@20; No. 2, $18.50@19; No. 2, $16@16.50.

Alfalfa Molasses Feed—No. 1, $20.50; No. 2, $19.50; standard, $18.50.

Alfalfa Grain Molasses Feeds—$26.50@27.25; alfalfa grain, dry mixed, $28@30.

Alfalfa Hay—Fancy, $17@17.50; choice, $16@16.50; No. 1, $15@15.50; No. 2, $12.50@13.50; No. 3, $9.50@11.50; standard, $14@14.50.

Chicago, Ill., April 25, 1914.

The market on all grades of alfalfa hay and feed during the week was very dull, and, as the season for the liberal consumption of these commodities is practically at an end, no revival in trade is anticipated. Alfalfa feed, composed of alfalfa meal, molasses, corn and oats, is quoted at $24 per ton in 100-lb. sacks, in carlots delivered, and alfalfa feed, molasses mixed, at $21. Alfalfa hay is being offered at a range of quotations from $15 to $20, the latter quotation being for hay of the choice pea green variety.

New Orleans, La., April 25, 1914.

There was an increased demand for alfalfa and timothy hay on this market last week. This was due to the fact that the surplus of good alfalfa and timothy hay has about been exhausted and that only the poorer grades remain in the railroad warehouses. The embargoes on hay have been raised by all lines and it is expected that there will be a good movement soon. Quotations for choice alfalfa hay were $20 to $21, with No. 1 primes in proportionate value. The stock on hand is a poor prime, although it was sent here as choice and No. 1 grades in a number of instances. The demand for alfalfa meal is fair, but not like it ought to be at this time. Quotations for choice meal ranged from $23 to $24, with off grade from $2 to $3 under. Mixed feeds were in better demand than last week. Molasses mixed feeds were quoted at $26 to $27.50 in carlots, f. o. b. New Orleans. Grain mixed feeds were from 50c to $1.50 higher, according to quality and grade.

Cincinnati, O., April 26, 1914.

No changes were recorded in alfalfa feed prices. There is not much demand for any class of alfalfa products. The Southern markets have been the principal factors here, as they have been doing the bulk of the buying. Quotations are: Alfalfa meal, $28@28.50; grain mixed alfalfa feed, $27@27.50; molasses feed, $29@30.

Nashville, Tenn., April 27, 1914.

The alfalfa market continues dull and inactive, with light stocks and light receipts. Dealers say that they are not looking for any material change in the demand or in quotations for some weeks.

Quotations, f. o. b. Nashville per ton, are as follows: Colorado and Oklahoma alfalfa hay, $21@23; No. 2 and Tennessee alfalfa, $18@19; molasses and dry stock feed, $31@33; alfalta meal, $30@31.

St. Louis, Mo., April 27, 1914.

Prices were quotably a fraction higher on alfalfa meal last week, and the market had a slightly better tone. The demand for meal, if anything, is slightly better, although there is plenty of room for improvement in trade in this, as well as outside markets. Western mills are about through grinding, and, as there is little good meal held in the West, dealers think the buying of current needs will be sufficient to hold prices until the new crop comes in.

Expectations are that the new crop of alfalfa meal will arrive from southern Kansas and Oklahoma between May 20 and June 1, or about as last year's crop, which, of course, makes for conservatism in purchases. Best opinion, however, is that farmers will not sell hay at much reduction from current quotations until well into the new corn-crop year, as they figure that the shortage in the coarse grain will be sufficient to hold hay prices at relatively firm levels. A few Southern orders were reported, but the demand from the cotton states is not urgent, and is being supplied mostly from Texas and New Orleans. Quotations are $17@18 on brown meal and $19.75@20.75 for green. Molasses alfalfa meal without grain is slightly firmer at $21@21.50, and with grain at $25.50@27.50, with a fair inquiry.

ALFALFA LEAVES.

Reports from Kansas, Oklahoma, Nebraska and Colorado indicate that alfalfa has been sown to the largest acreage in the history of this section, and that the first cutting will be a large one. In some sections alfalfa has been delayed, but many Kansas farmers still anticipate to make their first cutting around May 15. New crop meal will make its first appearance on the market about June 1 or before.

Several millers were in Kansas City last week, making arrangements for the handling of new crop alfalfa meal. One Oklahoma miller made several good connections. He said that the first cutting would be a large one, and that new crop meal will be available about the same time as last year. Prices, however, were not decided upon, for the miller expresses the opinion that quotations would not show any sharp decline at the beginning of the new crop, while buyers anticipate from $2 to $3 lower values.

The possibility of developing an export trade in altalfa feeds is being considered by various prominent mixers in this country. However, it is felt that export trade in alfalfa feeds will not come to pass for several years. Many live stock feeds are exported annually from this country, but little or no alfalfa feed has been sent abroad. It is said that the German demand for the various classes of imported live stock feeds continues to be enormous, and it is stated that importations aggregate more than 30 per cent of the total requirements of the empire. The annual consumption of all stock foods in Germany is placed at 23,300,000 tons, of which 16,700,000 tons are of domestic production. The production of domestic stock foods in Germany has decreased steadily during the past 25 years. In 1888 90 per cent of the stock foods consumed in the country were of domestic production, while today just 70 per cent is manufactured in Germany. This steady decrease in Germany is true of other foreign countries. With importations gaining in volume, alfalfa feed dealers say that the beginning of export business in alfalfa feeds is not far distant, at least to Germany.

Facts About Alfalfa.

Where climatic and soil conditions are favorable, alfalfa is an easy crop to grow. However, in a great many of our states the growing of this great crop will be attained only after some study of the practical application of a better understanding of the alfalfa plant in its growth.

Alfalfa is a perennial (an ever-lasting plant). The yellow variety is not of much value to agriculture, although it was utilized in northwestern Canada many years ago by the British government, because of its cold-resisting powers, in an endeavor to see how far north it could be cultivated successfully.

First, last and all the time, alfalfa will grow in favorable soil from sea level to 6,000 feet elevation, and possibly at a greater elevation. Altitude does not affect the growth of alfalfa so much as does the physical condition of the subsoil and the depth of water beneath the surface.

The plant will give best results in a light, rich, sandy loam underlaid by rich, permeable subsoil and with light rainfall. That explains why arid regions of the West and Southwest, where the water supply is artificially controlled by irrigation, give the best results in alfalfa. Excess of water kills alfalfa. So, good drainage is absolutely necessary. Water must not be allowed to stand on a field of alfalfa for any length of time, say 48 hours, because the roots will drown, resulting in decay.

Where Choice Rye Is Grown.

The first rye grown in Wisconsin was produced in the Rock River Valley, and it was because of the superiority of this Rock River rye that Wisconsin first secured its reputation in the production and milling of rye. As more and more territory was opened up in Wisconsin, profiting by established reputation of Rock River rye, more and more land was devoted to the growing of this cereal. Wherever soil and climate approximated those of the Rock River Valley the quality of the rye so produced continued to add prestige to Wisconsin fame as the greatest rye state in the country.

Not all rye grown in Wisconsin equals the quality of the Rock River Valley grain. Most of the rye, for instance, grown on the Wisconsin side of the Mississippi Valley resembles more closely the Minnesota grade than the Wisconsin No. 1. Rock River rye was awarded the world's championship last year.

No Foreign Wheat Demand.

Wheat supplies abroad are heavy, or there is no very great consumptive demand at present. The discount of May wheat under July in Liverpool indicates that the theories of a scarcity of cash wheat abroad, such as were entertained some weeks and months ago, have proved erroneous. Manitoba wheat has been offered at the equivalent of about 3 cents under Chicago values for hard winter, but was unsalable. There is an unusual quietude in United Kingdom milling circles, and the present supplies of wheat are considered adequate, with normal imports. Argentine is supplying a large share of the needs of the United Kingdom, while Canada, Russia, the United States and Australia are only sending small quantities. With foreign countries taking only small quantities of wheat from this country, reserves to be carried into the new crop year will probably be the heaviest of the past decade. Some estimates run as high as 98,000,000 bus.

Farmers near Marcellus, Wash., have organized an elevator company with $5,000 capital.

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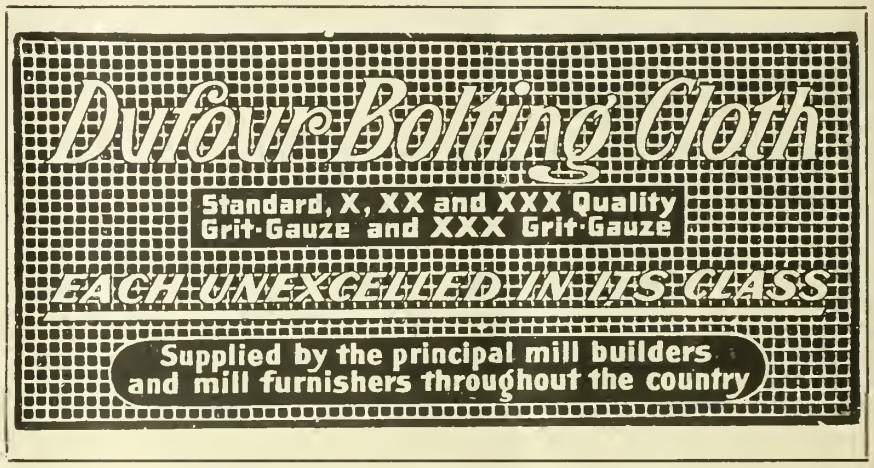
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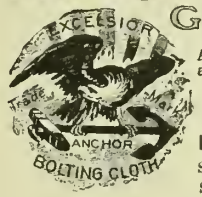

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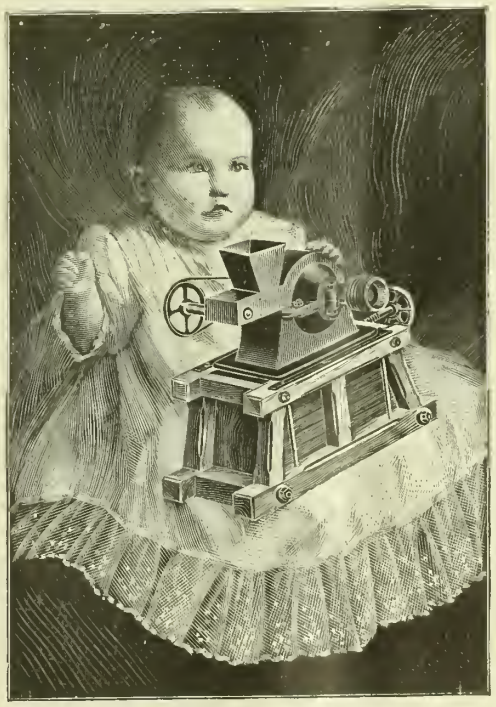

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WANTED—A competent manager for a flour milling, grain and coal business established with $50,000 investment. Applicant must invest $20,000 in the business and be able to hold down job. Address Milling and Grain News, Box 219, St. Louis, Mo.

STENOGRAPHER WANTED—A young man experienced in flour mill office and good stenographer can find good business opening if he will send references and experience to Box 225, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

POSITION WANTED.

WANTED—Position as head miller in mill of 100 barrels and up. Have had charge of mills from 150 to 2,000 barrels. Can furnish very best of references. Can keep mill in good repair, have my own tools. Married. Can come at once. Wish a situation where there are good schools. Address Milling and Grain News, Box 203, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Position as head miller in mill of 100 to 500 bbls. capacity. Am married, 28 years of age, have had 12 years' experience in hard wheat mills. Prefer Kansas or Nebraska, but will go anywhere for good position. References furnished. Address D. B. Libbee, Lockesburg, Ark.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—To buy a secondhand oil engine, 50 h. p., not over two years old. Must be guaranteed in good condition. Address G. E. Hotchkin, Minden, Neb.

Railroads Pay Cooperage Costs.

A jury in the district court at Hutchinson, Kan., returned a verdict last week of $3,076 for the Rock Mill and Elevator Co., Hutchinson, Kan., in the suit against the Santa Fe for cooperage due the Rock company under tariffs existing between 1908 and 1911. The elevator company claimed to have repaired 5,144 cars to make them leakproof, and asked 80c per car for the work. The jury awarded them the verdict, but granted only 60c per car for cooperage costs.

This decision will be followed by numerous other suits by Kansas elevator operators for recovery of cooperage claims. However, the verdict does not change in any way the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission on cooperage claims of millers. The commission has held that railroads are not liable for any preparing of cars by millers, such as paper lining and other work.

The Husted Milling Co. will erect an elevator in Buffalo, N. Y., at cost of $320,000.

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BUCKWHEAT FLOUR
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CORN OR OATS FEED
HOMINY FEED
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CORN OR OATS (Sacked or Bulk)

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Lever Bill Endorsed

Uniform Grades for Grain and Supervision of Inspection Provided.

Washington, May 1, 1914.

Little difference of opinion between members of the House Committee on Agriculture and representatives of the Grain Dealers' National Association occurred in the hearings before the House committe on the Lever bill for securing uniform grading of grain.

The chief point raised by the representatives of the Grain Dealers' Association was that Federal supervision is much more desirable than Federal inspection. At first many members of the House committee seemed disposed to insist upon inspection, but before the arguments of the grain men this insistence gave way, and from present indications all the requests made by the Legislative Committee will be adopted. There was no spirit of antagonism shown by any member of the House committee, and the hearings have gone far to bring about a better understanding between the Congressmen and representatives of the grain dealers.

The members of the committee were anxious to have this one point settled to their satisfaction: "How can the farmer secure Federal inspection if it is consumed in the state in which it is raised?" The grain men proved conclusively that such guarantee could never be secured by Federal inspection. This pertinent question becomes more important when it is realized that more than 70 per cent of all the grain produced is consumed in the state of its nativity. The hearing developed the fact that all the benefits of Federal inspection would ge gained by Federal supervision provided for in the Lever bill, with the amendments suggested by the grain dealers, since under the proposed act the same inspector who would inspect grain for interstate commerce would inspect that which was for intrastate commerce, and by inference the intrastate shipments would be as thoroughly supervised as those intended for a market outside of the state.

This same supervision would meet the demand of the consumer that the grain be inspected by a Federal inspector. As the Federal government cannot inspect grain except that intended for interstate commerce, the committee saw before the hearings progressed very far that supervision is to be preferred to inspection. Under the latter the intrastate shipments would be under the tacit approval of the government.

The first important change proposed by the legislative committee was the substitution of the following new section 8:

"After the grain has been inspected by a licensed inspector and such grain has been sold, offered for sale, transported or delivered for transportation in interstate or foreign commerce, and a certificate of inspection issued therefor, said certificate shall be accepted by the courts of the United States in all suits between interested parties, or their privies, as prima facie evidence of the true grade of the grain in question; except that, provided, whenever a dispute arises, before the grain has left the jurisdiction of the department at the place where inspected, as to whether such grain, for which standards have been fixed and established under this act, is in fact the specified grade of such standards, any interested party may appeal the question to a committee composed of the chief inspector of the market where the inspection was made and a government supervisor, which two, not agreeing, shall select a third competent, impartial umpire, who shall qualify according to such rules as the Secretary of Agriculture may prescribe, which committee is authorized to cause such investigation to be made and such test to be applied as it may deem necessary, and to determine, by a majority vote, the grade, and said appeal committee shall issue a certificate of inspection according to its findings, and in such an event this certificate shall supersede the inspector's certificate, and this grade shall be final as between such parties and their privies. In such cases the party, or parties, appealing the question shall pay to the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Secretary shall charge, and cause to be collected, fees in amounts to be fixed by him to cover the costs of such investigations, tests and gradings. All such fees shall be deposited and covered into the treasury as miscellaneous receipts."

In order to safeguard the inspection service, the Legislative Committee proposed the following addition to section 9 of the bill:

"The Secretary may issue a license and commission to any person employed by any state, county, city, town, board of trade, chamber of commerce, corporation, society or association to inspect or grade grain."

The language of the Lever bill followed.

They urged this to shut out the possibility of incompetent or unscrupulous persons getting inspectors' licenses. There was some difference of opinion as to the wording, but the members of the House committee agreed that non-responsible persons should not be licensed.

Members of the Committee on Agriculture questioned the witnesses closely on the alleged gambling on the grain exchanges. They seemed highly pleased with the good showing made by the witnesses, all of whom insisted that gambling would not be countenanced on an exchange. The Congressmen went into details as to how gambling was to be prevented, and the grain men quite satisfied the committee that the exchange rules were potent to stop this practice.

Among the witnesses were: John L. Messmore, of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange; Charles B. Pierce, of Chicago; Edward J. McCabe, of Duluth; A. E. Reynolds, of Crawfordsville, Ind.; George Wells, of Des Moines, Ia.; W. T. Cornelison, of Peoria, Ill.; O. D. Sturdevant, of Omaha, Neb.; George E. Eddy, of Boston, Mass.; Henry L. Golman, of Toledo, O.; D. F. Piazzek, of Kansas City, Mo.; W. H. McQuillan, of Cincinnati, O., and Nesbit Grammer, of Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. F. W. T. Duvel, Dr. C. J. Brand and Dr. Carl Alsberg represented the Department of Agriculture.

Congressman Frank Lever, of South Carolina, author of the bill, presided over the sessions of the committee.

The Connecting Terminal Railroad Co., Buffalo, N. Y., has awarded contract for the erection of an elevator of 1,048,000 bu. capacity, to be completed by Nov. 1, 1914.

Changes Will Follow Net Weight.

The net weight amendment of the pure food and drugs act will make many changes in interstate shipments of flour. The national government will maintain strict inspection after Sept. 3, when the amendment becomes effective, and violations of this law will be punished. The Bureau of Food and Drugs Inspection has not yet announced the limitations on flour and feed, but it is believed a difference of several lbs. on a bbl. of flour will be permitted, this being considered ample for evaporation and other causes of decreases in weight of sacked flour. Under the net weight law the manufacturer is always responsible for the weight of the sack.

On account of the foregoing provision in the amendment, Secretary W. H. Marshall, of the Southwestern Missouri Millers' Club, says that millers should use care when furnishing extra sacks. Often millers put a few empty sacks in a car of flour so that torn or damaged sacke mays be refilled. Millers also get requests from merchants for empty sacks to be used in re-filling shopworn packages. Mr. Marshall says: "I want to impress upon millers that if a sack of flour is found to be short in weight, even though the shortage occurred after the sack left the miller's possession, he will be held responsible under the net weight amendment to the pure food and drugs act. To protect yourself against this liability, every miller should have a rubber stamp with which to label every empty sack leaving his mill as follows: 'This sack was not filled at the mill. Therefore, the manufacturer does not guarantee the weight or quality of the contents.'"

Such a stamp would save the reputation of a certain brand of flour if, in re-sacking, the merchant mixes other flour with the established brand.

Considering Finnish Duty.

A report from St. Petersburg says that the Duma has begun the discussion of a bill for the taxation of German grain imported into Finland. The proposed bill would also keep out United States exports of flour and other cereals. M. Rostovzeff, the reporter of the bill, quoted statistics showing that the importations of grain and flour into Finland were gradually ousting Russian products in that country. The committee on the measure had raised the question as to whether people of Finland would not suffer from the stoppage of the importation of German flour, but after full consideration the committee concluded that no important rise in the price of flour would take place in Finland. On the other hand, the committee were of the opinion that the measures contemplated would promote the production of flour in Finland and increase the exports from Russian Baltic ports.

The bill was aimed principally at German exports. With regard to Russia's commercial obligations to Germany, the Russian government would have to give the German government at least two years' notice before the duty could become effective.

The Albert Lea (Minn.) Flour Mill Co., a branch of the United Flour Mills Co. of Minneapolis, sustained a $5,000 fire loss last week. The fire was discovered at midnight in their storerooms and was extinguished with difficulty.

Special to Convention

Arrangements for Train Service and Rates to Old Point Comfort.

The arrangements for the special train for millers attending the mass convention at Old Point Comfort on May 27, 28 and 29 provide for a train consisting of modern equipment, including club car, dining car, necessary Pullman sleeping cars and observation car, which will leave Chicago (Dearborn Station), via Chesapeake & Ohio lines, on the following schedule:

Leave Chicago 11:37 a. m. Monday, May 25; leave Cincinnati 9 p. m. Monday, May 25; arrive White Sulphur 8:15 a. m. Tuesday, May 26 (breakfast at The Greenbrier); leave White Sulphur 9:30 a. m. Tuesday, May 26; arrive Old Point Comfort 6:15 p. m. Tuesday, May 26.

Arrangements are being completed for Pullman sleepers to start from Minneapolis, Omaha, Kansas City, to be attached to above special at Chicago. Special Pullmans from St. Louis and other points in the West will be attached to this special at Cincinnati. Route from these starting points to Chicago and to Cincinnati have not as yet been selected.

It is urgently requested that Pullman reservations be made as early as possible to the end that necessary cars can be provided. These requests should be addressed to the gentlemen at the following points where such through cars are to be taken:

Chicago—A. P. Husband.
Des Moines—E. F. Consigny.
Kansas City—R. E. Sterling.
Minneapolis—William C. Edgar
Nashville—J. B. McLemore.
St. Louis—F. E. Eichler.
Toledo—W. H. Wiggin, Jr.

The Pullman fares from Chicago to Old Point Comfort will be: Lower, $5.50; section, $9.90; compartment, $15.50, and drawing room, $20. Corresponding Pullman fares from other points.

Round-trip tickets can be purchased to Old Point Comfort at the following rates: From Chicago, $30; Minneapolis, $46; Milwaukee, $33.40; Omaha, $50; Kansas City, $48.40; St. Louis, $36.40; Detroit, $28.30; Toledo, $25.90; Cincinnati, $22. Similar fares are in effect from all other points. These tickets bear limit of six months from date of sale and permit stopovers at all points en route. Those desiring to return via Washington can arrange to do so by payment of $5 to the Chesapeake & Ohio agent at Old Point.

As further information, the one-way fare Chicago to Old Point is $19; Minneapolis, $27.05; Omaha, $29.11; Kansas City, $28.35; St. Louis, $22.75; Toledo, $16.05.

One-way tickets may be purchased through to New York, using Old Dominion steamer from Old Point, at rate from Chicago $20; Minneapolis, $28.05; Omaha, $30.11; Kansas City, $29.10; St. Louis, $23.50; Toledo, $18.75.

Tickets may also be purchased via Old Point, thence M. & M. T. steamer to Boston, at rate from Chicago $22; Minneapolis, $30.05; Omaha, $32.11; Kansas City, $31.10; St. Louis, $25.50.

These one-way tickets allow 10-day stopover at Old Point by deposit with ticket agent. Tickets include meals and stateroom berth on steamer in either case. All through tickets should be routed via Chesapeake & Ohio lines from Chicago.

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When writing our advertisers, please tell them that you saw their advertisement in Milling and Grain News.

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WILLIAM B. BURNS, PUBLISHER.

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Mexican Situation an Object Lesson.

The short-lived hostilities in the advance and capture of Vera Cruz has served as a great object lesson to Americans, even if the offers of mediation from the Pan-American republics should end the internal and international troubles of Mexico.

Perhaps the most striking proof of the real unity of any nation comes when foreign evasion becomes necessary or the country finds it necessary to send its own army or navy into another's territory. Dormant patriotism is quickly aroused, the critics of the administration become the strongest advocates of extreme measures Washington was responsive to the quickening activities of the army and navy departments. Comparatively, the war flurry with Mexico during the past two weeks was insignificant, but it showed whether the country would be prepared for war. Like a "fire drill" in the public schools, it was a real test of the system and the discipline of all branches of the government.

The trouble with Mexico has not been ended by offers of mediation and the warring factions of that unhappy land will not desist from gaining any advantage possible while United States keeps "hands off" pending the efforts to conciliate the differences between this country, the de facto government of Huerta and the constitutionalists in the North. It is unfortunate that the United States ever planted the Stars and Stripes over Vera Cruz. It will be more difficult to get out of Mexico than to get in. The Philippines were not wanted by the United States before the Spanish-American war, but after Dewey sailed into Manilla Bay the duty and the responsibility of the United States to create an orderly government and free institutions was manifest and in response to that duty, regardless of cost, the United States bas guarded and guaranteed the administration of free government to the Islands.

Order and responsible government must be restored in Mexico when Huerta is eliminated, as is inevitable. Can order be brought out of chaos, can American and foreign capital be protected and the peaceful avocations of the Mexican people be resumed, except that some form of protecetorate be continued from the beginning of martial law at Vera Cruz. It is not a question of how to secure reparation from Huerta, but what to do with the country after submission to American authority be secured. With the Monroe Doctrine in force, what else can the Wilson administration do but follow the lead taken and assume the cost and responsibility, not only of war, but of administration?

War or even "measures short of war" has various influences upon the grain and milling industry. Many men are taken out of their usual activities and fed by the government. Supplies are concentrated at strategic points and flour and meal and feed and hay for stock are purchased in large quantities. The channels of distribution are changed rather than consumption increased. Prices are not affected more than temporarily, except in extreme cases like that of the civil war, when farming operations were greatly reduced because the farm laborers were in the armies of the North and the South.

Even the semblance of a war should be averted, if possible, but if it becomes necessary for this nation to take charge of affairs in Mexico, it will be with a united country bebind President Wilson. In his declaration before Congress he said no aggrandizement was thought of, but only respect to the nation and its flag. The same lofty sentiment of forming a military protectorate would likewise be supported by the country, should it become necessary.

The Lever Bill in Congress.

For ten years Senator McCumber of North Dakota has been urging Congress to create a federal inspection of grain. On May 1. his proposed bill met final defeat in the senate. Millers and grain dealers have gradually come to the conclusion that uniformity of grain grades and grain inspection can best be attained by some form of federal jurisdiction. The Lever bill is a result.

The features of the Lever bill, which are in marked contrast to the McCumber bill, are that the Department of Agriculture is charged with the duty of fixing standards of grades of grain and with a nominal supervision of inspection. Instead of tearing down and replacing with something entirely new and different, it is proposed to strengthen at the weak points and unify and regulate where there are differences and abuses.

We publish an account of the efforts to formulate a bill, which will be mutually satisfactory to producers, dealers in grain and the members of the Committee of Agriculture of the House. The point of view of a farmer differs from that of a terminal grain dealer and that of a miller or other user of grain at some otber locality as to what constitutes a certain grade. There has long been the necessity of some recognized authority, wbich could act as arbitrator in the settlement of honest differences of opinion as to grading of grain. The new federal law may readily become of great value to the grain and milling industry in that respect.

There is no question but that the trade will welcome a settlement of this question which has been agitated for many years. It has cause for congratulation that the plan does not involve a large number of political appointments of men who may or may not be efficient. A federal inspection of grain operated by a political machine would be the least desirable of any proposed plan.

Bananas vs. Bread.

Strange as it may seem, the oversupply of bananas at New Orleans has caused a marked diminution in the sale of flour. This condition arose a fortnight ago and has not been entirely remedied. It has caused much complaint among dealers and particularly among bakers who cater to the poorer classes.

It is almost unbelievable that such should be the case, especially when there is a bread war in New Orleans, which gives the poor their bread at 2c to 3c per loaf—often less than the actual cost of the flour and labor. But it is a fact and this is the reason.

New Orleans is the largest port of importation for bananas and tropical fruit. Steamers come into port from various ports of Latin America daily and at this time of the year there are often thousands of bunches of bananas which arrive too ripe for commercial uses. The carriers of this fruit from the ship to the refrigerator cars are negroes and Italians and their principal food is bananas, eaten with salt. There are perhaps 2,000 of this class employed daily.

It is the custom to give the carriers all the ripe bananas they can carry away and to sell the remainder to dealers and hucksters. During the past 30 days a strict quarantine has been placed on all Mexican and Central American ports from which the fruit boats come. Thousands of bunches of fruit have been rendered over-ripe by quarantine detentions, and these have been thrown on the market in New Orleans at any price they would bring. Last week bananas sold freely at 25 for a nickel and often if the buyer was not too particular, he could get twice that number. Bananas became the food of the negroes, Italians and hundreds of wharf laborers out of work by reason of slack exportations of cotton and lumber. It was their substitute for bread and whole families lived on bananas instead of bread for days at a time.

There are more than 100,000 negroes in New Orleans and its suburbs, and fully 75,000 Italians and poor whites of various nationalities. These persons subsisted on bananas because they were tbe cheapest food and the most filling and appetizing. How much this shrinkage in bread consumption affected the flour dealers is problematical, but there was not a jobber or dealer in flour in New Orleans who did not feel tbe effect in a greater or less degree. The anonalous condition may continue for some weeks, as banana boats are coming into port at the rate of two a day and the average cargo is 25,000 bunches.

Millers' Meeting in Three Weeks.

If the plan to secure the attendance of prominent government officials at the mass convention of millers at Old Point Comfort can be attained, the gathering will be one notable in milling annals. Washington should be better acquainted with tbe problems and the necessities of millers and the proposal to invite President Wilson and several other officials to the millers' meeting is a happy thought.

There are so many novel and unusual features connected with the gathering of millers this year at the attractive resort on the Atlantic, that many will attend who might otherwise not be prevailed upon to travel the long distance for the meeting alone. There are usually a large number of Western millers who visit Eastern flour markets before the beginning of the new crop season. This year a combined business and pleasure and a trip to a millers' meeting can be taken on one railroad ticket. Rates and details regarding the railroad service are given on another page. There are only three weeks before the convention and not much time remains to decide upon making the necessary reservations.

The Interstate Trade Bill.

The final draft of a drastic bill for the regulation of interstate corporations was approved last week by a sub-committee of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee. The bill will probably be considered by the Senate this week.

The measure provides for the creation of an interstate trade commission of five members, with powers similar to the Interstate Commerce Commission. It prohibits interlocking directorates and holding companies. It gives the Trade Commission supervision over capitalization, and make unlawful the purchase or sale of commodities by a common carrier to or from any other corporation, the directors of which are the directors of a carrier. The question of whether the Sherman anti-trust act shall be enforced against labor and farmer organizations is not dealt with in tbe bill.

Authority also would be given the Interstate Trade Commission to determine whether two corporations in interstate business are in competition.

Winter Wheat Condition

All Winter Wheat States Have High Average Condition.

From all state, government and private reports, it is indicated that the winter wheat crop of the United States can easily be larger in 1914 than any other previous year. The condition is uniformly good and it is difficult to find a bad spot in the entire outlook.

The May 1 report on winter wheat in Missouri, issued by the State Board of Agriculture last Saturday, placed the condition of the crop at 101.8, which is the highest ever recorded for this time of the year. The figures compare with 99.8 per cent on April 1. The present condition by sections is: Northeast, 101; northwest, 102; central, 103; southwest, 104; southeast, 99. Practically no abandoned acreage was reported, and it is estimated that only about one-half of 1 per cent of the crop seeded last fall will be plowed up. This was put in for pasture. Sixty per cent of the Missouri corn land has been plowed, and the soil condition is 96. Taking the state as a whole, 20 per cent of the crop has been planted, with 38 per cent in the southwest section and 21 per cent in the central and southeast sections. In the northeast 12 per cent, and northwest 8 per cent. The 10-year average shows 25 per cent planted on May 1. Estimated corn acreage is 101 per cent of last year's crop of 7,537,270 acres. Most of the oats crop had been seeded by May 1, in good conditions, on a considerable increase in acreage over last year.

The Nebraska state report showed May winter wheat condition 101, against 99 in April, and acreage 105 per cent, compared with last year. April reports of damage not confirmed. Oats in excellent condition, on a slightly increased acreage. About 75 per cent of corn land plowed, and there will be a decrease in acreage.

The Oklahoma state report made winter wheat condition on May 1 93, against 88 a month ago, 92 in May last year and 55 last June. Corn acreage 93 per cent of last year.

Crop Expert B. W. Snow's May condition report placed winter wheat generally at 93.7, against 91.7 on April 1 and 90.5 a year ago, with improvement shown in every important state except Texas. In the states where green bugs were reported the condition is higher than a month ago. The acreage abandoned figures 820,000, or 2.2 per cent, of which 330,000 acres is in Kansas, and is mainly the result of blowing out in light soil in the northwest counties of that state. Acreage remaining for harvest is 35,686,000, or 4,000,000 more than harvested last year and 3,000,000 more than ever before reported as going to harvest. The figures foreshadow a yield of 17.2 bus. and a total crop of 613,000,000 bus., if the crop experiences normal weather and insect damage hereafter. Last year's winter wheat crop was 523,561,000 bus.

With wheat condition averaging 96.5 on an acreage of 8,333,000, the highest condition since 1903 and the largest acreage in the history of the state, a yield of 135,000,000 bus. is indicated for Kansas for 1914, according to the figures contained in a report issued by F. D. Coburn, of the Kansas Board of Agriculture, last week. The abandonment of the wheat acreage has been less than 3 per cent. Growers estimated last fall that the total area sown would amount to 8,580,000 acres, while the acreage now is estimated at 8,330,000 acres.

Since the report was issued heavy rains have fallen in the western counties of Kansas, the ones complaining most of dry weather. The United States Weather Bureau reports rain in almost all parts of Kansas. Western Kansas, where no precipitation had fallen for two months, received the heaviest rainfall. Many counties had more than two inches, which fell slowly and was absorbed by the soil. The rainfall in western counties since the Coburn report was issued means that the condition figures at present are higher and that the probable crop in Kansas has been increased about 5,000,000 bus.

Death of H. C. Cowgill.

H. C. Cowgill, one of the founders of the Cowgill & Hill Milling Co., Carthage, Mo., died at his home at Carthage on Monday. He was suddenly stricken with heart disease. He has lived at Carthage since 1867. Was a Civil War veteran.

The Cowgill & Hill Milling Co. is one of the leading milling concerns in southwestern Missouri, having a 600-bbl. flour mill. Henry S. Cowgill and Lloyd Cowgill, sons of H. C. Cowgill, have been the active managers of the concern for some time.

No Allowance for Natural Shrinkage.

The railroads in the Western Trunk Line territory have canceled the provisions in bills of lading which provide for collection of alleged natural shrinkage in claims for loss on grain and grain products.

The Interstate Commerce Commission is now considering this phase of claims for loss, and will hand down their decision as to the reasonableness of the railroads' stand in the matter in the immediate future.

Oklahoma May Report.

The May report of the Oklahoma Board of Agriculture places the condition of winter wheat in the state at 93 per cent, compared with 88 per cent in April and 92 in May, 1913. Last June, when the condition was 74 per cent a crop of 18,000,000 bus. was harvested. A record-breaking crop is anticipated this year. Oats are conditioned at 86 per cent in the May report, or the same as a year ago. Corn acreage is 93 per cent of the area sown a year ago, much corn land having been sown to wheat. Green bug ravages in Oklahoma are regarded by the State Board of Agriculture as of no importance.

Millers Form Grain Company.

The Union Grain Company recently incorporated, has opened an office at Hutchinson, Kan.

The stockholders in the new company are: F. D. Larabec, C. A. Greenlee, J. W. Burns, M. L. VanMeter and W. E. Carr. Mr. Carr is president, Mr. Greenlee vice-president and Mr. VanMeter secretary and treasurer of the company. Paul Noble of Wichita has been chosen manager.

The new company has made application for membership in the Hutchinson Board of Trade. A large terminal elevator may be erected later.

Husler Mill & Elevator Co., Salt Lake City: "We are running 16 hours daily. Local flour business good. Eastern and Southern markets poor. Strong market for mill feed. Growing wheat good."

The Finton Construction Co., of Appleton, Wis., has just finished building the elevator shown in the above illustration.

This elevator is of reinforced concrete throughout, and consists of 14 circular tanks, 19 feet inside diameter and 85 feet high, with a working house 30x40 feet, 110 feet high, with full machinery equipment and unloading appliances for receiving grain at a rapid rate. The capacity of the elevator, including the interspaces between the tanks, is 350,000 bushels.

This elevator was built for the Stanard-Tilton Milling Co., at Dallas, Tex., and experts who have seen the greater part of the work in the United States declare this to be one of the finest concrete elevator buildings they have ever seen.

The Finton Construction Co. have recently closed a contract, made the plans and are building for the Stanard-Tilton Milling Co. an elevator of about the same design at Alton, Ill.

Standards for Feeds

Southwestern State Officials Have Agreed on Proposed Standards.

Feed Control officials of Kansas and Oklahoma have agreed to uniform standards for corn chop and have also fixed a minimum for fat in all feeds. Proposed standards for all mill feeds have been promulgated and adopted by the Kansas and Oklahoma Feed Control Departments. An attempt is being made by the Southwestern Millers' League to secure the approval of all state feed officials to adopt the new standards.

The following table has been approved:

Proposed Standards for Feeds.

	Protein Minimum.	Fat Minimum.	Crude Fiber Maximum.
Pure Wheat Bran	14.5	3.5	10
Bran and Screenings	14.5	3.5	10
Standard Shorts	16	3.5	5.5
Brown Shorts	16	3.5	6.5
White Shorts	14.5	3	3.5
Pure Wheat Mixed Feed	16	3.5	8.5
Wheat Mixed Feed and Screenings	16	3.5	8.5
Corn Chop	9	3.5	3.5

It is also held that as long as the maximum percentage of screenings is shown it will not be necessary to state "Mill Run of Screenings" on the tags. Millers can take their choice of the following forms:

"Wheat Bran with mill run of screenings not exceeding 8 per cent," or "Wheat Bran and Screenings not exceeding 8 per cent screenings."

If the first form is used it would be counted a violation of the law to remove any screenings, either interior or superior to the feeding value of the wheat bran.

Allen Logan on Kansas Report.

"I believe Secretary F. D. Coburn's figures on the Kansas acreage, which he placed at 8,333,000 acres, are about 200,000 too low. His condition estimate is just about right," said Allen Logan of the Kansas City Board of Trade. "Employing 19 bus. as par, or 100 per cent yield per acre, the Kansas report suggests a crop of 152,000,000 bus. for the state. The interpretation of 135,000,000 bus. as the yield indicated makes allowance for normal deterioration between now and harvest and accepts the Coburn acreage figures."

D. T. Day, Centralia, Dies.

D. T. Day, half owner of the Day & Crump Milling Co., Centralia, Mo., died at his home in Centralia last week. Mr. Day had been a miller for a score of years in Centralia, and previous to this had been interested in other mills outside of the state. He was 50 years old at the time of his death. He was widely known among the millers in Central Missouri, and his unexpected death came as a sad surprise to his many friends.

Russell-Miller Milling Co., of Minneapolis, Minn., are rebuilding their Grand Forks, N. D., plant, and will install practically a full line of new machinery. The old mill is now being dismantled preparatory to putting up a new and modern building, and the N. & M. Co. are furnishing all of the needed equipment.

The Home Mill & Elevator Co., Carlisle, Ind., has been incorporated with a capital of $9,000 by C. S. Ridgway, Chas. A. Ridgway and John E. M. Purcell.

Welch & Fletcher, flour and feed dealers at Washburn, Wis., have dssolved partnership, Mathem Welch retiring, the business to be continued by J. S. Fletcher.

Kansas City and the Southwest

209 Postal Bldg. Kansas City, David Sosland, Representative

Kansas City, Mo., May 4, 1914.

Business in flour is slow, and volume of trade is light, although mills continue to run 75 per cent of full time in Kansas City and from 50 to 75 per cent in the interior. Most new sales come from established trade in nearby and Central states. Some business is being done in Southern and Southeastern states, but buyers there are carrying fair stocks of flour and are indisposed to make new purchases. Mills held prices firm throughout the week. Country mills offered 95 per cent flour in jute delivered Kansas City at a range of $3.50 to $3.85.

Eastern advices are not encouraging for any improvement in buying in the immediate future, although there is a steady single-carlot demand from regular trade in the large Eastern distributing centers. Bakers are also taking small lots of flour, but the brilliant crop prospects in this section are an adverse factor, especially for deferred buying. At some points in the East jobbers are talking of $3.90 for 95 per cent flour at the beginning of the new crop year.

Some clear flour is being taken by New York City, but most mills in the Southwest are able to secure better bids from export markets and are not willing to sell below $3 in bulk for 35 per cent clear, Kansas City basis. Demand for clear from Southern markets is good and bakers in Central states are taking some of the better grades. Some mills in the Southwest are sold ahead on clear flour up to the new crop year on a basis of $3.15 in bulk for foreign markets.

Cotton sack trade in Central and Southwestern states is taking flour in steady volume. A fair business is also being done with the mixed-car trade. Patents are generally sold at $4@4.25 in sacks at the mill.

Export bids on high grades of flour are from 1s to 2s out of line. A large part of the output of low grade and second clear is being taken by foreigners on the Continent and in the United Kingdom, bids from abroad being higher than domestic offers.

Soft wheat flour mills are transacting a good business in family patents to established trade. However, this demand is maintaining most interior mills only on half-time operations. Demand for clear and low-grade soft wheat flour is good, cracker and confectionery bakers taking these grades at good prices. Southeastern states, especially Georgia, are taking soft wheat flour in good volume. Patents are held principally at $4.25@4.50 in sacks at mill.

Southwestern Missouri mills are operating half time and less. The soft wheat flour trade is holding back, because of the bright crop prospects in the soft winter wheat belt and the large reserves being carried by farmers from last year's crop. Cracker bakers are mostly contracted to the new crop year. They are sending in shipping instructions in good shape.

The following quotations are derived from sales made last week by interior Kansas and Nebraska mills, as reported by Kansas City buyers and commission men, and are basis jute, net f. o. b. Missouri River in round lots or single carloads: 95 per cent straight for May-June shipment, $3.50@3.85 per bbl.; high patents, 20 @25c higher than 95 per cent; first clear, $3@3.25 per bbl., according to quality and grades; second clear, $2.65@3.

Mill Feed Is Still Weak.

Few material changes were recorded in bran prices during the past week, but concessions of 2c to 3c were made by some country mills. In Kansas City bran was held at $1.15@1.18 in straight cars, while mixed-car buyers paid up to $1.20. Some country mills made sales of bran at $1.13 in straight cars delivered Kansas City. Interior offerings are heavy, and the demand showed a slight falling-off.

Although the new crop season is yet about three months off, several mills are offering bran for July-August-September shipment at $1 per 100 lbs., or about 15c less than present prices and 25c higher than ruling prices at the beginning of the new crop year in 1913. Jobbers are making no acceptances of this price, as many anticipate bran to go as low as 90c before millers start new wheat crop grinding.

Inquiry for heavy feeds is small and irregular, which is surprising a great many country mills. Prices of shorts are about the same as a week ago, but the undertone in the market is weak and jobbers are only taking for immediate acceptance. Most sales of shorts were made at a range of $1.19 @1.28. Reground bran offered as shorts is drugging the market.

Middlings are fair sale in mixed cars, but there is no demand for straight cars. Fancy white middlings are held up to $1.35, with straight carlot buyers offering about 5c less. Mixed cars of feed include a fair percentage of middlings.

The following prices were paid by brokers and commission men at close of last week for mill feed from interior Missouri River mills, basis 100-lb. burlap net f. o. b. Missouri River: Bran, $1.13@1.18 per 100 lbs.; shorts, $1.19@1.25; fancy white middlings, $1.28@1.35; red dog, $1.35@1.40.

Cottonseed and Linseed Meal.

An unchanged volume of business was done in cottonseed meal during the past week, with prices maintaining a steady tone. Most orders came from Kansas and Missouri. Iowa also bought in fair amounts from Kansas City dealers. Cottonseed meal in straight carlots is quoted at a range of $32 to $32.25 in 100-lb. sacks for prompt shipment. Conditions surrounding the linseed meal market were practically the same as those of the cottonseed trade. Prices were unchanged. Quotations range from $29 to $29.25.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Quotations by Missouri River mills for prompt shipments to Eastern or Middle states in carlots f. o. b. Kansas City are as follows:

Flour—Hard winter wheat patents, 98s cotton or jute, $4.20@4.40 per bbl.; hard winter wheat straights, 98s cotton or jute, $4@4.20; first clears, $3.20@3.50; soft wheat patent, 98-lb. cotton or jute, $4.25@4.50 per bbl.; straight, $4.05@4.25; first clears, jute, $3.10@3.30; corn meal, 35c per 17½-lb. sack.

Cereal Goods—Rye flour in small sacks, $1.65@1.75 per 100; in 98s and 140s, $1.60@1.75; rye graham (pumpernickel) in small cotton sacks, $1.55 @1.65 per 100; in 98s and 140s, $1.50 @1.60; graham flour in small sacks, $2@2.10 per 100; whole wheat flour, in small sacks, $2.10@2.20 per 100; 98s and 140s, $2.05@2.15; rolled oats, in wood, 180 lbs., $5.20 per bbl.

Mill Feed—Bran, in 100-lb. sacks, in carlots, $1.15@1.20; red dog, in 100-lb. sacks, carlots, $1.45; white shorts, $1.30.

Linseed Meal—Carlots, per ton, $29.

Cottonseed Meal—Carlots, per ton, $32; ton lots, $32.50.

Southwestern Market Prices.

Following are prices of flour and other mill products quoted by Southwestern mills for straight or mixed cars, basis f. o. b. buyer's station. Flour in 24-lb. sacks 5c per cwt. higher:

Kansas—Hard winter patent, $4.20 @4.60 per bbl.; hard winter, straight, $4@4.40; bran, $1.15@1.20 per 100; mill run, $1.27; brown shorts, $1.21@ 1.25; white shorts, $1.30; corn meal, 38c per 17½-lb. sack.

Oklahoma—Soft winter patent, $4.80 5.00 per bbl.; hard winter patent, $4.50@4.60; bran, $1.30; mill-run bran, $1.40; white shorts, $1.60@1.70; corn meal, 33@37c per 17½-lb. sack.

Arkansas—Soft wheat, high patent, $5@5.20 per bbl.; hard wheat patent, $4.60@4.80; corn meal, 17-lb. sacks, 40c; bran, $1.35@1.45 per 100, basis L. R. rate points.

Texas—Soft wheat flour, extra patents, $5.30@5.60 per bbl.; hard wheat flour, high patent, $4.90@5.10 per bbl.; straight, $4.70@4.90; bran, $1.50 per 100; shorts, $1.65; corn meal, 70c per 35-lb. sack.

April Flour Shipments Fall Off.

Shipments of flour by Kansas City mills during April were 440 cars, as recorded by the Kansas City Board of Trade, compared with 585 cars in March, and 645 cars in the corresponding month a year ago. Receipts of flour in Kansas City during April were 37 cars, against 65 cars in preceding month, and 39 cars a year ago.

Shipments of mill feeds from Kansas City increased during April over a year ago, being 511 cars, compared with 765 cars in preceding month and 421 in April, 1913.

The Wheat Situation.

Kansas City elevators still hold about twice as much wheat as a year ago, but the movement out of the elevators is more than twice as heavy as in 1913. During the past week more than 752,105 bus. were recorded as the decrease in elevator stocks, making the present total holdings 4,028,840 bus., compared with a little more than 2,000,000 bus. a year ago.

The light deliveries of wheat on May contracts were not disappointing. Most elevator operators are asking 2 cents per bushel over May for wheat, and the heavy shipments going out are proof that these prices are being paid. Some of the wheat being moved out of Kansas City elevators is going for export, but much of it is being sent to Chicago and to country mills in Southwestern and Central states. One or two large elevator operators are planning to take advantage of the low ocean rates just before the new crop year and are storing large quantities of wheat at Galveston.

Kansas City Output Decreases.

Kansas City mills made 32,300 bbls. of flour during the past week, compared with 37,600 bbls. in preceding week, 37,600 bbls. two weeks ago and 45,300 bbls. a year ago.

SOUTHWESTERN NOTES.

The Kansas Flour Mills Co. is installing 50 new automatic scales at its different elevators in Kansas. Order was placed with Richardson Scale Co.

Myron E. Humphrey, of the Chickasha Milling Co., Chickasha, Ok., visited in Southern markets during the past week. He stopped off in New Orleans.

The reorganization of the Howard Mills Co., Witchita, Kan., is making some headway. J. E. Howard, owner of the plant, expects the mill will be in operation by July 15.

The Kansas Flour Mills Co. has made Bresky Bros., Boston, Mass., its New England distributors. Bresky Bros. have a large traveling force in the New England states.

The Imboden Milling Co., Witchita, Kan., has placed an order for a 200-horse power electric motor, and will operate by electric power as soon as necessary changes in power plan can be made, which will be before the new crop movement.

E. M. Jolley, representing three Kansas City mills on the Board of Trade, estimates the probable total yield in Kansas at 131,000,000 bus., accepting the Coburn figures on acreage and condition of the crop, and allowing for a normal deterioration.

John M. Cain, of Atchison, formerly with the Cain Mill Co., has taken a position in the sales department of the Wellington Mill & Elevator Co., Wellington, Kan. Arthur Cain is also connected with the sales department of the Wellington mill.

D. F. Piazzek returned from Washington, D. C.,: last week, where he represented the Kansas City Board of Trade at the Lever hearing on grain inspection. "I believe it will be only a short time until government supervision of inspection will be extended to wheat and other grain," said Mr. Piazzek.

Charles Heartburg is the new manager of the Manhattan Milling Co., Manhattan, Kan., succeeding William Reid, who has become associated with the Walnut Creek Milling Co., Great Bend, Kan. Mr. Heartburg has been connected with the Thomas Page Milling Co., Topeka, Kan., which owns the Manhattan mill, for more than 15 years.

A large warehouse is being erected in Kansas City by the Bryan Haywood Alfalfa Warehouse Co. that could be utilized to advantage by an interior mill desiring to make Kansas City a distributing station for flour and feed. Mr. Haywood will use only about half of the warehouse space and he would like to lease the remainder to some mill.

C. N. McFarland, formerly in charge of a 3,000-bbl. mill in Mexico City, Mexico, is now making his headquarters in Kansas City. The disturbances in the Mexican republic caused Mr. McFarland to leave that country. He had been in charge of mills in all sections of this country previous to his going to Mexico, and he is now looking for an opening.

The Kingfisher Mill & Elevator Co., Kingfisher,: Ok., was awarded army flour award in Kansas City for furnishing Fort Sill, Ok., 44,100 lbs. of "issue" flour at $1.78 per 100 lbs. delivered Fort Sill. J. G. Brewster & Co. secured contract for 76,048 lbs. of Kansas hard wheat "issue" flour at $1.72½ per 100 lbs. f. o. b. Beloit, flour to be furnished by the Beloit Milling Co.

The Geiger-Fishback Co., Indianapolis, Ind., has leased a building in the West Bottoms of Kansas City and will soon start the installation of their 1,000-bbl. self-rising flour plant. Nordyke & Marmon Co. shipped the machinery from the plant at Indianapolist last week. The self-rising plant will be ready for operation by the new crop at least, and probably earlier. A large blending plant will also be operated in connection with self-rising machinery.

Members of the Kansas City Board of Trade have been asked by the directors to give an expression as to the advisability of advancing the commission rates on cash sales of corn from one-half cent to three-fourths cent per bus. The proposed advance also includes oats. A question to be decided is whether or not the commission rates are to be advanced regardless of the action of other Western markets. Commission charges on corn in Kansas City are considered to be too low by consignment dealers, and in consequence many refuse to handle corn or oats on commission basis. A commission of one cent per bushel is charged on all cash sales of wheat by receivers.

St. Louis and the Southeast

716 Merchants Laclede Bldg., St. Louis

St. Louis, May 4, 1914.

Conditions in the flour market remained unchanged last week. The demand was about as it has been for some time past and factors controlling prices were mostly bearish. There is nothing in the situation to indicate that any important improvement in business will develop for some time. The crop outlook for winter wheat continues to operate against values, and the Missouri state May condition report issued Saturday, showing a condition of 101.8 per cent, or the highest at this season in the trade's history, suggests a supply of wheat in this section that will test the capacity of elevators and mills to the extreme limit of their capacity. The same condition prevails over the entire winter wheat belt, so that there is little wonder for the continued light demand for flour from jobbers.

There is little question that the market for flour would be more influenced by the excellent crop outlook were it not for the strong statistical position of cash wheat on the end of the old crop. Stocks have been largely cleaned up in the St. Louis market, are light in Chicago and Minneapolis, and at Kansas City, where supplies were burdensome for some time, they are decreasing rapidly. When it is remembered that last year's winter wheat yield was a large one, and the crop in general a record breaker, it is apparent that the country will need a large yield this year to supply domestic and foreign consumption, as last year's yield was exhausted in the face of no crop failure in any foreign country of importance, which is not likely to be the case this year, as almost invariably some large producing country is short in its wheat crop. This is one sustaining influence on flour trade sentiment in the face of the perfect crop outlook. Another factor that has mitigated against a severe decline in flour values is Mexico. True, conditions are improved in the Southern country, but the flour trade is not convinced that the improvement will be permanent, and should this view prove correct and war develop, the flour market would feel the stimulus of purchases of large supplies for army needs, which could not but help in temporarily aiding the market. St. Louis expects to supply a large percentage of flour supplies for army purposes in case of war, and on Saturday an East St. Louis mill was awarded a government contract for "issue" flour (hard) at $2.05 per 98-lb. sack in double sacks, f. o. b. track.

During the week there was a quiet demand for clear and extra fancy flour, but patents were pressed on the market and difficult to place. Export sales were entirely lacking, and one sale of soft straight to the West Indies was the only business reported. During the week hard low grade sold at $2.65 jute; clear at $3.20 jute. Nebraska straight, $3.45 jute, and 95 per cent patent at $3.60 jute, and Kansas 95 per cent (on direct order) at $3.70 bulk and $3.90 jute; soft clears, $3.15 @3.25 jute; extra fancy, $3.30 bulk (scant at $3.35 jute), and patent at $3.60 bulk and $3.75 jute—also high patent by Southern Illinois mill at $5.25 wood.

The flour output of St. Louis mills last week showed a small decrease. City mills and those selling through their city offices reported 53,000 bbls., against 59,300 bbls., the preceding week and 58,800 bbls. the week before. The following figures were reported: G. P. Plant Milling Co. (city), 7,000 bus.; Stanard-Tilton Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Dallas, Tex.), 17,500; Kehlor Flour Milling Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 12,000; Sparks Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Terre Haute, Ind.), 4,000; Saxony Milling Co. (city), none; John F. Meyer & Son (Springfield, Mo.), 1,800; Camp Spring Milling Co. (Nashville, Ill.), 1,200; Hezel Milling Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 1,000; Bernet, Craft & Kauffman Milling Co. (Mt. Carmel, Ill.), 7,500; Annan, Burg & Co. (city), 1,000.

Mill Feed Is Lower.

The mill feed market was disappointing to the trade last week. The demand was light, local and outside, although offers were small and prices were weak and lower. Interior mills were asking a lower range on bran, and although jobbers and dealers are carrying only moderate stocks they are not inclined to enter the market on an extensive scale at this time. Heavy feeds are feeling the influence of a light consumption, as grass and forage is available over Missouri and the Southwest. Stocks in first hands are in excess of the usual supplies at this season, which tends to restrict buying and makes for easier quotations.

The trade now is mixed over the outlook, but the recent decline in prices has suggested that there will be no urgent demand until the new crop. During the week hard bran hold early at $1.25 (soft offered at that and hard at $1.23 later); soft mixed feed early at $1.30, split car soft at $1.26 bran and $1.35 middling (on direct orders) hard bran at $1.27@1.24½; middlings, $1.30@1.33; split car soft at $1.30 and $1.36; bulk wheat screenings at $1.25 per 100 lbs. Late offers hard bran at $1.23 and soft $1.25, with no buyers.

St. Louis Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $3.75@4; straight, $3.60@3.70; extra fancy, $3.45@3.55; fancy, $3.10@3.25; low grades, $2.85@3.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $3.85@4; straight, $3.60@3.70; first clear, $3.05@3.30; second clear, $2.85@3; low grades, $2.65@2.75.

Spring Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $4.05@4.25; clear, $3.50@3.65.

Rye Flour—In jobbing way at $3.65 in jute and $3.95 in wood.

Mill Feed (East St. Louis basis, in 100-lb. sacks)—Quote for prompt shipment: Hard bran offered at $1.23 and soft at $1.25, but no bids near figures; middlings, $1.28@1.40 as in quality; white hominy feed offered at $25 per ton, and oat feed at $12. No. 1 alfalfa meal quotable on basis of last sale at $20.50 per ton; brown nominal at $17@18. At mills to city trade quote 100-lb. bran at $1.30 and middlings at $1.45.

St. Louis Cash Grain.

Cash wheat weakened slightly in the late trading last week, but taking the week's business as a whole, it was remarkable how well values held up in the face of a break in futures that carried them to the lowest point touched in months. Light arrivals and small stocks are a sustaining influence in the market, as total stocks in elevators are only 212,044 bus., against 1,196,904 bus. a year ago, and are the smallest in years. The spread between May wheat in St. Louis and Chicago has narrowed to a small fraction, whereas some weeks ago it was over 3 cents against St. Louis. This has been a strengthening influence in local values, but has failed to attract much choice wheat this way, indicating that supplies in farmers' hands are unusually light for this season of the year. The export demand continues light, but the price of futures is such that profitable sales might be made agaiust futures for July delivery, could the seller be sure of getting the new wheat for delivery. Final quotations on No. 2 red wheat were 94½@95½c; No. 2 hard, 91@94; No. 3 hard, 90@93½c.

Cash corn was 1½@2½c higher on the week, after a decline of 1 to 1½c in the early trading. The demand at the close was rather brisk, and was influenced by a rather strong recovery in the May option in Chicago, which has been under the influence of severe liquidation for some time past. Talk of Argentine shipments on contracts have subsided, and the general opinion is that this factor was used by a big Chicago house to cover a heavy line of short contracts. This belief was further strengthened by cancellation of several Argentine contracts during the week. Cash oats were firm in the late trading, along with corn.

St. Louis Notes.

S. W. Madge, who travels for the Maney Milling Co., of Omaha, was in St. Louis last Saturday on his way to Omaha, returning from a trip in the Southeast.

Receipts of flour in St. Louis last week were 60,460 bbls., against 59,120 the preceding week. Since Jan. 1, 1,077,930 bbls., against 1,220,945 bbls. last year. Shipments, 78,520 bbls., against 67,260 bbls. the preceding week. Since Jan. 1, 1,359,610 bbls., against 1,195,255 bbls. last year.

Receipts of wheat in St. Louis last week were 234,900 bus., against 230,458 bus. Wheat stocks in St. Louis elevators last Saturday were 212,044 bus., against 1,196,904 bus. last year. Of the present stock 9,670 bus. is No. 1 red wheat; 49,967 bus. No. 2 red; 20,842 bus. No. 1 hard winter, and 84,520 bus. No. 2 hard wiuter.

Michael McEnnis, a former president of the Merchants' Exchange, and a veteran of the Mexican war, celebrated his 88th birthday last Wednesday. The directors of the Merchants' Exchange passed a resolution of esteem and congratulation and sent it to Mr. McEnnis, with a floral piece. Mr. McEnnis was president of the exchange in 1882, the year of its largest membership.

The first contract for flour made by Lieut.-Col. D. S. Stanley, in charge of the general depot at St. Louis of the Quartermaster's Corps, U. S. A., to supply the United States troops in Mexico, was awarded last Saturday to the Hezel Milling Co., of East St. Louis, Ill., and called for 100,000 lbs. issue flour (hard) in double sacks of 98 lbs., f. o. b. track, on a basis of $2.05 per sack. St. Louis millers expect additional orders to be placed for flour in the near future.

The injunction suit of Edward E. Felkel, president of the Farmers' Commission Co., to restrain the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange from enforcing an order of expulsion against him, which was to have become effective March 4, was dismissed by Judge Rassieur in the Circuit Court last Wednesday. Mr. Felkel's expulsion from the exchange resulted from a circular letter mailed by him to the grain trade, which the directors of the exchange characterized as "against the welfare and dignity of the organization."

Oscar K. Lyle, crop expert for a Chicago commission firm, spent last week in St. Louis, after an extended trip over the Southwestern winter wheat belt. Mr. Lyle says that the entire district is a "garden spot," and the outlook so favorable that his firm told him to rest up a week or two in Kansas City or St. Louis before investigating the wheat fields again. Mr. Lyle chose St. Louis to recreate in, as he was born and raised here. He is a member of the old Lyle family, which has been prominent in the city for years.

Samuel Plant, Arthur C. Petri, Bert Lang and other well known members of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, who live in St. Louis County, say they have never seen the winter wheat crop so favorable at this season of the year. The recent rains came at a time to make conditions absolutely perfect, and it can only be a miracle if the crop in this section fails to break the record. Traders who reside south and north of the city voice the same opinion on the crop, while east of the Mississippi River conditions are excellent.

Milling interests of St. Louis and other cities located on the Mississippi River are keenly interested in plans adopted, as a result of the River Terminals Conference held in the offices of the St. Louis Business Men's League last week, and at which Governor Major of Missouri, Eberhart of Minnesota and Dunne of Illinois were appointed a committee to arrange for a permanent organization at another and larger conference in St. Louis early next fall. The three Governors will invite suggestions from Governors of other states touched by the Mississippi and its tributaries, and from the cities and towns interested and the commercial organizations. The plan as adopted, rather than urge a deep waterway, which already has been advocated in a large measure, is to provide docks, loading cranes and modern terminals, so that river traffic may be handled more expeditiously and more cheaply. A miller who is familiar with the situation, points out that with boats of the Kansas City, Mo., Navigatiou Co. in operation on the Missouri River, and facilities for handling flour on the Mississippi River improved under the advocated dock and terminal plans, that a return to old times of heavy transportation of flour by water, and a vast saving in freight rates to shippers, is a direct possibility of the future. With such support behind the movement as the Governors of important states, there is every reason to believe that it will be successful, and the Mississippi River again come into its own in handling not only flour, but grain and other products, as it did in years gone by.

John L. Messmore, of the Ballard-Messmore Grain Co., and Nat L. Moffitt, of the Hubbard & Moffitt Commission Co., representing the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, returned from Washington last Thursday, where they appeared before the House Committee on Agriculture, to urge a favorable report on the Lever bill, providing for federal supervision of grain inspection, amended to meet the views of the Grain Dealers' National Association. Mr. Messmore spoke before the committee, and declared that "St. Louis grain men want all disputes as to grades settled on the spot." Mr. Messmore says that he believes the Lever bill ultimately will be passed, but remarked that he was surprised to note that considerable important opposition to the measure developed during the hearing. The Grain Dealers' National Association also before the House Agricultural Committee on anti-futures legislation, approved the form of grain inspection certificates provided for in the proposed new section of the Lever bill. The certificates, to be issued after a licensed inspector has inspected the grain, will be accepted by all courts as prima facia evidence of the true grade of the grain.

The Home Mill & Elevator Co., Carlisle, Ind., has incorporated with capital stock of $9,000, to do a milling business. Incorporators are George A. Ridgeway, C. A. Ridgeway and J. E. M. Purcell.

William Pusch has purchased the grist mill recently sold by the LaPorte Milling Co., LaPorte, Ind., to William Hews of Kansas City. Mr. Pusch will operate the mill.

New York

New York, May 4, 1914.

Flour market extremely quiet the past week, due to anticipation of an exceptionally fine crop.

The trade during the past few months certainly had the price situation correctly figured out, and in each and every event thus far have proved to be the best judges of the market. This has naturally given them extreme confidence in their position, which crop reports seem to justify.

All mills reduced their asking price from 5c to 10c per bbl. during the week. In the event of a further break there will probably be some fair buying for quick or prompt shipment.

Spring patents were held at $4.20@4.40 in jute.

Toward the end of the week the market showed decided weakness, as buyers are now awaiting further developments, and Kansas flours, both old and new, seemed to be without interest to the trade for the present, as they feel that the enormous crop in prospect will very probably force prices down to the low record.

Kansas 95 per cent straights were held at $4.15@4.25 in jute. Demand for soft winter wheat flours very light. Straights were held at $4.30@4.40 in wood.

Demand for spring wheat clears was fair and offerings moderately active. Fancy brands were held at $3.75@3.90 in sacks. Kansas clears very quiet and no sales recorded. Prices held from $3.55 to $3.75 in sacks.

Mill feed easier in price and demand very quiet. City bran in bulk was held at $28.50 at the mill.

New York Market Prices.

All prices quoted are the prices at which the trade could purchase in sacks and include brokers' commissions, or receivers' profits and charges:

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $4.50@4.70 in bbls.; straights, $4.40@4.50 in bbls.; clears, $4@4.15 in bbls.; low grades, $3@3.30.

Winter Wheat Flour—Patents, $4.90@5; in bbls.; straights, $4.30@4.40 in bbls.; clears, $3.75@3.95 in bbls.; low grades, $3.15@3.50.

Kansas Flour—Patents, $4.35@4.65; straights, $4.15@4.25; clears, $3.55@3.75; low grades or low clears, $3.25@3.40.

Mill Feed—Bran, coarse Western spring in 100-lb. sacks, to arrive, $26.50; standard middlings, $26.50; flour middlings, $29.50; red dog, to arrive, $30.50; oil meal, $31@31.50; city feed, bulk bran, $28.50 100-lb. sacks, $30; middlings, $27@31; red dog flour, $31.

Argentine bran and middlings, 100-lb. sacks, $27 f. o. b. New York.

New York Notes.

J. C. Templeton, sales-manager of the Sheffield-King Milling Co., Minneapolis, Minn., was a visitor on 'Change during the week.

A number of the flour trade have made arrangements to attend the millers' mass convention at Old Point Comfort, Va., the last week in this month.

Shipment of the new machinery which the N. & M. Co. are furnishing the Montrose, Colo., Flour Mills Co. is being made this week. This mill, when completed, will be among the best in the Western country for its capacity, namely 125 barrels daily. No expense is being spared in the thorough equipment of the plant in every particular. The building is now ready and upon arrival of the machinery a force of millwrights under the direction of Mr. Charles E. Crooke will begin immediately on the installation work.

New Orleans

New Orleans, La., May 2, 1914.

Mediation news from Mexico put a crimp in the local market last week and forced conditions back to practically the old trade basis. Prices promptly slumped, and by the end of the week the market was weak, with quotations down 5@10c per bbl. and mills eager to do business.

Quotations on Kansas patent were very irregular and down to rock bottom. High patent ranged from $3.95 to $4.30, basis 98-lb. cotton sacks, with few sales. Straight and so-called patents fared better, at prices 10@15c under high per cents, and clears had a fair market at $3.40@3.50, with a few mills asking $3.55@3.65.

Oklahoma mills were 20c to 30c a bbl. higher in many instances, and agents did little business, except in filling long-term contracts.

Mills cut values 10@15c per bbl. in soft winter wheat flours for immediate shipment to effect sales. For June-July the soft wheat mills were asking an advance of 5@10c per bbl., with a fair demand. Mills in Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Ohio were quoting patents at $4.40@4.50, with straights 15c under and extra fancy 30c under patents. Clears were from $3.70 to $3.80.

The Northwestern quotations came last week 5@10c per bbl. under the week previous, but could not compete with the Kansas offerings at from 30c to 40c per bbl. lower. High patents were selling at $4.45@4.60 per bbl., basis cottons with straights at $4.30@$4.45 and no clears quoted. Local business very dull.

Mill feed was down 3@4c, with little demand. Soft wheat bran was selling 1c lower than Kansas, quotations being $1.37@1.38 for the soft bran and $1.38@1.39 for the hard. Shorts held to the $1.45@1.50 value. Stocks of mill feed are low.

New Orleans Notes.

The second special train of 28 carloads of flour from the Red Star Milling and Elevator Co., of Wichita, arrived last week and was loaded for export to Glasgow, Hamburg, Rotterdam, Porto Rico and Havana.

R. W. Lightburne, Jr., traffic agent at Kansas City for the Leyland and Harrison lines, was here last week looking after business for Europe and the United Kingdom. He said the prospects this season for export movement of flour from New Orleans were brighter than ever. He looks for a record-breaking export movement.

MISSOURI STATE TRANSIT CASE.

Rehearing Is Asked for by Millers Within the State.

The Southwestern Missouri Millers' Club, through its secretary, W. H. Marshall, argued the Missouri transit case before the Public Utilities Commission at Jefferson City, Mo., last week. Secretary Marshall brought to bear every possible pressure upon the commission to set aside its decision against transit, and to reopen the case for further testimony and final disposition. Missouri millers are considerably handicapped on shipments within the state under the maximum freight rate law without transit. The commission held several months ago that intrastate transit was a special privilege and that railroads could withdraw this privilege. Now millers are asking for a rehearing of the case, as the discontinuance of transit in the state will be a hardship.

The International Institute of Agriculture at Rome reports that the preliminary figures of production in Argentine are: Wheat, 117,581,000 bus.; corn, 326,258,000 bus.; oats, 50,981,000 bus.

Nebraska

Omaha, Neb., May 2, 1914.

During the past week no changes have been noted in quotations in any part of the state. Both north and south of the Platte general quotations can be said to be $4.60 for best patents. In Omaha mills and jobbers are quoting $4.50 to the local trade.

Quotations to bakers still continue on a basis of $4@4.10 bulk. Conditions seem to be somewhat mixed, some mills reporting good local trade and Eastern business picking up. There has also been quite a few bookings for export. Other mills, however, report trade far from good and a tendency to lower prices. It is sure that jobbers and bakers in Omaha are not loading up. They all express belief in lower prices and point to the condition of the growing crop, which will undoubtedly show a larger average than on April 1.

With good rains all over the state, no damage reported from any quarter and the general belief from present conditions that crop prospects are all that can be desired, about the only complaint the grower has is that these large crops are "pesky hard on the soil."

Prices on mill feed show no change at interior points, where general quotations are $23 for bran, $26 for shorts, but in Omaha jobbers report bran as in less demand and are offering around $22. Shorts are in slightly better demand and quotations run from $24 to $24.50. Corn planting is expected to begin this coming week.

Nebraska Notes.

The present number of bread eaters in Nebraska is 1,245,873, as estimated by state officials.

The Naponee Milling Co., Naponee, Neb., are preparing to install a 37-ft. IXL. overshot water wheel.

Geo. Webber & Sons of Sutton are installing an artificial ice plant in connection with their milling business.

W. Buising is the new head miller at the mills of P. S. Heacock & Son, Falls City, Neb. Mr. Buising started work last week.

The Farmers' Elevator Co., Chappell, Neb., has let contract for the erection of a 25,000-bu. elevator to be completed before the new crop year.

Elliott & Meyers, of Superior, Neb., who lately installed a 50-bbl. Midget Marvel mill, and are operating the same by electric power, are figuring on installing an oil engine, in order to reduce the cost of operation.

Satisfactory rains fell all over the southern and southwestern part of the state Friday night and rain is still falling in many sections. The rain around McCook, which is usually a comparatively dry territory, ran from a quarter of an inch to an inch, and insures a 100 per cent wheat crop in that district, it is asserted.

H. D. Lefevre, a mechanical engineer of Birmingham, Ala., has purchased the machinery of the Great Western Cereal Mills in Nebraska City, Neb. It is thought that he is backed by Southern capital, and will also purchase the buildings, which have been standing in disuse for several years, to be used as flour mills.

Rains fell in most sections of Nebraska during the past week, and the month of April witnessed less than normal deterioration of winter wheat. The plant is making good headway. Reports from millers are very optimistic. No adverse conditions are noted. An absence of green bugs, Hessian fly and chinch bugs is noted. All sections have a large supply of subsoil moisture, and many fields will not need more rain for a period of three weeks.

Spring wheat planting in the northern part of Nebraska has been finished. A fairly large acreage, about the same as last year, was sown. The ground was in good condition and reports from mills say that the seed will get a good start. Much Marquis seed wheat was planted. Several mills furnished seed to farmers at cost price in order to get this species of wheat started in the state. It is expected that its larger average yielding qualities will increase the spring wheat harvest.

The scheme of the Federation of Nebraska Retailers to combine all purchases of flour through one agent is not having much success. Not many retailers in the state are accepting this plan, as most have developed an established trade in a certain brand of flour and under the new plan will not be able to handle this brand. Other grocers' organizations in the country have considered adopting a buying agent and taking orders for flour from all members. But the number of brands handled by the grocers and the indisposition of the housewife to accept a substitute brand defeated the plan soon after started, and more harm was experienced by the grocers than the millers. At the annual meeting of the Nebraska Millers' Protective Association in Omaha some consideration was given the proposed scheme, but the majority believed that it could not have very much effect on the trade of mills.

Ohio

Cincinnati, O., May 4, 1914.

Kansas flour seems to be selling better than winter and spring wheat flours. Buyers holding off on winter flour, as they declare that the early movement of new wheat will lower prices on winter flour. Rye flour dull and prices unchanged. Bran and mixed feed unchanged. Most buying is in small lots, for immediate use.

Cincinnati Market Prices.

Winter Wheat—Patent, $4.25@4.50; fancy, $3.90@4.15; family, $3.20@3.50; extra, $3@3.15;: low grade, $2.75@2.95.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $4.50lb4.85; straight, $3.85@4.25; clear, $3.50@3.75.

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $4.35@4.65; straight, $3.60@4.10; first clear, $3.20@3.55.

Rye Flour—Northwestern blended, $3.75@3.90; city pure, $4.10@4.20; city blended, $3.80@4.10.

Mill Feed—Bran, $27.50@28; mixed feed, $28@28.50; middlings, coarse, $28@28.50; middlings, fine, $28.50@29.

Ohio Notes.

The W. S. Fowler Grain Co., of Toledo, was incorporated this week by Charles Burge for $100,000.

Henry Weber, for 49 years a member of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, and in the grain and mixed feed business for many years, died last week.

William McQuillan, president of the Cincinnati Grain and Hay Exchange, left for Washington to appear before the House Committee on Agriculture, to be heard on the bills proposing Federal inspection of grading of grain.

The receipts of flour this week totaled 24,652 bbls., compared with 22,762 bbls. last week and 25,654 bbls. a year ago. The shipments this week were 21,872 bbls., compared with 20,872 bbls. last week and 19,762 bbls. a year ago.

Indications are that the annual summer short course in wheat and flour testing at Manhattan, Kan., will have a large attendance. At the course a year ago, representatives of mills from every part of the country were in attendance. L. A. Fitz is in charge of the work and L. L. Leeper is the head miller in charge of the experimental mill.

Illinois

Chicago, May 4, 1914.

Regardless of the strength in wheat, there has been no material change in flour values. Millers, brokers and flour jobbers, in fact all connected with the flour trade, are not at all satisfied with conditions and more complaints are heard than for some time. Stocks of flour in hands of jobbers and speculators are small, and because of these small holdings an awakening in trade has been expected but has failed to materialize.

At the moment clears and straights seem to be in better demand than other grades, and, as has been the case for several weeks past, good, strong first clears are hard to obtain, especially for deferred shipment, and the offerings of mills are more and more curtailed from day to day.

Kansas and Nebraska flour is being offered lower than similar grades from the Northwest, and some instances are reported where Nebraska 95 per cent was quoted at 10c and 15c less than spring wheat flour of like quality.

No large contracts from bakers are anticipated, as it is generally understood that many of the large bread bakers, pie, pastry and confectionery manufacturers have contracts placed to take care of their needs for the next 60 days.

Middlemen made a few sales during the week for export. From the viewpoint of millers, the prospects are a little more favorable for trade on export account, but conservative flour men do not hope for any great volume until certain changes have been made in freight rates to foreign countries.

A great deal of interest is centered around the present and future values of mill feed. Some large stocks are being held in this market, and lower prices are anticipated as inevitable with the approach of summer.

Rye flour continues to pour into Chicago in such liberal quantities that it is, so to speak, a "drug on the market." Demand is dull and values unchanged.

Chicago Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Special brands (basis wood), $5.30 per bbl.; standard patents (basis jute), $4.20@4.40; straight, $3.90@4.10; first clears, $3.30@3.60; second clears, $2.60@2.80.

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $4@4.20; straight, $3.80@4; fancy clears, $3.30@3.60; standard clears, $3.05@3.30.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $4.10@4.20; straight, $3.90@4; fancy clears, $3.30@3.50; low grade, $3.15@3.35; Michigan 10c higher; patent, $4.20@4.35; straight, $4.05@4.15.

Mill Feed (100-lb. sacks)—Spring wheat bran, $24.50@25; standard middlings, $25@25.25; red dog, $28@28.25.

Rye Flour (in jute)—White, $2.75@3.05; dark, $2.30@2.60.

Coast Flour—Patent. $4.55@4.70; straight, $4.30@4.50.

White corn meal is quoted at $1.60@1.65 in 100-lb. cotton sacks in carlots delivered, and yellow corn meal, $1.55.

Chicago Notes.

Edward Doern, secretary of the Pope & Eckhardt Co., has returned to the city after a several weeks' trip to Southern points.

C. B. Spaulding, general manager of the New Century Co., spent several days during the week in Minneapolis and Northwestern markets.

Among members recently elected to the Chicago Board of Trade were W. J. Flannigan, John Gillies and J. H. McReynolds. Memberships are now being offered at $2,200 net.

Charles M. Armstrong, Board of Trade grain man; C. L. Daugherty and James Carter have returned home from a several months' trip in Egypt and Mediterranean countries.

Among recent Chicago visitors were C. A. Wernli, of the Plymouth Milling Co., Le Mars, Ia.; E. P. Peck, a prominent grain dealer of Omaha, Neb., and A. G. Field, manager of the Winnipeg office of Norris & Co.

Robert Whitley of Lockport, Ill., superintendent of the Northern Mills, and for many years identified with milling interests, suffered a mental breakdown recently and a few days ago committed suicide.

The H. C. Knoke & Co. cereal mill, in this city, was recently damaged by fire to the extent of approximately $10,000. The improper crossing of electric wires is thought to have been responsible for the blaze.

The many friends of William M. Clark, for some time a local flour broker, will be pleased to learn that he is one of the incorporators of the Blake Milling Co., Edwardsville, Ill. Mr. Clark is secretary and treasurer of the new corporation, but will continue his flour business.

Officers of Kansas Mill Elected.

The Stafford County Flour Mills Co., Hudson, Kan., at a meeting last week voted to increase its capital stock to $60,000. The company is now erecting a new mill of 250-bbl. capacity. Its old plant was burned last summer. The company will re-incorporate as soon as the mill is ready for operation. Officers elected by the stockholders were as follows: G. Krug, president; W. Krug, vice-president; Charles Duff, secretary and manager; J. C. Charles, U. G. Charles, G. Krug and Charles Duff, directors.

Construction work on the new concrete mill building is going steadily forward. The building will be completed within a fortnight. The power plant has already been finished. Four large concrete storage tanks will be 97 feet high and will have a capacity of about 100,000 bus. Mill will be in operation before the new crop year.

The City Mills Co., Columbus, Ga., will increase the capacity of its plant. The new structure will be of concrete and will cost $12,000.

STEAM PLANT

Almost for nothing. 150 H. P. Murray Corliss Engine; 200 H. P. Boiler, Heater all complete and in first-class condition. Cost $3,500. Dismantling plant. Quick sale, $500.

NEBRASKA CORN MILLS,
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The Mid-West Mill & Elevator Exchange,
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We have a list of fine milling properties offered for sale cheap. Many are running and doing a profitable business.

ASH

is the best indication of the grade and cleanness of a flour. The ash test is a very delicate one and requires the right apparatus and correct manipulation to get reliable results. We have the apparatus and know how to use it.

ESTABROOK & WEAVER
Cereal Chemists
710 Wyandotte St. Kansas City, Mo.

Tennessee

Nashville, Tenn., May 4, 1914.

Flour trade at local mills and throughout this territory the past week has shown no material change. Buying limited to moderate orders to meet immediate demands.

There was some inquiry for export trade, but aside from a small shipment to Amsterdam and a pending deal for 10,000 bbls. to Great Britain the export trade was quiet.

Demand for millfeed good, with no change in prices. Some mills reported orders ahead, but in the main the output and demand are about equal.

Nashville Market Prices.

The following prices are f. o. b. Nashville in car lots:

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (basis wood)—Best standard patent, $4.65 per bbl.; high patent, $4.35; high patent, $4.25; choice, $3.65; in cotton bags, 15c per bbl. lower.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (basis jute)—Best patent, $4.25@4.40.

Mill Feed—Bran, $27.50@28.50; middlings and shorts, $28.50@29.50; hominy feed, $25@26.

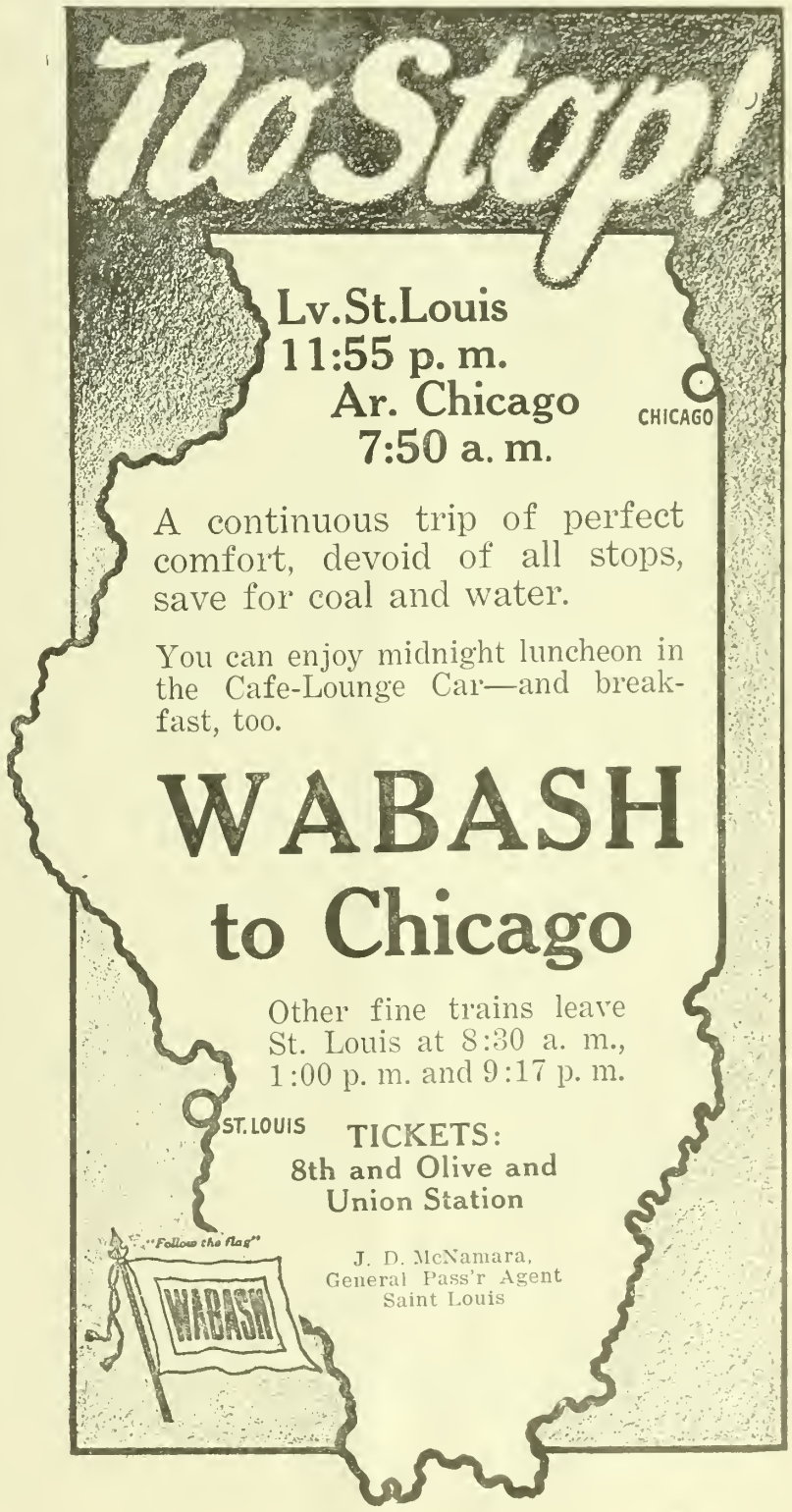
Southeastern Notes.

Stocks on hand for the week, as reported through the Nashville Grain Exchange, were as follows: Wheat, 180,000 bus.; corn, 353,455 bus.; oats, 336,200 bus.; flour, 11,400 bbls. Receipts of grain were 190 cars.

It is probable the members of the Southeastern Millers' Association will charter a special Pullman to make the trip from Nashville to Old Point Comfort to attend the mass convention of the Millers' National Federation. So far between 15 and 20 have signified their intention of making the trip.

Seventy-five grain men and friends of Alex Harsh gathered about the banquet board at the Commercial Club last week and tendered him a farewell dinner before he left for St Louis, taking with him a silver pitcher and the best wishes of his old Nashville friends

A carload of new machinery, including a number of collar-oiling, double-roller machines improved self-balancing square sifters, etc., is just being forwarded by the N. & M. Co. to the Aunt Jemima Mills Co. for the remodeling and increase in capacity of their St. Joseph, Mo., plant.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Corn Products Department

Kansas City, Mo., May 4, 1914.

Business in corn goods was of routine character, sales being made principally to Southern and Southwestern states. Prices were steady, as cash corn markets fluctuated within a narrow margin. Table goods were fair sale, but most buyers asked for concessions and mills generally refused to lower prices.

Corn meal sold at $1.60 per 100 lbs. in small cotton sacks. Standard meal sold at 10c to 15c less. Demand was fairly good from Texas and Oklahoma. Louisiana was also a fair taker in single carlot orders. Jobbers in Southern states are carrying fair stocks of meal and are not disposed to replenish, except when stocks are insufficient for their current wants.

Shipping directions on old orders are received in fairly good shape. Most mills report buyers ordering out on contract time, although in a few instances some Southern jobbers are slow in sending directions.

Corn feeds are slow sale, especially chop. Interior mills are offering corn bran on the Kansas City Board of Trade. Prices are about steady and there is a good demand around 85c per 100 lbs. for corn bran delivered. Some sales were made at 80c, while other sellers were holding for 90c. More offerings are being made now in Kansas City by interior mills than for some time. Corn chop is slow. Feeders are disinclined to pay $1.30 or higher for corn chop.

Southeastern and Northern markets are out of line in quotations of corn goods. Local mills in the Southeast are underbidding Southwestern quotations. Iowa and Illinois mills are doing all the business in Northern and Eastern markets.

Following quotations for corn products, basis f. o. b. Kansas City, for shipment within 30 days, either in straight or mixed cars, were reported by Missouri River corn millers last week: Cream corn meal, in small cotton or paper sacks, kiln-dried and degerminated, $1.65@1.70 per 100; coarse hominy grits, in 100-lb. bags, $1.60@1.65 per 100; brewers' grits in 100-lb. bags, $1.55@1.65 per 100; corn chop in 100-lb. burlap bags, natural, $1.30@1.34 per 100; corn bran in 100-lb. bags, 75@80c per 100.

Little Rock, Ark., May 4, 1914.

Business in corn goods continues to improve a little and the meal mills have been running more regularly the past two weeks than for some time. The Pine Bluff, Little Rock and Texarkana plants all seem to be enjoying better business than for some time. A great many of the jobbers all over the state and in north Louisiana bought meal in very large quantities in January, anticipating quite a heavy advance, and only a short while after there was quite a heavy slump in meal prices and there was naturally a general feeling of dissatisfaction all over the state in regard to the meal business. This condition has a great deal to do with the better feeling among meal buyers.

Prices are as follows: Cream meal, basis 24-lb. sacks, f. o. b. Little Rock rate points, $3.35@3.40; pearl, $3.20@3.30; standard, $3.10@3.15. Chops, 100-lb. bags, $1.46@1.48.

New Orleans, La., May 4, 1914.

Corn goods were off 5c a bbl. on the average, with light demand. Buying was in scattered lots, owing to the warm weather and the failure of many plantations to operate commissaries and general provision departments. Jobbers were greatly disappointed in losing the encampments at New Orleans, as they expected to clean up on the sales to four divisions of soldiers, or about 40,000 men. The following are ruling prices for corn goods in carlots, f. o. b. New Orleans, basis wood: Cream meal, $3.65@3.75 per bbl.; standard meal, $3.50@3.60; grits, $3.75@3.85; corn flour, $3@3.10 per bbl., basis cotton sacks, standard weights.

New York, May 4, 1914.

Quietness prevailed in the corn goods market during the week, as business appeared to be very limited, with prices unchanged.

Current quotations are: Meal, kiln-dried export, $3.25 in sacks; fine yellow, $1.45@1.50; coarse, $1.40@1.45; hominy, $3.75; granulated yellow, $3.65; corn flour, $1.65. Brewers' goods: Meal, $1.73; grits, $1.72; flakes, $2.

Cincinnati, O., May 4, 1914.

No change in the corn market this week. The cash corn market is at a standstill. Most buying done in the corn market was by the corn millers. Elevator interests are not buying, as they declare that they are well stocked with plenty of corn. The buyers are taking hold of corn products in small lots only, for immediate use. Quotations are: Corn meal, $1.45@1.50; corn chop, $1.35@1.40.

Nashville, Tenn., May 4, 1914.

Corn prices were lower last week, and as a result corn millers reduced quotations on products. Practically the same conditions obtained in the trade, however. Buyers are not ordering beyond their immediate needs, and most of the plants are on half time able to make all they can sell.

Quotations f. o. b. Nashville, in 96-lb. bags, are as follows: Best bolted meal, $1.60@1.70; pearl meal and grits, $1.70@1.80.

Dallas, Tex., May 2, 1914.

Mills report a fair demand for corn products, with prices held steady to strong. Deliveries of good grades of corn are very light and held at strong prices.

Current quotations are: Dry pearl meal in 35-lb. sacks, 68@69c; 17½-lb. sacks, 36@37c; corn bran, white, is quoted at $1.50 per 100-lb. sack.

Suit Against the Hoffman Bill.

Attorney-General Dawson of Kansas filed a suit last week in the state supreme court to compel the Hoffman Mills, of the Kansas Flour Mills Co., Enterprise, Kan., to reduce the height of its dam across the Smoky Hill River. The present height is 18 feet, and it is alleged by Attorney-General Dawson that the Kansas legislature gave the Hoffman company a permit for a dam only nine feet high. The Attorney-General asks for a reduction in the height of the dam to the limit granted by the legislature.

The suit was brought by the Attorney-General on the request of nearly 100 farmers in the vicinity of Enterprise, above the dam, who stated that the high dam is responsible for many floods and great damage to the crops on their farms.

Princeton Milling Co., Princeton, W. Va., now have their new mill building under construction, and it is expected to be ready for the machinery about June 1. The N. & M. Co. have the order for the entire outfit, which will include a 75 to 80 bbl. flour mill, with meal and feed machinery in addition.

Advances in the rates on wheat, corn and other grain from Omaha and Council Bluffs to Joliet and other stations in Illinois were suspended by the Interstate Commerce Commission from April 25 to Aug. 23.

The 1,000,000-bu. elevator built by the Canadian Stewart Co. for the Quebec Harbor Commission on the Louise docks in Quebec, has been completed and is ready to receive grain.

The Cambridge Mfg. Co., Cambridge, Md., operating a mill, recently increased its capital stock to $200,000. Improvements in its mill are contemplated.

The Josey-Miller Co., Beaumont, Tex., is planning to erect a feed mill in Crowley, La. A large corn mill plant will be built in connection.

The Denison Mill & Elevator Co., Denison, Texas, has joined the Grain Dealers' National Association.

SIMONDS-SHIELDS GRAIN Co.
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Highest economy, best workmanship, close regulation. Reliable in operation.

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Exclusive Company
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Milling and Grain Trade

Arkansas

Little Rock, Ark., May 4, 1914.

Buyers do not seem to anticipate much of a change in the price of flour until after new crop, or about July 1 to 15. A great many carlot buyers are sending in their last orders until after new prices are being made. and in a great many cases these orders are for 200 barrels of flour, with no feed. Specifications for the flour booked have been freely sent in, and the average dealer has just about finished up his contracts and does not intend to book any more for the next 60 days.

Extra fancy grades are still in demand, and many mills are behind on this flour. However, it appears that the "supply" business will not be so heavy within the near future and the demand for this flour will probably fall off a great deal.

Business on self-rising flour continues to improve a little all along. Buyers from all sections of the state are gradually increasing their orders in each car of flour. Some of the merchants in the southern part of the state are buying straight cars and a great many wholesale dealers are buying in straight carlots.

Hard wheat flour business seems to be fairly good in Arkansas, and the Kansas mills are sending salesmen to this section more than for some time. There are several hard wheat flour salesmen making their headquarters in Little Rock and are traveling in this state only. Some of them work the baker trade very hard, but as a general rule they work the wholesale grocers and retail carlot buyers. The hard wheat mills are stronger in the northwestern part of the state than in any other section.

Bran and shorts are being offered more freely than for some time, and prices are a little lower. Some mills are offering for future shipment and trying to press sales, and those offering for immediate use are about 5c to 8c per hundred lower than their quotations of a week or 10 days ago.

Prices are as follows: High-grade Missouri soft wheat, f. o. b. Little Rock rate points, $5.20@5.40 wood; standard patents, 40@60c per bbl. less; extra fancy $1 less. Highest grade hard wheat, $4.40@4.60 wood; standard patents, $4.10@4.30; bran in 100-lb. sacks, $1.32@1.34; shorts, $1.37 @1.39.

Notes.

Elmo Marsh, president of the Marco Mills, Pine Bluff, has returned after a hurried trip to New Orleans and St. Louis.

R. James Gordon, representative of the Memphis Bag Co., Memphis, called on the trade in Little Rock this week. Mr. Gordon makes his home in Little Rock, 822 Beech street.

E. P. Gaines, manager of the Land Milling Co., Texarkana, Ark., was in the city this week. Mr. Gaines has been manager of the Land Milling Co. since Jan. 1. He is still owner of the Gaines-Ramage Brokerage Co., of Texarkana.

J. R. Fair, sales-manager of the McDaniel Milling Co., Carthage, Mo., was in the city calling on the trade this week. Mr. Fair has only been with the McDaniel Milling Co. a comparatively short time, but has been very successful in establishing his firm's products in a large section of the South.

It is reported that E. B. Terry, general salesman for the Golden Grain Co., East St. Louis, will represent the Scott County Milling Co., Sikeston, Mo., in connection with his regular line. Mr. Terry has been in this section for several years, at one time holding a very important position with the Marco Mills, Pine Bluff.

The Rock Island Railroad has agreed to make the following settlement on all overcharges on freight and passenger claims: Freight claims $100,000, passenger claims $30,000. The various shippers are apparently satisfied with a settlement of this kind, and the matter will be decided on May 5 in the United States court.

There was a trade excursion out of Little Rock this week, which took in a large part of the state. The object was to bring the business men of the state in closer touch with each other. Among those on the trip were Gov. Hays; Mayor Taylor, of Little Rock; J. F. Weinmann, of the J. F. Weinmann Milling Co., Little Rock; Noel Adams, of the Arkadelphia Milling Co., Arkadelphia, and a great many others of prominence in other lines of business over the state, and especially in Little Rock. The train left Little Rock Tuesday morning and returned Thursday night.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia, Pa., May 2, 1914.

Prices on new wheat flour received from Kansas mills have elicited some fine business. Booking very freely. Some few cars of old wheat flour and of spring wheat flour have been booked.

The growing wheat looks fine, but very short, as we have had no warm weather. Spring very backward, and farmers much behind with their work. Looks as if we will have a small acreage in oats and corn.

Philadelphia Market Prices.

Prices f. o. b. cars, in full or mixed cars feed and flour:

Flour—Spring patent (basis wood), $4.50@4.85; straight, $4.20@4.60; clear, $4@4.20; low grade, in jute, $3.05@3.15; winter patent (basis wood), $4.50@4.90; straight, $4.15@4.40; clear, $3.85@4.10; extra, $3.40@3.65 (no new quoted); Kansas patent (basis jute or 98-lb. cotton), $4.40@4.70; straight, $4.20@4.45; clear, $3.65@3.80; new about 50c less on patent and straight.

Western Rye—In sacks, $3.25@3.40; Pennsylvania, in wood, $3.40@3.50.

Feed (in 100-lb. sacks)—Spring red dog, $28.50@29.50; flour middlings, $27.50@28.50; standard middlings, $26.25@26.75; bran, $26.50@28; Kansas middlings (100-lb. sacks), $29.50@31; bran, $28.75@30; winter middlings, bulk, $27.50@28; bran, $27@28.

Pennsylvania Notes.

The Osceola Flour Mills, at Pleasant Valley, Pa., burned, with loss of $20,000.

John B. Luckenbach, of Bethlehem, Pa., died, aged 77 years. He was one of the pioneer millers in that section and one of the starters of the large flour mills owned by the family in Bethlehem and vicinity.

Patten on Probable Wheat Crop.

"There is a probability of a wheat crop of 900,000,000 bus. in the United States," said James A. Patten, the prominent Chicago speculator, last week, "and it might easily run up to 1,000,000,000 bus. There never was such a wheat prospect in this country. Practically no acreage has been abandoned and there were never more favorable weather conditions. If the present promise is harvested, I expect to see wheat in Chicago sell at 70c. If the promise is realized this country would have an exportable surplus of 350,000,000 bus., and in the event that Canada has a surplus of 200,000,000 bus., which is not unlikely, North America could supply all of the importing nations of the world during the coming year. In my opinion, nothing short of a disaster, such as is now unforeseen and unlikely, can prevent the United States from harvesting an enormous wheat crop."

Alabama

Selma, Ala., May 2, 1914

On May 1 came a rush of business, as is usual here at this, the "advancing" season, when farmers for a radius of 75 miles draw supplies from the merchants. This has depleted stocks of flour, meal, bran, shorts, chops, ground feeds, corn and oats to a large extent with jobbers and quite a few orders have been given for all of these goods the past few days. The buyers, however, are very cautious, and are endeavoring to purchase only enough of each commodity to meet actual demands for a limited time. The trade here are all bearish on grain and grain products, believing that the large crop of wheat in this country, with free wheat from other countries, means lower flour and mill feed, and that the Argentine corn crop, which will be ready to move in June, will cause lower prices on that grain, as well as oats and ground feeds. Some buyers are already talking of a cargo of Argentine corn to arrive at Mobile about July 1, and this can be brought to Selma by steamers on the Alabama River at a very low freight rate. All of these conditions are hard to combat by those inclined to be "bullish."

The following prices obtain here: Soft wheat fancy patent flour, $4.70@5 wood; standard soft wheat flour, $4.40@4.55 wood; standard bolted meal, in 96-lb. sacks, $1.57; soft wheat bran, $29.40; soft wheat shorts, $30; No. 2 white corn, sacked, 88c; No. 2 white oats, sacked, 49c; molasses feed, $29.

Notes.

Ben McCann, representing the Kehlor Flour Mills, St. Louis, Mo., made a visit to this market this week. Mr. McCann reports a very slack demand throughout his territory, Georgia and Alabama, for both flour and feed.

H. S. Pearlstone, representing the Kansas Flour Mills Mo., Kansas City, Mo., visited this market this week in the interest of his mills. Mr. Pearlstone stated that, while business is quiet in his territory, it was very satisfactory, considering the general dullness.

Michigan Millers on Panama Tolls.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the Michigan State Millers' Association in Detroit on April 21, a resolution was adopted approving the position of President Wilson on the tolls question. The probable effect upon Michigan millers of allowing domestic vessels to pass through the Panama canal was discussed, and it developed that all members of the committee were opposed to free tolls, because Pacific coast mills would enter into competition with Michigan mills selling flour on the Atlantic coast, and if tolls are not collected from all vessels competition on the Western states would be just that much keener. A resolution to this effect was passed and forwarded to the members of Congress representing Michigan.

Oklahoma Millers to Meet.

The seventh annual convention of the Oklahoma State Millers' Association and the Oklahoma Grain Dealers' Association will be held in Oklahoma City on May 19 and 20, with headquarters and meeting place at the Skirvin hotel. Millers and grain dealers in Oklahoma have been holding joint meetings for a number of years, and they have proven very successful. Subjects of interest to both millers and grain dealers will be on the program, including the following:

Federal corn grades and their application to Oklahoma.

Pure seed wheat.

Meaning and force of the conditions printed on back of shippers' order bill of lading.

Railroads' proposed charge for spotting cars.

Threshermen's lien law.

The common enemy.

Compensation for labor in coopering cars.

Frank Foltz, secretary of the Oklahoma State Millers' Association, and C. F. Prouty, secretary of the grain dealers' organization, are making additions to the program. Many discussions dealing with the present trade needs will be on the program. The arbitration committee of the two associations will meet on May 18 for the adjustment of differences between members of the organizations. This committee has proven successful in past years, and has done very able work in settling disputes amicably.

Indiana

Indianapolis, Ind., May 4, 1914.

Demand for flour a little stronger last week, but mostly local and from nearby points. Prices 5c lower than last week, but 5c more than the figures at which most millers were willing to do business then.

The output of flour for the last week was 4,372 bbls., compared with 4,617 bbls. the preceding week, 3,912 the corresponding week of 1913 and 5,278 bbls. the corresponding week of 1912.

Indianapolis Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour—Patents, $4.40@4.50; straights, $4.15@4.25; clears, $3.80@3.95. Basis of quotations is wood; 15c less in cotton and 20c less in paper.

Northwestern Spring Wheat Flour—Patents, $4.45@4.55.

Mill Feed—$24 a ton in bulk f. o. b. Indianapolis; bran, $23.75; middlings, $24.50@25.

Indiana Notes.

The Blish Milling Co., of Seymour, has increased its capital stock $60,000.

The Fleischmann Co., at Peekskill, has closed a contract with the Nordyke & Marmon Co., of Indianapolis, to remodel and rebuild their cereal milling machinery.

Charles B. Riley, secretary of the Indiana Millers' Association and the Indiana Grain Dealers' Association, is president of the Provident Investment Co., which has just been incorporated with a capital stock of $100,000.

Many improvements are being made in the mill of the Hutchinson Flour Mills Co., Hutchinson, Kan. The wheat storage capacity is being increased from 90,000 bus. to 160,000 bus., making the total elevator capacity of the mill, including outside elevators, 265,000 bus. A new flour warehouse is being erected and a model office building is being built adjacent to the mill. New machinery is being installed in the mill proper, and the power plant is being overhauled.

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1102 Webster Building

CHICAGO

Designers and Builders of Fireproof Grain Elevators and Mills.

Texas

Dallas, Tex., May 2, 1914.

In spite of rain, floods, rumors of war and the threatened invasion of the United States by the Federalist army from Mexico, Texas millers do not feel at all pessimistic or uncertain of the future.

There have been splendid rains over the whole state the past week, practically insuring the small grain crops and putting the ground in fine condition for other crops.

Flour market conditions remain unchanged. The demand continues limited to present requirements, though buyers are keeping a watchful eye on the market, ready to quickly protect themselves against any unexpected but possible advances.

Feed prices have stiffened considerably since the war prospects and as yet have shown no signs of receding from the high level. The demand continues strong from all quarters.

Present quotations on flour and feed, in packages named, for prompt shipment, basis delivered Texas common points, are as follows:

Soft Wheat Flour—Extra high patent, $5.50@5.60; highest patent, $5.30@5.35; patent, $5@5.10. In cotton or jute sacks.

Hard Wheat Flour—High patent, $5@5.10; second patent, $4.90@4.95; clears, $4.50@4.60. In cotton or jute packages.

Rye Flour—In 24s, $5.20.

Mill Feed—Mill-run bran in 100-lb. sacks, $1.50@1.55; mixed bran in 100-lb. sacks, $1.35@1.40; white shorts in 100-lb. sacks, $1.70@1.75.

Texas Notes.

The plant of the Rogers Milling Co., Rogers, Ark., was destroyed by fire last week, entailing a loss of $35,000, partially insured.

William S. Strain, of Lancaster, Tex., at one time in the milling business at Greenville, Tenn., died last week at his home at the former city.

The next annual meeting of the Texas Grain Dealers' Association will be held at Fort Worth, Tex., May 21 and 22. Secretary Dorsey announces that quite an extensive and interesting program is being made up.

As a quietus on the recent protests regarding the reduction of workmen's compensation insurance rates effective May 15, Insurance Commissioner Collier has issued a statement to the effect that he will not grant a new hearing in the matter.

Good rains were received over the entire state last week, greatly benefiting crops and enhancing the prospects considerably. In many places wheat and oats are already heading out and the rain will insure a bumper crop. The rains, however, have interfered with corn planting and the prospects for this crop are less bright than for the small grain crops.

Growers and shippers of alfalfa hay and products in Texas will meet in Pecos on Tuesday, May 5. A good attendance is expected, as the meeting will bring forth several important features for discussion, mainly among them being: Co-operation to avoid price-cutting; an effort to break away from the unreasonable demand for light bales; the best methods of handling unjust rejections of shipments; the location of dishonest dealers; rules for grading and standardizing hay; consideration of California competition subsequent to the opening of the Panama Canal; securing of better freight rates and extension of common point privileges; danger of the introduction of alfalfa weevil from Colorado and Wyoming; the development of new markets along the Atlantic seaboard.

The Dundas Elevator, Dundas, Wis., has been bought by Emil Frantz, who will operate it in the future.

Minnesota

Minneapolis, Minn., May 2, 1914.

The gradual decline in wheat prices the past week has given most flour buyers cause to entertain a bearish feeling regarding flour prices, and in consequence trade conditions are unusually dull for this season of the year. While stocks are still said to be quite low, there is not much inclination on the part of flour buyers to book in large quantities. The glowing reports from the winter wheat section has no doubt had considerable influence with most buyers. Sales have not been made in any great volume, and single carlot sales have fallen off materially. Some of the mills report shipping directions coming in pretty freely, while other mills report difficulty in getting buyers to order out on old bookings. There is still a very good demand for first and second clears, and prices are fairly steady. There has been practically no improvement in the foreign demand, and very few inquiries have been received.

Quick shipment feeds are in good demand through the East, and transit feeds find a ready market. Eastern stocks are said to be light, and this is probably responsible for the sharp demand for bran and standard middlings. There has been a slight improvement in the demand for flour middlings and red dog, and prices on all feeds are well maintained. Most mills are holding their prices fairly firm, and do not feel disposed to sell their feeds for summer shipment at the prices which Minneapolis brokers offer. Mill feeds are much higher at present than they were at this time a year ago, but this does not seem to have any effect on the present values.

Minneapolis Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—First patents, sacks, $4.30@4.60; second patents, sacks, $4.10@4.40; first clears, sacks, $3@3.30; second clears, sacks, $2.50@3.

Mill Feeds—Bran in 100-lb. sacks, $21.50@22.50; standard middlings, in 100-lb. sacks, $21.50@22.50; flour middlings, in 100-lb. sacks, $24.50@25; red dog, in 140-lb. sacks, $25@26.

Cash Wheat Market.

All choice milling grades of wheat are in good demand, and cash premiums have held strong and steady all week. The poorer grades are not in such good demand, and it is sometimes difficult to dispose of them. No. 1 hard is selling at 4¾@5c over the May contract; No. 1 northern, blue-stem, 2½@4c over the May, and velvet chaff at 2@2½c over. No. 2 northern commands May price to 2c over. Durum wheat was steady at 87c for No. 1 until the latter part of the week, when it declined to 86½c. No. 2 durum sold at 84½@85c.

Northwestern Notes.

C. W. Wagar, the feed man from Philadelphia, was a visitor in Minneapolis early in the week. Like most of the other feed dealers, he is very bearish on feed prices, provided he feels the way he talks.

There is some talk of a flour mill being built at Wibaux, Mont. It is about the best spring wheat market in Montana, being the first station west of the North Dakota state line. It would, of course, have very favorable freight rates for Montana points, and it has also lower freight rates to the Pacific coast than North Dakota points.

The following agricultural patents were issued this week to Minnesota and Dakota inventors, as reported by Williamson & Merchant, patent attorneys, 925-935 Metropolitan Life Building, Minneapolis, Minn.: G. Anderson, Beresford, S. D., barn structure; E. J. Burris, Little Falls, Minn., hog scalder; G. M. Eicbinger, Clear Lake, S. D., hoisting machine; M. Gustafson and T. Swanson, Duluth, Minn., swamp horseshoe; J. R. McGiffert, Duluth, Minn., land clearing machine.

Fleischmann Milling Co., Peekskill-on-Hudson, N. Y., have awarded contract to the N. & M. Co. for the rebuilding of their Peekskill plant. This order will include a number of latest type collar oiling roller mills, heavy iron cereal reels, power connections, elevator equipment, etc.

Orders have been placed with the N. & M. Co. for complete self-rising flour-mixing outfits by the following concerns: Dublin Roller Mills, Dublin, Va.; McCue & Wright Milling Co., Bluefield, W. Va.; Geiger-Fishback Co., Kansas City, Mo.; Suckow Co., Franklin, Ind.; Forsyth Roller Mills, Winston-Salem, N. C.

The Peerless Milling Co., Parkersburg, W. Va., have placed order with the N. & M. Co. for a full line of machinery with which to thoroughly overhaul and increase one of their mills from 150 to 300 barrels' capacity daily.

Order for a complete system of buhr flour mill machinery has lately come to the N. & M. Co. from Francisco Pas, Bogota, Colombia, South America. This is a duplicate of a previous order received through the same source.

Orr Bros., Clay Center, Neb.: "Mill running 78 hours. Flour business good locally, slow elsewhere. Mill feed good. Condition of growing wheat never was better."

The Farmers' Elevator at Taylor, N. D., has been destroyed by fire.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—LOCATED ON TWO RAILROADS

(Mo. Pacific and A. T. & S. F.) 400 Barrel Modern Mill in center of Kansas Wheat Belt, at Great Bend, Kans. Liberal terms to right parties. See or write

G. H. HULME, Great Bend, Kans.

BEST CLOTH CLEANER

Peterson's Patent Cloth Cleaner

Will clean the cloth in your sieve bolting machines to the very extreme edge of sieve frames which enables bolter to work to full capacity.

Write for sample.

CREAM CITY CAN WORKS

Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

FREIGHT RATES ON FLOUR

The following are current rates on flour between the points named, in cents per 100 lbs., for domestic shipment only, basis all rail.

Minimum weights for carloads vary Local agents should be consulted as to requirements for different points before billing cars:

From / To	Kansas City	Omaha	St. Louis	Minneapolis
Albany, N. Y.*	28.20	28.20	19.20	24.50
Allegheny,: Pa.*	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Athens, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Atlanta, Ga.	34.00	35.00	26.00	40.00
Augusta, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Baltimore, Md.	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Binghamton*	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Birmingham, Ala.	32.00	33.00	29.00	38.00
Boston*	30.70	30.70	21.70	27.00
Buffalo*	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Cincinnati	17.00	17.00	8.00	18.00
Chicago	12.00	12.00	8.00	10.00
Charleston, S. C.	33.00	34.00	25.00	39.00
Cleveland, O.	20.50	20.50	11.50	18.50
Columbus, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Detroit, Mich.	19.50	19.50	10.50	18.00
Erie, Pa.*	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Ft. Smith, Ark.	14.00	17.00	16.00	28.00
Galveston	36.00	41.50	36.00	50.00
Grand Rapids*	19.50	19.50	10.50	18.00
Indianapolis	16.50	16.50	8.00	16.00
Jackson, Miss.	23.00	24.00	21.00	32.50
Kansas City			7.75	11.75	14.00
Little Rock, Ark.	18.00	21.00	14.00	28.00
Los Angeles, Cal.	65.00	65.00	75.00	75.00
Louisville, Ky.	17.00	17.00	8.00	19.00
Macon, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Memphis, Tenn.	14.00	15.00	11.00	23.50
Meridian, Miss.	23.00	24.00	21.00	35.00
Milwaukee	12.00	12.00	10.50	10.00
Minneapolis	14.00	14.00	14.00	
Mobile	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Nashville, Tenn.	20.00	21.00	12.00	26.00
Natchez, Miss.	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
New York*	28.70	28.70	19.70	25.00
New Orleans	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Omaha	7.75		14.00	14.00
Peoria, Ill.	10.50	10.50	6.00	10.00
Philadelphia*	26.70	26.70	17.70	23.00
Pine Bluff, Ark.	18.00	21.00	14.00	28.00
Pittsburgh, Pa.	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Portland, Me.	30.70	30.70	21.70	27.00
Portland, Ore.	70.00	70.00	75.00	70.00
Richmond, Va.	26.50	25.70	17.50	22.00
Rochester*	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Schenectady*	28.20	28.20	19.20	24.50
Scranton, Pa.*	26.70	26.70	17.70	23.00
San Francisco	65.00	65.00	75.00	75.00
Seattle, Wash.	70.00	70.00	75.00	70.00
Shreveport, La.	24.00	29.50	24.00	38.00
St. Louis	9.00	9.00		14.00
Syracuse*	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Terre Haute, Ind.	15.00	15.00	6.00	16.00
Texarkana, Ark.	20.00	25.50	20.00	34.00
Toledo, Ohio	19.50	19.50	10.50	18.00
Troy, N. Y.*	28.20	28.20	19.20	24.50
Utica, N. Y.*	26.70	26.70	17.70	23.00
Vicksburg, Miss.	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Washington, D. C.	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Wheeling, W. Va.	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50

Rates from Kansas City and Omaha apply when inbound tonnage is surrendered at these points.

Lake and rail points marked with * take a rate two cents less than above quoted rates during lake and rail season.

Have You Thought About the Granulating Milling System?

If SEVEN of the Largest and MOST PROGRESSIVE MILLING CONCERNS in the WORLD have bought, installed and paid for nearly FOUR HUNDRED of these GRANULATING MACHINES in less than FOUR YEARS, what does it signify?

One Leading Mill that has had a number of Machines in use (including several No. 8 Bran Finishers and large size Middlings Finishers, as well as No. 4 Special Middlings Mills) about a year ago, reflowed their mill, using Granulating Machines (about Twenty in all) after EACH and EVERY Smooth Roll reduction —thus increasing their capacity over 20% with the same rolls, bolters and same power; also improving the granulation and quality of the flour.

What does this MEAN to You—MILL OWNER?

What does it MEAN to YOU—HEAD MILLER, if you are the means of bringing this about and at the same time wonderfully improve the flour? Does it not mean much more than Profit—Gain—to you?

And whom can the MILL OWNER (if he is not a practical miller) look to for these important improvements if they are not asked for or suggested by the HEAD MILLER?

Thanks for an answer to this.

Thos. McFeely Co.

232-4 Bourse Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa

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Wheat on the Farms
Roads are Impassable
Flour Orders Delayed

Plant of Concordia Milling Co., Concordia, Kans., Built by

There are many mills which need more wheat storage to carry over the periods when wheat supplies dry up because there is no chance for farmers to deliver wheat. Same condition applies to car shortages.

Concrete re-inforced storage tanks will solve this problem for you.

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The Supreme Court

in finally deciding the famous bleached flour test case involving flour aged and whitened by the Electrical Process, had the following to say with reference to the traces of nitrites added to the flour:

"If the testimony introduced on the part of the respondent was believed by the jury they must necessarily have found that the added . . . nitrites . . . , did not have the effect to make the consumption of the flour by any possibility injurious to the health of the consumer."

ALSOP PROCESS COMPANY

ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

Iowa

Les Moines, Ia., May 4, 1914.

Advances of 10c per bbl. were made by Iowa mills during the week, due to the weakening tone in mill feed and higher prices of wheat. A fair volume of business was transacted, principally to established trade in local territory. Kansas hard winter wheat flour is also meeting fair sale to carlot trade, and offerings from the Northwest are in usual demand for this time of the year. Iowa mills are holding spring patents at a range of $4.60 to $4.80, delivered any section of the state.

Kansas mill agents say there is a lack of interest altogether in deferred sales. Crop prospects are an adverse factor, for dealers are just taking their immediate needs, anticipating lower prices. Fair sales of flour are being made in mixed cars with feed, Southwestern feed quotations being on a selling basis with Iowa values. Kansas mills are selling only small amounts of flour to bakers. This is also true of the Northwest and local mills. Tendency of bakers is to take on only small lots. Some have contracted for supplies up to July 1, and are ordering out on contract time.

Mills in Iowa are holding winter wheat flour at 20c under prices of spring flour.

Winter wheat patents are generally held at $4.60, with some quotations 10c under. Kansas mills are offering Des Moines jobbers hard winter wheat patents at $4.50, while some Nebraska mills are quoting at $4.40.

Sales of flour by Northwestern mills last week were in unchanged volume. Advertised brands are held up to $5 delivered, while family patents are quoted at $4.80, or about 10 to 20c higher than Kansas brands.

Feed is weakening. Bran is held at $25 per ton, with some mills offering at $1 less. Heavy feeds are not wanted in large amounts. Standard middlings are on a parity with bran, carlots selling at $25. Flour middlings in mixed cars are quoted at $26 to $30 per ton, in 100-lb. sacks. Low grade is quoted up to $32.

Des Moines Market Prices.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $4.40@4.70; straight, $4.20@4.50; fancy clear, $3.50; low grade clear, $3@3.25.

Spring Wheat Flour—Extreme short patent, $5; family patent, $4.50@4.80; clear, $3.50@3.60; red dog, scarce at $1.65.

Mill Feed—Bran, $23.50@25.50 per ton; standard middlings, $26@27.50; flour middlings, $30.50@31.50.

Iowa Notes.

Oil meal is quoted at $29 per ton in 100-lb. sacks, any station in Iowa. Demand is only fair, accounted for by the increase in pasturing.

E. F. Consigny, secretary of the Iowa Millers Club, plans to get up a party of Iowa millers to attend the mass convention of the Millers' National Federation at Old Point Comfort, Va. H. J. Hutton of the Mystic Milling Co., Sioux City, Ia., will attend the meeting accompanied by his wife.

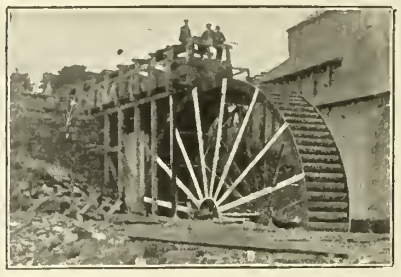
Iowa spring wheat planting is nearly completed. Cold weather of the past fortnight held back sowing operations to some extent, but total acreage is about the same as last year. Winter wheat is in excellent condition and few fields are being plowed up. Prospects are bright. Rainfall has been ample and plant is making good headway.

Bran From England Free.

The Treasury Department of the United States has held that bran or any mill feed from England, no matter where the wheat originated, are allowed to enter this country free of duty. The question was raised that bran made from wheat originating in Canada shipped to this country by English mills should bear the regular impost of 10 per cent which exporters in Canada must pay on direct shipments.

English mills are not in a position at present to export bran or other mill feeds to this country, due to the high level of prices mill feeds are now bringing in that country. Argentine competition on the Atlantic coast is also an important factor which will help keep importations of mill feed from the United Kingdom at a low point. However, England, like Argentine, will be permitted to send mill feed to this country duty-free, even if the wheat comes from a country which must pay an impost.

Small Water Powers



24 ft. diam. by 5 ft. face I-X-L driving mill of W. H. Long, Howard, Pa.

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than the best small turbine

using the same amount of water, is the result you can get from the I-X-L Steel Overshoot Water Wheel. It will deliver 92% efficiency to the wheel shaft. Just ask for Bulletin No. 15 if you want all the facts.

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St. Louis Merchants Exchange

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PICKER & BEARDSLEY
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Grain, Hay and Grass Seed
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Commission Co.
Hi-Grade Milling Wheat
Kiln Dried Corn
Feeding Cereals.

Alfalfa Department

Kansas City, Mo., May 4, 1914.

An active demand developed for alfalfa meal during the week, and prices advanced from 50c to $1 per ton. Alfalfa mixed feeds were sold in practically the same volume as a week ago, with the undertone in the market rather strong. No material changes in prices were noted, with the possible exception of alfalfa molasses feed, which reflected the advances in alfalfa meal to some extent.

The increased sales of alfalfa meal came from a scattered territory. Mixers suddenly awoke to the fact that the supply of No. 1 meal in first hands was exceedingly light, and that present prices were at a low point. Many mixers have been running from hand-to-mouth on meal, and their supplies were very low. Replenishment was necessary, and a large number of mixers in immediate Southwestern territory and Northern and Eastern markets were compelled to make purchases of meal. The market advanced 50c early, and by the close of the week prices were $1 higher. At the close, the bottom price on No. 1 meal was $19.50, with some sales up to $20.50.

All orders were for single to three car lots, as mixers anticipate lower prices when new crop meal is available. Although the recent frost gave alfalfa a setback, alfalfa millers still report that new crop meal will be shipped before June 1. However, some mixers cannot use new meal and are buying a supply of old meal to carry them through the new crop season.

Low grade meal is not wanted by mixers. No improvement was noted in No. 2 meal during the week, and sales were made mostly at the figures prevailing a week ago.

Mixed feeds are in somewhat irregular demand. Some mixers say that sales are in heavy volume and they are doing good business, while others report inquiry as slow, due to the improvement in pasturage conditions in the Southwest. Misouri, Kansas, Oklahoma and Arkansas have been taking alfalfa molasses feed and alfalfa grain feed in less volume, principally because more cattle are being pastured and very few are now on heavy rations. Pastures are in fine shape and farmers are using less and less concentrates.

Southeastern cotton states took grain mixed feeds in good volume, that section being the best buyer. Mixers advanced prices slightly, but jobbers refused to pay the higher prices, and most sales were made at unchanged figures. Sales of molasses meal in some instances were 50c per ton higher. Range of prices is $19.50 to $21 per ton in 100-lb. sacks f. o. b. Kansas City.

Recent supplies of alfalfa hay on the Kansas City market have been the lightest of the past year, indicating light supplies in the country. This was a bullish factor in meal prices. Quotations on alfalfa hay advanced $1 per ton on all grades and some sales were made at prices $1.50 higher than a week ago. Light supplies are anticipated until the new crop year.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Range of prices of sales on the Kansas City market during the past week was as follows:

Alfalfa Meal—Choice, nominally $20.50@21; No. 2, $19.50@20.60; No. 3, $16@17.50.

Alfalfa Molasses Feed—No. 1, $20.50@21; No. 2, $20.25; standard, $18.50.

Alfalfa Grain Molasses Feeds—$26.50@27.25; alfalfa grain, dry mixed, $28@30.

Alfalfa Hay — Fancy, $18@18.50; choice, $17.50@18; No. 1, $16.50@17; No. 2, $13@14.50; No. 3, $9.50@12.50; standard, $15@16.

Facts About Kansas Alfalfa.

Kansas has increased its alfalfa acreage 3,000 per cent in 22 years and it is possible that its area will be increased 100 per cent this year alone. Because of the unusual profits from alfalfa in as dry a year as 1913 and the great value of the hay for forage in every year indications are that all records for alfalfa sowing have been broken in Kansas this spring. According to reports coming to the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, many counties in Central and Eastern Kansas will sow two and three times as much alfalfa as was sown a year ago.

In 1913, the total alfalfa area was 1,026,299 acres. In 1882 Kansas had only 62,584 acres planted in alfalfa. Its value was not realized for several years. In 1891 there were only 34,384 acres. This was the first year the Kansas State Board of Agriculture kept track of alfalfa.

In 1894 Coburn came on the job. For 20 years he has been alfalfa's high priest in Kansas. In 1904 there were 557,569 acres of alfalfa planted in the state. Last year there were 1,026,299; one-fifth of all the alfalfa land in the United States.

Roughly speaking, the last decade has seen an increase of more than 110 per cent; in the last 22 years, 3,000 per cent. The alfalfa counties are noted as the homes of contented and wealthy farmers: Jewell county, 60,000 acres, or 12.9 per cent of its land, devoted to the "handmaiden;" Smith, 9 per cent; Republic, 8.9 per cent; Chase, 8.2 per cent; Geary, 7.2 per cent; Pottawatomie, 5.6 per cent.

Chicago, May 4, 1914.

Cooler weather during the week has resulted in a slightly increased demand for alfalfa products, which demand, however, is only temporary, and values remain unchanged. In the absence of any stimulating factors to combine towards a betterment of conditions, no hope is entertained of Chicago becoming a satisfactory market for alfalfa or other feed products. Alfalfa molasses feed is offered at $21 per ton in 100-lb. sacks in carlots delivered, and alfalfa feed molasses and grain mixed, at $24 per ton. The choicest pea green alfalfa hay is quoted at $20 per ton in carload quantities f. o. b. Chicago, and inferior grades, quality governing quotations, as low as $15 per ton.

New Orleans, La., May 4, 1914.

Alfalfa prices are keeping up locally, but the demand is slack. Quotations on choice alfalfa hay last week were $20.50@21.50 per ton, with meal $3 higher on the average. There was little demand for hay and less for meal, except for chicken feed, and some dairy demand for balanced ration supplies. Embargoes are off and freight is so hard to get that lines which scorned hay last fall and winter are glad to book it to New Orleans on consignment, being willing to run the risk of its condemnation by inspectors after arrival as probably below grade. Substitutes for mixed feeds are being strongly introduced, with paille fine grass (a kind of para) used insted of alfalfa. This mixture can sell for $18 a ton, or $20 at the outside, while the best price for molasses mixed feeds made with alfalfa is $26 per ton. Quotations on mixed feeds, molasses and grain mixed, ranged from $26 to $29 per ton, with light demand.

Cincinnati, O., May 4, 1914.

The Souther markets were the principal buyers of alfalfa products. Some large sales were recorded to Southern points this week, and it had a tendency to advance prices all around 50 cents. Quotations are grain mixed alfalfa feed, $28@28.50; mixed feed, $28@28.50; molasses feed, $29@29.50.

St. Louis, Mo., May 5, 1914.

There was nothing in the market last week to stimulate the demand for alfalfa products, and trading lacked snap and was largely to supply current wants. Prices were nominally unchanged from the preceding week, but if anything there was a slight shading in sentiment in favor of sellers, especially as the week closed. Eastern buyers are not in this market to any appreciable extent, and considerable of the demand from the cotton states has been supplied, but there still are inquiries from that section that are a help to the market. The nearer approach of the new crop in the Southwest makes for conservatism in purchases, although stocks are not excessive and are in the hands of leading interests, who are not inclined to force them on the market. Choice grades are commanding the best prices, as there is a decidedly light stock of choice meal. The steady improvement in pasturage conditions in Missouri and the Southwest has a bearish influence on the trade. Alfalfa meal sold during the week at $20.50 per ton for green, and was quoted at that price. Brown meal nominal at $17@18. Alfalfa molasses meal with grain was about unchanged at $25.50@27.50, and without grain, $21@21.50.

Nashville, Tenn., May 4, 1914.

The alfalfa market was without feature last week. Buyers were not ordering much and dealers said they were expecting little activity in the market for some weeks. Stocks are light, however, and receipts only moderate. No change was noted in quotations.

Dealers are quoting f. o. b. Nashville as follows: Colorado and Oklahoma alfalfa hay, $21@23 per ton; No. 2 and Tennessee alfalfa, $18@19; molasses and dry feed, $31@33; alfalfa meal, $30@31.

BALED ALFALFA AND ALFALFA MEAL

E. J. WOOLWORTH, Kearney, Neb.

The Wheels of the Old Reliable Alfalfa Mill Turn On

grinding out the finest quality—ALFALFA MEAL—ALFALFA MIXED FEEDS and CANE MOLASSES FEEDS you ever used.

Send Your Order

where it will be filled the same day it is received.

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The Otto Weiss Alfalfa Stock Food Co.
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Originators, not Imitators.

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DAN PATCH SPECIAL HORSE FEED—a World's Champion Horse Feed formulated and endorsed by Mr. M. W. Savage, owner of the World's Champion Pacing Horse, Dan Patch 1:55.

INTERNATIONAL SPECIAL DAIRY FEED—a complete ready ration for dairy use. Costs less than ordinary mill feed. You can pay more money, but you cannot buy a better producing ration than International Special Dairy Feed.

INTERNATIONAL CLIMAX FEED costs less money than Special Dairy Feed and is giving splendid satisfaction wherever sold.

INTERNATIONAL SUGARED HOG FEED—a concentrated feed for mixing with grains. Fattens hogs rapidly, makes pigs grow, keeps them healthy.

INTERNATIONAL SUGARED CATTLE FEED—a concentrated feed for mixing with grains. Fattens cattle quickly and gives a fine finish.

INTERNATIONAL POULTRY FEED—a scientific blending of wheat, corn, oats, barley, kaffir corn, sun flower seed. Largely increases egg production and keeps fowls in healthy condition.

INTERNATIONAL CHICK FEED — promotes a rapid growth in young chicks and keeps them healthy.

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Our Prices on Above Feeds Are Always in Line With the Market.

We Ship Mixed Cars at Regular Carload Prices.

One mixed car of INTERNATIONAL will provide you with a stock of everything you need in the feed line and all at carload prices.

International dealers are live ones. Are you on our list of customers? If you are not on our list, drop us a line and we will put you right for the balance of the season.

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Mills at Minneapolis and Memphis.

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KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

Climax Scoop Truck is a "Dandy"

Send Two More as Soon as Possible

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The Scoop-Truck you shipped us on trial is a dandy for unloading ear corn from cars. Find our check inclosed to pay for this one and send us ***two*** more as soon as possible.

Toledo Grain & Milling Co.

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We make cases to fit any scourer made.

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For tempering wheat or Heating Purposes. Adapted for water, electric or gasoline power mills or factories. Easy to install and operate. Write for details to

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ROBERT W. WILES & CO.

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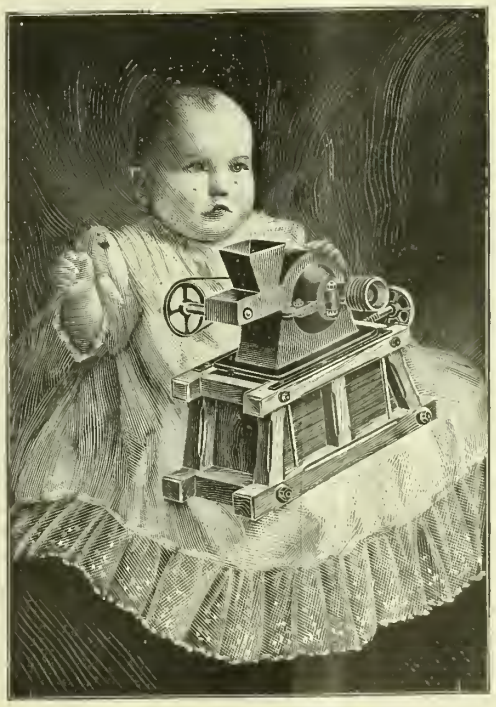

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built good and strong and with tremendous capacity for grinding everything that comes along, extremely fine or coarse. It will reduce any kind of whole grain, screenings, bran, hulls, alfalfa hay, coal, charcoal, etc., etc., etc.

It Is a General Utility Machine

to grind any and everything that comes its way.

Let us know your wants and we will send you sample ground into a powdered mass or as coarse as you please.

We have built over 100 Alfalfa and Feed Mixing Plants

We build and equip all kinds of feed milling plants, and can supply anything required in the feed grinding business, or for the grinding of any by-products.

Send for long list of millers who are using the machine.

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FOR SALE—A 70-barrel flour mill in good grain section and good town. Time given on part purchase price if desired. Address Milling and Grain News, Box 218, St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE—For the very best reasons, a going mill of 350 barrels' capacity; full sifter, 12 stands of rolls, modern throughout, located in city of 100,000, surrounded by good country and reached by 14 railroads. Full information furnished reliable and legitimate inquirers. Address Executor, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—Flour salesman for soft wheat mill. One who understands milling, making flour and selling it and can keep mill in good repair. Mahan Milling and Elevator Co., Centertown, Mo. Box 15.

WANTED—A competent manager for a flour milling, grain and coal business established with $50,000 investment. Applicant must invest $20,000 in the business and be able to hold down job. Address Milling and Grain News, Box 219, St. Louis, Mo.

STENOGRAPHER WANTED—A young man experienced in flour mill office and good stenographer can find good business opening if he will send references and experience to Box 225, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

POSITION WANTED.

WANTED—Position as head miller in mill of 100 barrels and up. Have had charge of mills from 150 to 2,000 barrels. Can furnish very best of references. Can keep mill in good repair, have my own tools. Married. Can come at once. Wish a situation where there are good schools. Address Milling and Grain News, Box 203, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Position as head miller in 50 to 100 bbl. mill. Am middle-aged, practical, steady, temperate and up-to-date. Keep mill in repair. Want steady position. Address Box 228, Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Position as head miller in mill of 100 to 500 bbls. capacity. Am married, 28 years of age, have had 12 years' experience in hard wheat mills. Prefer Kansas or Nebraska, but will go anywhere for good position. References furnished. Address D. B. Libbee, Lockesburg, Ark.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OPENING FOR MILL—Fine open location for mill and store here. On new railway. Address "De Clark," Emmett, Idaho.

FARM in trade for mill. Mill in trade for farm. If you have a mill for sale or trade for a farm, or if you want to buy a mill, or trade for one, write to T. M. Warne, Amboy, Ind. He also has mill machinery for sale.

FOR EXCHANGE—A well-improved 200-acre Jasper county, Ia., farm, priced worth the money, for a mill of about 50 bbls. capacity in Iowa or edge of adjoining states. Send best price with your description. No inflated values considered. Am a miller and will give a No. 1 deal to the party with a good mill. Address Box 586, Dayton, Ia.

WAREHOUSE OPPORTUNITY—Will sell part interest to party having goods to store each year, to help build Kansas City warehouse. Present warehouse running, with extra ground, switch and dock available. Warehouse 4220 St. John Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

Fix Standards for Rye Flour.

The Wisconsin State Millers' Association, at its quarterly meeting at Milwaukee, April 24, established two standard grades of Wisconsin rye flour. The new grades are known as "Wisconsin Patent" and "Wisconsin Standard," and were proposed at a recent meeting in Neenah, after tests were made of rye flour samples from all parts of Wisconsin.

The standardization committee are now considering the advisability of establishing an agency to increase the Eastern sales of Wisconsin rye flour.

In the absence of President E. E. Wright, J. P. Dousman of DePere acted as chairman. Among those present were: Secretary E. J. Lachmann, Neenah; Carl Haertel and Guy Nash, Stevens Point; G. E. York, Portage; J. F. Wenk, Marinette; J. W. Schaefer, Thiensville; W. H. Brewer, O. Esche and Charles Gruehle, Manitowoc; J. F. McCoy and C. H. Challen, Chicago; E. H. Hickey, Milwaukee; W. F. Gadow, Barton; C. H. Hooker, Wausau, and Charles K. Davis, Mauston.

Work will soon be started on the construction of an elevator at Fawcett, Mo., for the Fredericks Grain Co., at an approximate cost of $25,000.

The Bristol Seed & Grain Co., Bristol, Va., has filed articles of incorporation with capital stock of $25,000.

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Accurate workmanship by experienced mechanics.

Try our Scratch Corrugation.

Sunderland Machine and Supply Co.

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There are few millers as well located to supply the products of wheat, corn, rye, oats and buckwheat. We buy our grain direct from farmers. By making a specialty of mixed cars we give unexcelled service as well as high quality goods.

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DARK RYE FLOUR
LIGHT RYE FLOUR
RYE MEAL
PUMPERNICKLE RYE
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR
PEARL CORN MEAL

GRANULATED CORN MEAL (White or Yellow)
HOMINY
CORN OR OATS FEED
HOMINY FEED
CHICK MEALS
HEN MEAL
MIXED SCRATCH FEED
BRAN, SHORTS, MIDDLINGS
CORN OR OATS (Sacked or Bulk)

THE PLYMOUTH MILLERS, Le Mars, Iowa

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Milling and Grain News

Entered as Second Class Matter, Feb. 27, 1914, at St. Louis Post Office under Act of Mch. 3, 1879

St. Louis Office: 717 Merchants-Laclede Bld.

Volume Twenty-three. TUESDAY, MAY 12, 1914. Number Twenty-four

The Net Weight Law

New Law Requires Labeling of Net Weight on All Packages..

All flour moving into interstate commerce after Sept. 3, 1914, should bear the net weight of the contents on the outside of the package in large type. The Bureau of Food and Drugs is now considering the allowances for natural shrinkage and other causes for decreases in weight of commodities. These allowances will be fixed before the net weight law becomes effective. Hearings were held in New York City, and millers were assured that the occasional heavy evaporation of flour would be taken care of in the natural allowance.

A number of states now require the net weight on sacked flour sold within their borders. Others have requirements of gross weight only, but the national net weight law requires that all flour entering into interstate commerce must bear the net weight of the contents, no matter if the state to which the flour is shipped has a gross weight requirement. It has been interpreted at Washington that any state requiring the quantity of contents to be stated in terms of gross weight must also have the net weight of the contents, if shipped in interstate commerce.

An attempt is being made by several state milling organizations to have states with gross weight requirements change their laws to conform with the national statute. This would eliminate much confusion, and millers could have flour sacks printed uniformly for shipments to any section of the country.

Some mills not packing flour in 24-lb. gross weight sacks, are planning not to lose the weight of the sack in flour after the penalty clause in the net weight law becomes effective. These mills are deducting the weight of the eighth-barrel sack, which is one-eighth pound, and will mark the label 23⅞ lbs. net weight; 48-lb. sack weigh one-fourth pound, will mark sack 47¾ lbs. net weight; 98-lb. sack weigh on-fourth pound, will mark sack sack 97¾ lbs. net weight. If millers adopt this plan, there will be a gain of about one barrel of flour per carload.

However, there are many millers who will pack flour in 24, 48 and 98-lb. net weight sacks, losing the weight of the sack. Interviews with some who plan to do this indicate that they believe that consumers would become prejudiced at the small deductions, and the gain per car would more than be offset by the loss in trade.

World's Wheat Trade Factors.

Notwithstanding the bright crop prospects in the winter wheat belt of the United States, factors in the world's wheat trade are generally bullish. Broomhall says: "The conspicuous features of the week are the large Continental demand for cargoes, the decreases on ocean passage and the moderate world's shipments, especially to the United Kingdom. There is some belief among the large European importers that the crop prospects in the United States are offset by the unfavorable crop returns in the Southern hemisphere and in Austria-Hungary. Shipments of wheat from the Southern hemisphere and India since the beginning of the season have been practically 72,000,000 bus. smaller than a year ago."

The scarcity of selling by other foreign countries is a big factor in the wheat trade. Although the foreign demand for wheat in this country is not heavy, most exporters say that foreigners are holding off, awaiting the effect of new crop wheat. There is some belief that prices will not go much lower than 80c for No. 2 hard wheat, Kansas City.

Argentine Corn Situation.

Rains have interfered with the corn harvest in Argentine and the surplus of the South American republic has been reduced about 25,000,000 bus. European corn stocks are meager, and importers are eagerly awaiting the first arrivals of Argentine corn. Last week shipments from Argentine to the United States aggregated about 500,000 bus., most of which was sent direct to New York. Many importers are cancelling Argentine cargoes for May shipment, especially those at Galveston.

Although the United States is expected to take large amounts of new crop Argentine corn, the demands of Europe will have to be filled, and it is believed the United Kingdom and the Continent will have first call on Argentine exportations. Argentine corn is not expected to have a depressing influence on prices, because of the heavy orders from Europe.

Corn Rates Stay Down.

Suspension of proposed increases in corn rates from points in Minnesota to Missouri, Kansas and other Western states was ordered permanent by the Interstate Commerce Commission last week. The order is directed at the Santa Fe, the M., K. & T. and the Frisco railroads.

The movement of corn from Minnesota to the Southwest is very light now, and only in drouth years like that of 1913, when the corn crop of the Southwest is inadequate, is there any movement of corn from Minnesota.

The Charleston Hay and Grain Co., Charleston, S. C., has been incorporated with capital stock of $3,000.

Government Crop Report

If Favorable Conditions Continue Over 600,000,000 Bushels Will Be Produced.

The greatest crop of winter wheat ever grown, one-fifth again as large as the record crop grown last year, more than half again as large as that harvested in 1912, is indicated by statistics announced by the Department of Agriculture.

In all 630,000,000 bushels will be produced if the highly favorable conditions existing since the crop was planted last fall continue until harvest time. The acreage abandoned through unfavorable conditions of the winter amounted to only 3.1 per cent of the area planted, an unusually low area. This makes the acreage remaining to be harvested a record one of 35,387,000 acres.

Indications are that Kansas will have a crop of 132,000,000 bushels, or 45,500,000 more than last year, and Oklahoma 35,500,000, or 17,000,000 more than last year.

The fiures are:

Winter Wheat—The average condition of winter wheat on May 1 was 95.9 per cent of a normal, compared with 95.6 per cent on April 1, 91.9 per cent on May 1, 1913, and 85.5 per cent the average for the past 10 years on May 1.

The area of winter wheat remaining on May 1 to be harvested was about 35,387,000 acres, or 1,119,000 less than the area planted last autumn, but 3,688,000 more than the area harvested last year—31,699,000 acres.

The condition on May 1 is indicative of a yield per acre of approximately 17.8 bushels, assuming average variations to prevail thereafter. On the estimated area to be harvested this would produce a final crop of 630,000,000 bushels, compared with 523,561,000 harvested in 1913, 399,919,000 in 1912, 430,656,000 in 1911 and 434,142,000 in 1910. The outturn of the crop probably will be above or below the figures here given, according to whether the condition from May 1 to time of harvest is above or below the average change.

Rye—The condition of rye on May 1 was 93.1 per cent of a normal, compared with 91.3 per cent on April 1, 91 per cent on May 1, 1913, and 89.4 per cent the average for the past 10 years on May 1.

Details of acreage (000 omitted) remaining to be harvested, condition on May 1 with comparisons and estimates of production (000 omitted) with production for 1913 of winter wheat by states follow:

States.	Acreage	Condition, 1914.	Condition, 1913.	Ten-Year average.	Production, 1914	Production 1913.
New York	360	95	92	87	7,500	6,809
N. Jersey.	79	93	95	90	1,400	1,408
Pa.	1,312	94	91	94	23,400	21,862
Delaware	114	94	95	91	1,900	1,628
Maryland	612	94	95	91	9,900	8,113
Virginia .	779	95	95	91	10,000	10,608
W. Va....	236	95	92	88	3,200	3,055
N. Caro'na	611	92	93	90	6,500	7,078
S. Caro'na	80	88	84	85	900	972
Georgia .	140	90	89	87	1,600	1,708
Ohio	2,090	96	91	80	38,900	35,100
Indiana .	2,485	98	91	81	45,500	39,775
Illinois ...	2,576	97	94	83	47,500	41,888
Michigan	879	92	83	80	15,800	12,776
Wisconsin	85	89	89	88	1,600	1,749
Minnesota	41	89	.....	.....	700	810
Iowa	479	95	93	89	11,100	10,539
Missouri .	2,549	99	95	86	14,200	39,586
S. Dakota.	69	88	.....	.....	1,000	900
Nebraska	3,123	94	97	87	63,100	58,125
Kansas ..	7,950	96	91	82	132,000	86,515
Kentucky	745	98	91	87	10,200	9,860
Tennessee	709	97	92	88	8,600	8,400
Alabama .	31	92	90	88	400	374
Miss.	1	90	90	86	.....	14
Texas	1,082	90	78	79	15,600	13,650
Oklahoma	2,465	96	89	82	35,500	17,500
Arkansas	105	97	95	87	1,300	1,313
Montana .	481	96	92	*94	12,900	12,288
Wyoming	41	96	97	*94	1,100	1,000
Colorado	194	95	94	**90	4,809	1,220
N. Mexico	42	93	85	.....	900	651
Arizona ..	31	94	90	.....	900	928
Utah	223	99	90	*93	5,500	4,600
Nevada ..	18	97	90	*98	400	368
Idaho	239	99	95	96	10,100	8,494
Wash'ton	1,201	98	93	94	33,000	32,400
Oregon ...	622	98	92	96	15,200	12,307
Calif'nia	408	95	62	80	7,800	4,209

*Five-year average. **Four-year average

Dates for Wheat Harvest.

Millers in Texas and southern Oklahoma report that some fields in that section will be harvested as early as May 30, while harvest in Texas wheat fields will be general by the first week in June.

Harvesting of wheat in Tennessee will begin by the first week in June. Advices received in St. Louis indicate that wheat-cutting will start around June 1 in Kentucky, Tennessee and other Southeastern states.

Millers in Kansas say it is too early yet to predict the beginning to harvest. Conditions in southern Kansas are very promising and an early harvest is expected by many farmers. Wheat is starting to head in the Kaw Valley.

General reports from the winter wheat belt are to the effect that harvesting will be from a week to a fortnight earlier than last year, if conditions continue as promising as at present. The wheat is making good headway in both the soft and hard winter wheat regions and early harvests are expected.

Dillon Underhill, Mountain Home, Ark.: "Wheat just beginning to head out and prospects are good, but if we get any more rain, wheat will rust, as many stalks show yellow leaves around roots now. Corn coming up fine, but delayed by rain. Rye waist high and alfalfa crop as good as could be wished."

Schuckardt & Rabenort have purchased the Fenton Roller Mills, Fenton, Mo.

The mill of R. Gonzales & Brothers, shown in illustration above, was burned in the destruction of Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, by Huerta's federals. It was built and equipped throughout by Nordyke & Marmon Co. of Indianopils, Ind., manufacturers of mill machinery and motor cars, who have until recently enjoyed a large machinery trade in Mexico. C. A. Griffith, one of their erecting foremen, has just returned from Mexico City, where he built and put into operation a large flour mill for Braulio Iriate.

R. S. Winchester, an Indianapolis man, was superintendent of the mill which was destroyed. The mill was closed down the first of the year and Mr. Winchester returned to his home. Previous to his employment in Nuevo Laredo he was superintendent of a flour mill and soap factory at Hermosillo, on the Pacific coast.

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The Federation of Nebraska Retailers.

Co-operative buying by farmers' unions in Nebraska, which was encouraged by a few mills, has led to still further abuses in the flour merchandising business. The Federation of Nebraska Retailers has undertaken to start a flour jobbing business, and propose to buy flour packed in their own brands and distribute it among merchants of the state. It is not more than an experiment, and while a few retailers may be misled in its support by the hope of temporary advantage, there are so many fundamental objections that the plan will ultimately fail.

Consider the syndicate or co-operative plan of buying from a retailer's standpoint and what has he to gain in the long run? The retailer's profits come from the quick turn over of merchandise which his customers ask for and expect to get. Will they be willing to accept a substitute of Federation flour from the established brand they have used for years? Will not the dealer's efforts to substitute be looked upon with suspicion at once?

How would the retail grocer be able to prevail upon his trade to switch brands in this offhand method, and if the new flour did not prove entirely satisfactory at first, how could he explain why he did not furnish his customers with the flour brands they desired and had been accustomed to getting? Would they not simply go across the street and buy it of another grocer who could readily secure the mill brands?

No mill has any material advantage which will enable it to continue selling to Federation members at lower prices without sacrificing quality. The Federation will require low prices and the customers of the retailers will demand quality. Both low price and high quality cannot be furnished at the same time against the competition of other mills. The shipments will also be moved to distant points and compete with nearby mills having a lower freight rate. The syndicating of orders will not allow many mills to furnish the flour or there will be no advantage in the larger orders placed with a few concerns.

Retaliation by other merchants would follow any cut of price in flour the same as the sale of flour direct to farmers. There will have to be a cut in prices to start a new brand. A disturbing element in the retail trade spreads among merchants as well as other mills and no one gets a legitimate profit. If the Federation merchants can pay strictly cash with order for flour bought of one mill other merchants can give similar terms to get cheaper prices than would prevail with open accounts.

Retailers in Nebraska are not so dull and dense that they can believe Nebraska millers are exacting excessive profits from the state trade. Local milling conditions, especially with small mills, are very evident to any observer. From any car window, on any railroad of the state, can be seen numerous idle flour mills, with wheat fields and a prosperous community surrounding them. Retailers know that fierce competition to get their orders is caused by necessity or overproduction. If a merchant would trade his business for a mill, either idle or operating, he could get plenty of mills.

Few retailers have been able to secure quantity discounts on other lines or could they take advantage of them if they could get them. It may be possible for large department stores to buy large quantities, make very low prices and quickly move a large stock, but could a country retail merchant do this with flour? He is limited by the actual needs of a few customers, and there is no artificial demand possible.

The Federation has complained of mills selling to farmers direct and propose to eliminate this practice by entering the jobbing business of flour to meet this kind of competition. There is a more simple way which has been illustrated already in Nebraska, and a few idle mills stand as monuments. Let the retailers refuse to handle the goods of a mill which sells direct to farmers.

There is one kind of co-operation which will count for something in Nebraska as well as elsewhere. The millers and the retailers can each insist on a fair profit and make quality and satisfaction and good service more of a factor in all their dealings than efforts to exact cheap prices or secure orders by cutting prices. Each will confine himself to his proper sphere of usefulness and all will benefit thereby.

Abundant Harvests Indicate Prosperity.

There is much of encouragement to millers and flour merchants in the wonderful and unprecedented prospects for a record-breaking crop of wheat, as is indicated by the government and all other reports.

In times of ideal crop prospects, it usually follows that flour trade is dull. But there is one prime factor that can stimulate it. That is a general wave of prosperity over the United States, or better still, a world-wide revival in trade and industry. This means the active employment of labor and capital, and consequent increased demand for all foods and products, and especially flour, which furnishes the foundation of the world's food supply. There are many excellent indications at present, that such a wave of prosperity is at hand.

In the first place, the change in the currency system, and the organization of regional reserve banks, assures to the United States a surplus of funds at times of crop moving and business activity, that will preclude the possibility of momentary flurries, and prevent a strain on credits. Wall street can carry forward its legitimate speculation and investment in securities at the same time that crops are being marketed, and business men can readily supply their requirements, knowing that an out-of-date currency system, like the one recently corrected, is not a menace over the country.

Secondly, the United States has undergone a period of acute liquidation in business and finance for over three years. The unsafe spots in the financial structure, such as the New Haven, the Wabash, the Rock Island and other railroads, have been squeezed down to a point where most of the water has evaporated, and the other more fortunate properties have declined to a level where actual value is largely represented in their market price. Given an advance in freight rates of 5 per cent, which the railroads ask, and which it is now asserted is as good as granted by the Interstate Commerce Commission, the entire stock list should be stimulated to an unusual degree of activity. If so, confidence in Wall street will increase materially, and confidence in Wall street means confidence over the country.

Increased rates for the railroads mean heavy expenditures for supplies and equipment, as the railroads will be in a position to market new securities on a favorable interest basis, since investors will know the increase in rates will enable the railroads to pay the additional interest required on the new securities. At the same time, the railroads can spend the money obtained freely, as they are assured increased earnings by the higher rates. Thus trade and industry are stimulated in both directions.

Price, Quality and Selling Ahead.

By W. H. Marshall.

Notwithstanding corn flakes may be had for less money, Kellogg's maintains its popularity. If Kellogg's were to be sold less than 10c, prestige would be sacrificed and much of the effect of past advertisement would be lost, for which reason Kellogg is not interested in prices made by others, nor will he permit his brand to sell at a reduced price.

Cosmo Buttermilk soap at 10c was so popular that merchants would scarcely get along without it until a department store secured a stock and made a leader of it. The department store did good business for a time, but the manufacturer of Cosmo Buttermilk soap lost 50 per cent of his business.

The manufacturer of Ingersoll watches bought up a large stock of his own manufacture because a leader was to be made of the watches at less than $1. This manufacturer knew he could never again get $1 once they were sold for less. The same thing happened to Gillette's razors. Reputation was at stake, and Gillette could not afford to have his razors cheapened, for it would injure the business.

The same principle is involved in selling flour, but millers are not so concerned over their business as to see that reputation is not jeopardized by distributors.

Although a miller devotes his energy to the establishment of his brands, he makes it possible for jobbers or retailers to cut prices and thereby destroy all the miller has accomplished.

With many people, the price of an article is its strongest recommendation. If a really good article costs a good, strong price all people are ready to swear by it. The quality of the same good article would be open to innumerable criticisms if it were to be sold at a less price.

Nothing else builds up popularity on so firm foundation than does price and quality. Quality is defeated in the offset unless it is backed up by price, and a fine recommendation for a sack of flour is to have it said it cost more—but there is a reason.

Sell flour ahead. If the jobber made a bad bargain, he will cancel; if the jobber made a good bargain the chances are your flour will reach the consumer at a shaded price, which would not be the case had the flour not been sold ahead. The greater the popularity of your brand, the harder it will be knocked by merchants who did not get in on the low price. Customers will be told that the careful merchant had to discard the brand, because of so much complaint being made of it; that it was once fine, but the mill has now a reputation and is running down the quality as the price shows, etc. To bring that brand back to its one time popularity would be a long drawn out and possibly an impossible undertaking.

When flour is sold for future shipment the miller will suffer, either by cancellation or else by having the reputation of brand damaged unless he is unusually lucky in getting out of the deal.

Flour By Parcel Post

Large Shipments From Colorado Mill to Distant Postoffices.

If anyone had said flour would be shipped by mail in commercial quantities, he would have been called a dreamer a few years ago. Yet from western Colorado, through the courtesy of W. W. Campbell, manager of the Mesa Flour Mill Co., the following interesting account is given:

"We are shipping from 1,000 to 5,000 lbs. of flour, graham and corn meal each week to southeastern and northeastern Utah. This week we shipped 3,000 lbs. to a new customer at Bluff, Utah. The parcel post rate is much cheaper than the freight and hauling charges from here to the far distant Star Route postoffices.

"Large shipments of groceries leave here each week. Less than 10 days ago one wholesale grocery company shipped 8,000 lbs. to one customer, and the shipment that day in total weighed over 18,000 lbs., or nine tons. The largest shipment we have had, which was in January, was 6,000 lbs. of flour.

"Our customers report the flour reaches destination in good condition, but some of it is a little longer on the road, but in most cases delivery is quicker than it was. Have had but one complaint as to the condition the flour was in when it reached destination, and that was not serious.

"Parcel post is opening up a nice lot of new business for us and it is steadily increasing."

More Flour by Boat Line.

The Ismert-Hincke Milling Co., Kansas City, sent 10,000 sacks of flour down the Missouri river on the Kansas City Missouri River Navigation Co. boat line, the fourth shipment this season by the Ismert-Hincke Milling Co. The flour will move to Chicago from St. Louis by rail and then by lake to the coast, where it will go by ocean steamship to Alexandria, on the northern coast of Africa. The shipments last week were the first on an order for 25,000 bbls. of flour by the I.-H. mill.

The following agricultural patents were issued this week to Minnesota and Dakota inventors, as reported by Williamson & Merchant, patent attorneys, 925-933 Metropolitan Life Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn: A. Anderson, St. Paul, Minn., concaves for thresher cylinders; Thomas Brennan, Jr., Minneapolis, Minn., disk attachment; W. A. Dolezal, Burke, S. D., subsoiler; O. H. Larson, Atwater, Minn., wheel guard for hay racks; R. J. Owens, Minneapolis, Minn., grain separator.

C. A. Hitz, of C. A. Hitz & Son, millers, Girard, Kan., believes that Secretary Coburn's figures on Kansas wheat acreage are too low. Mr. Hitz was a visitor on the Kansas City Board of Trade last week, and he said that the assessor's figures for Crawford county, Kan., suggested an increase of about 25 per cent in the wheat acreage of a year ago, which amounted to 32,000 acres, while Coburn's figures this year were only 24,276 acres. "Wheat is in excellent condition and there is a promise of 30 bus. to the acre," said Mr. Hitz.

C. E. Heartburg, successor to William Reid at the Manhattan Milling Co., Manhattan, Kan., has taken charge. Mr. Reid is now with the Walnut Creek Milling Co., Great Bend, Kan., as sales manager.

Beaver Valley Milling Co., Des Moines, Ia.: Running eighteen hours. Local flour business good; Eastern markets fair. Mill feed all sold. Growing wheat fine."

Another Million-Bu. Elevator for Kansas City.

Another 1,000,000-bu. addition to the elevator capacity of Kansas City will be erected before the new wheat crop starts to move, according to an announcement last week by the Missouri Pacific Railroad, owner of the Kansas-Missouri elevator, operated by the Hall-Baker Grain Co. Excavation work for the foundation has already been completed, and the addition will be ready for use by Aug. 1. The enlarged capacity of the Missouri Pacific elevator will be 2,100,000 bus.

The addition to the elevator will cost $160,000. It will consist of 40 reinforced concrete storage tanks, each of 25,000-bu. capacity. The bins in the interstices of the tanks will have a combined capacity of 100,000 bus.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul is now having a 1,000,000-bu. addition to its elevator erected, making its total capacity 2,500,000 bus.

The Murray elevator, owned by the Burlington and operated by the Aylsworth-Neal-Tomlin Grain Co., will probably have an addition of 1,000,000 bus. erected before the new crop year. Plans were made early in the season by the Kansas City Southern for an addition of 1,000,000 bus. to its elevator, but the finances of the company caused its postponement for a year.

There are now 37 grain elevators in Kansas City, with a combined storage capacity of 16,250,000 bus., including the two additions now under construction.

As the result of the filing of tariffs providing for a charge for "spotting cars" by the railroads in Eastern Classification Territory with the Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington, Philadelphia grain and flour interests are seriously reconsidering the proposition and plan to send another delegation to Washington. The suspension of the tariffs by the commission was expected, but Eastern interests are wondering whether this suspension will be made permanent. New York interests are also to be represented at any further hearing on so-called special privileges before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The new elevator of Goodrich Bros. Hay and Grain Co., Winchester, Ind., which replaces the one destroyed by fire a year ago, was placed in operation last week. It represents an investment of $100,000, having a storage capacity of 100,000 bus. and 25 cars of flour. The Goodrich company operates 10 other elevators in Indiana and does an extensive flour distributing business. It is also a large shipper of corn.

Indicative of the growth of the co-operative movement among farmers in Kansas, the Kansas Secretary of State says that there have been 186 charters issued to new co-operative grain concerns, most of them being elevator companies. At present more than 300 farmers' elevator companies are doing business in Kansas, each operating at least one elevator.

The steamer Buffalo of the Western Transit Co., which ran ashore in the Great Lakes last week, had a cargo of 2,100 tons of flour on board, shipped by the Duluth-Superior Milling Co., Duluth, Minn. It is expected that the loss will not be heavy, as it was found necessary to lighter only 400 tons in releasing the boat. The Buffalo was not leaking badly.

Exports of wheat and flour from America last week totaled 3,776,000 bus., against 2,164,000 bus. the preceding week and 3,214,000 bus. last year. Shipments since Jan. 1 total 218,553,000 bus., against 200,911,000 bus. last year.

Death of Harry Fonda

Manager of Nebraska Mill Ends Life by Carbolic Acid.

Harry Fonda, of the Fonda Mill and Elevator Co., of Genoa, Neb., committed suicide last Thursday by taking carbolic acid.

There was a meeting of the stockholders Saturday, at which it was voted to continue the mill and elevator business under a receivership. A. M. Motlin was talked of for receiver. There is a large indebtedness against the property, but it is thought there are ample assets to cover it.

Mr. Fonda left his home on Thursday about noon, walked to a ravine near the edge of town, and when the body was found life was extinct, he having drunk the entire contents of a pint cup of carbolic acid. He left letters to his brother, in the elevator business at St. Edward, also to the president of the bank in Genoa where he transacted his business, one to the stockholders of his company and one to his wife.

The general trend of all of these letters was his honest intentions as to the management of his business.

About two years ago he incorporated his mill and elevator business, moving his flour mill about a mile from its old site on Beaver Creek to its present site, near his elevator. He installed new machinery and the move and establishing himself was much more expensive than he anticipated, requiring more capital than he had anticipated and also more than he had subscribed. Since incorporation the concern had not paid dividends, although doing a good business. Stockholders had been pressing him. An attorney from Fullerton called on him as a representative from stockholders with arrangements in view to appoint a receiver for the business. It seemed that it took Mr. Fonda very much by surprise and so disheartened him that he became temporarily insane, yet all his letters are clear and lucid, detailing why business has not paid—slow collections, temporary repairs and small margins.

Preparations are being completed for the twenty-first annual convention of the Illinois Grain Dealers' Association at Cairo, Ill., June 2 and 3. Central markets and future trading will be discussed by Congressman Harry Woods. C. B. Riley, secretary of the Indiana Grain Dealers' National Association, Indianapolis, will talk on the U. S. corn grades.

L. I. Ziegler, sales manager of the milling machinery end of the Nordyke & Marmon Co., of Indianapolis, has just closed a contract with Dr. Alois Zackendorf, factory superintendent of the Fleischmann Co. at Peekskill, N. Y., to entirely remodel and rebuild their cereal milling machinery in the huge Peekskill plant.

An English feed manufacturer shipped 2,500 sacks of molasses meal to this country, for stock feed purposes, shipment arriving at Boston last week.

The Baker Mill and Elevator Co., St. Francisville, Ill., has been chartered with capital stock of $10,000. Incorporators are W. S. Cluxton, C. L. Lewis and T. H. Gutteridge.

H. A. Plumb, secretary of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, has issued the regular annual report of that organization. Much space is devoted to milling and grain notes.

Wheat experts at New Orleans during the month of April were 889,290 bus.; corn, 109,930 bus.; oats, 3,120 bus.

Illinois Corn Planting.

More than three-fourths of the acreage to be planted to corn in Illinois has been plowed. Indications are that an acreage as large as a year ago will be planted to the coarse cereal in Illinois, although slight increases are noted in some counties in the state. Other corn belt states, including Indiana, Iowa and Nebraska, will have an area about the same as a year ago. Minnesota and South Dakota were large shippers of corn last year, and a decreased spring wheat area has been planted, allowing a greater acreage to corn. Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma in the Southwest will plant smaller areas. State crop reports indicate that the decrease will be as much as 5 per cent under a year ago in some counties. Drouth-resistants, such as kaffir corn, milo maize, feterita and others, will be used as substitutes for corn.

The Grinders Two Years Old.

Mill No. 1 of The Grinders, at Kansas City, celebrated the completion of its second year of existence with a well-attended banquet at the Railroad Club Saturday night, May 9. About 35 members were present, including a number of millers from nearby points. The election of officers resulted in the unanimous re-election of P. C. Lucius, head miller, and his able assistants, as follows: W. C. Dunn, day miller; H. M. Schroeder, night miller; Hugo Roos, oiler; H. R. Williams, C. R. Decker and F. J. Murphy, sweepers.

Mill No. 1 of The Grinders was put in operation on May 11, 1912, and has had a continually improved run since its first grist was ground.

The Marcellus Elevator Co., Marcellus, Wash., has been incorporated for $5,000 by S. J. Williams, W. S. Egbers, Frank Flanagan, C. E. Olson and L. Lavender.

The domestic visible wheat supply decreased 5,271,000 bus. last week, against 1,590,000 bus. last year. The total supply is 38,107,000 bus., against 45,567,000 bus. last year.

The American Milling Co., South Bartonville, Ill., has been reorganized, with several Peoria grain men interested in the company, which makes a specialty of stock feeds.

H. Niemoller & Sons, Wakefield, Kan.: "Running 11-hour day. Flour very good locally. Shorts strong. Bran slow. Growing wheat very best."

The Royal Milling and Elevator Co., Milliken, Colo.: "Running half time. Flour dull, but good locally. Mill feed good. Growing wheat never better."

World's wheat shipments last week totaled 13,632,000 bus., against 9,248,000 bus. the preceding week and 12,576,000 bus. last year.

The firm name of Jennings, Owen & Jennings, wholesale dealers in flour, grain, etc., at Lynchburg, Va., has been changed to T. A. Jennings & Sons.

The E. A. Wales Milling Co. is working a day shift and a night shift in the construction of a new mill at Harper, Kan.

Paul J. Hoke will establish a jobbing business in Grand Rapids, Mich., handling several brands of flour and other products.

M. T. Gunderson has sold a half interest in the Kenyon Flour Mills, Kenyon, Minn., to his son, Raymond T. Gunderson.

The Hoffman elevator at Clintonville, Wis., was damaged by fire to the extent of $4,500; insurance $3,500.

Kansas City and the Southwest

209 Postal Bldg. Kansas City, David Sosland, Representative

Kansas City, Mo., May 11, 1914.

Flour trade was quiet the past week, although Kansas City and Southwestern mills secured enough orders for prompt shipment to maintain half time runs. Prices were firm throughout the week, reflecting the weak tone in mill feed and the strength in cash wheat. Most business came from established trade in immediate Southwestern and Central states. Interior mills are offering 95 per cent flour delivered Kansas City at $3.50@3.85 in jute, with some mills cutting this price for last half July shipment. Most mills are getting around $4.10@4.20 at mill for patents from regular trade. Soft wheat mills are asking a premium of about 25c over hard wheat flour.

Considerable bearishness prevails in Eastern markets, according to reports received by Kansas City mills from their New York connections. There is some talk in the large Eastern distributing and consuming points of flour going as low as $3.75 in jute for 95 per cent delivered. Of course, such a belief is making business at present very light, and practically the only sales being made to Eastern points are for small amounts to fill holes in stocks where immediate replenishment is necessary. Although Kansas and Nebraska mills are not making any new crop offers, and have for the most part refused to book any flour for new crop shipment, jobbers are anxious to do business for season shipment at their own prices, which are very low.

No spot flour is being sold for export. Foreigners are not taking into consideration that mill feed prices will not hold up during the summer, and that declines in offal will cause advences in flour. Bids from the United Kingdom are made on a basis of wheat 2 cents under July, with mill feed selling above a dollar. Until wheat goes to an export basis, mills are not anticipating many foreign bookings. Some clear is being worked now. Several good lots of 35 per cent were sold to Holland and the United Kingdom at $3 in jute at the mill. Bids on better grades are more than 1s out of line.

A factor in the present situation that is causing much optimism among mills is the light stocks in jobbers' hands throughout the country. In the principal Eastern markets, flour stocks are much lighter than usual. Mills are content to wait for the realization of the present crop prospects in the Southwest before booking heavily.

Second clear and low grade are not wanted except in foreign markets. Domestic bids are very low, and mills are selling most low grade flour to foreign markets. Although foreign bids are not considered high, they are better than domestic offers.

Business of soft wheat mills is considered fair to regular trade. Cracker bakers are taking all low grade and clear flour readily. Many have sufficient stocks on hand to carry them to the new crop season, and are delaying purchases. Southeastern established trade has been good. Patents are generally held at a range of $4.25 @4.50 in cotton.

The following quotations are derived from sales made last week by interior Kansas and Nebraska mills, as reported by Kansas City buyers and commission men, and are basis jute, net f. o. b. Missouri River in round lots or single carloads: 95 per cent straight for May-June shipment, $3.50@3.85 per bbl.; high patents, 20 @25c higher than 95 per cent; first clear, $3@3.25 per bbl., according to quality and grades; second clear, $2.65@3.

Mill Feed About Steady.

Mill feed is maintaining a comparatively steady tone in face of the light demand for all kinds of mill offal. Bran sold at a range of $1.15@1.18 to jobbers, Kansas City basis, while shorts were quoted at $1.20@1.28 in mixed or straight cars. The approach of the new crop season has not affected the market to any appreciable extent, although Eastern re-sellers are offering bran for July-August-September shipment at 87c, delivered Kansas City. This is considerably under the present Kansas City basis, and about 13c lower than any prices made by mills to local jobbers. So far no sales of new crop bran have been made, at least to Kansas City jobbers. There is some difference in opinion as to how much the feed market will decline, while jobbers are playing safe. Last year the market for new crop bran opened at 75c, but millers expect higher prices this season.

Trade in mill feed was light last week. Practically only outlets are the adjacent territory to Kansas City markets. Some feed is being taken by Arkansas and Louisiana, but in declining volume. Bran is being sold in fair amounts in mixed cars at $1.18@1.20 to established trade in Central states. St. Louis is under the Kansas City market, and this fact is limiting the volume of business being done by local traders.

Offerings of country mills have been fair. Jobbers are getting all of the supplies they want from the country at a range of $1.15@1.17.

Interior points report a good demand at mill door. Shorts and middlings are selling in less volume than bran at a small premium.

The offerings of new crop alfalfa in Southern Oklahoma and Southern Kansas affected trade in Southern markets to some extent. Prices of alfalfa were $1 to $2 lower than the values on old crop hay.

The following prices were paid by brokers and commission men at close of last week for mill feed from interior Missouri River mills, basis 100-lb. burlap net f. o. b. Missouri River: Bran, $1.15@1.18 per 100 lbs.; shorts, $1.20@1.28; fancy white middlings, $1.28@1.35; red dog, $1.35@1.40.

Demand for cottonseed and linseed meal fell off last week. Carlot buyers took only sparingly. Kansas and Missouri feeders were fair buyers. Northern purchases of cottonseed meal reflect the small amount of heavy feeding in that territory. Prices were steadily held throughout the week. Reports from the South indicate that the supply of cottonseed is smaller than a year ago, and that prices are likely to be strong during the remainder of the crop season. Cottonseed meal is quoted at $32.25, while linseed meal is held at a range of $29@29.25.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Quotations by Missouri River mills for prompt shipments to Eastern or Middle states in carlots f. o. b. Kansas City are as follows:

Flour—Hard winter wheat patents, 98s cotton or jute, $4.20@4.40 per bbl.; hard winter wheat straights, 98s cotton or jute, $4@4.20; first clears, $3.20@3.50; soft wheat patent, 98-lb. cotton or jute, $4.25@4.50 per bbl.; straight, $4.05@4.25; first clears, jute, $3.10@3.30; corn meal, 35c per 17½-lb. sack.

Cereal Goods—Rye flour in small sacks, $1.65@1.75 per 100; in 98s and 140s, $1.60@1.75; rye graham (pumpernickel) in small cotton sacks, $1.55 @1.65 per 100; in 98s and 140s, $1.50 @1.60; graham flour in small sacks, $2@2.10 per 100; whole wheat flour, in small sacks, $2.10@2.20 per 100; 98s and 140s, $2.05@2.15; rolled oats, in wood, 180 lbs., $5.20 per bbl.

Mill Feed—Bran, in 100-lb. sacks, in carlots, $1.15@1.20; red dog, in 100-lb. sacks, carlots, $1.45; white shorts, $1.30.

Linseed Meal—Carlots, per ton, $29.25.

Cottonseed Meal—Carlots, per ton, $32; ton lots, $32.50.

Southwestern Market Prices.

Following are prices of flour and other mill products quoted by Southwestern mills for straight or mixed cars, basis f. o. b. buyer's station. Flour in 24-lb. sacks 5c per cwt. higher:

Kansas—Hard winter patent, $4.20 @4.60 per bbl.; hard winter, straight, $4@4.40; bran, $1.15@1.20 per 100; mill run, $1.25; brown shorts, $1.21@1.25; white shorts, $1.30; corn meal, 38c per 17½-lb. sack.

Oklahoma—Soft winter patent, $4.80 5.00 per bbl.; hard winter patent, $4.50@4.60; bran, $1.30; mill-run bran, $1.40; white shorts, $1.60@1.70; corn meal, 33@37c per 17½-lb. sack.

Arkansas—Soft wheat, high patent, $5@5.20 per bbl.; hard wheat patent, $4.60@4.80; corn meal, 17-lb. sacks, 40c; bran, $1.35@1.45 per 100, basis L. R. rate points.

Texas—Soft wheat flour, extra patents, $5.30@5.60 per bbl.; hard wheat flour, high patent, $4.90@5.10 per bbl.; straight, $4.70@4.90; bran, $1.50 per 100; shorts, $1.65; corn meal, 70c per 35-lb. sack.

The Wheat Position.

No deliveries of wheat have yet been made on May contracts in Kansas City, and prospects are that little wheat will be tendered. Stocks continue to decrease heavily, local elevators showing a loss of 750,000 bus. last week, and about the same amount in the preceding week. Stocks now total 3,146,100 bus., and at the present weekly rate of decrease, the new crop year will not see 1,000,000 bus. in elevators.

There is no exceptionally heavy demand for wheat from mills, or is much moving to the Gulf for export. Chicago elevator operators seem to be about the biggest purchasers, and much of the shipments there are being delivered on contracts.

Kansas City receipts of wheat last week were 124 cars, compared with 178 cars in preceding week and 439 in corresponding week in 1913.

Flour Output Decreases.

Production of Kansas City mills last week was 30,100 bbls., compared with 32,300 bbls. in preceding week, 37,600 bbls. two weeks ago and 44,300 bbls. a year ago.

Of the total production, soft wheat mills made 14,500 bbls., compared with 5,500 bbls. in the previous week.

Meeting of Kansas Millers.

C. V. Topping, secretary of the Southern Kansas Millers' Club, has called a meeting at Manhattan, Kan., May 22.

Mr. Topping is in receipt of an invitation from the faculty of the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan inviting the millers to hold their next meeting there and that they would furnish entertainment for the millers.

This will be a very interesting as well as instructive meeting for millers. The new experimental mill will be in operation and demonstrations of baking, testing flour and wheat, in fact, they will show just what the College of Kansas is doing for the milling industry in offering to men scientific as well as practical knowledge.

SOUTHWESTERN NOTES.

The short course for millers at the Kansas Agricultural College will last 12 days, beginning May 18 and concluding on May 30.

A mill of 100 bbls. capacity is being erected at Fairland, Ok., by W. Buzzard. It will be operated under the name of the Fairland Flouring Mills.

Minneaola, Kan., is seeking a flour mill. The town ships around 800,000 bus. of wheat in a bumper crop year. Local capital would aid a mill proposition.

W. H. Humphrey, Wilson, Kan., is now operating a mill at Karlstadt, Minn., and has developed a profitable milling business in the Northwest town.

The plant of the Attica Milling Co., Attica, Kan., will be placed in operation by July 15. The mill has been idle for several years, but plans are being made now to overhaul the plant. It has a capacity of 100 bbls.

Roy Lynds has sold his interest in the John H. Lynds Mill & Elevator Co., White Cloud, Kan., and has removed to Long Beach, Cal. The mill will continue to be operated under the new management as heretofore.

The mandamus proceedings brought by Attorney General Dawson of Kansas to compel the Hoffman Mills of the Kansas Flour Mills Co., Enterprise, Kan., to lower its dam across the Smoky Hill River will be heard in court at Topeka, Kan., on May 13.

Charles Wilser, formerly a traveling grain solicitor for a Kansas City grain company, has decided to go into business for himself in Kansas City. Mr. Wilser has bought the Board of Trade membership of F. O. Cunningham.

The new mill at Harper, Kan., being erected by the E. A. Wales Milling Co., will have a capacity of 300 bbls. A corn mill plant will also be operated. Plant will be placed in operation by Aug. 1 and electric power will be used.

The Blackwell Milling & Elevator Co., Blackwell, Ok., is having a new warehouse erected 72 feet by 74 feet, with capacity of 20 carloads of flour. The structure will be ready for storage within 60 days. mprovements are also being made in the mill.

Edward Aldous, who has been operating a flour mill at Saltillo, Mexico, left that country at the beginning of the dispute with the United States and is now in Oklahoma City, Ok. Mr. Aldous was formerly head miller at the Blair Milling Co., Atchison, Kan.

The seventeenth annual meeting of Oklahoma millers and grain dealers, which is to be held in Oklahoma City on May 19 and 20, promises to be a good meeting. The discussions of trade topics will be by experts. A large representation of millers will attend.

The Fred E. Meyn mill, Hanover, Kan., was nearly destroyed by fire recently. A blaze originated in the basement of the mill, but effective work was done by the fire department of the town, and the mill proper was saved. Damage to the extent of several thousand dollars was entailed, all covered by insurance.

The Home Grain Elevator, North Topeka, Kan., has been leased by F. A. Derby of Sabetha, from the Rock Island. The elevator will be placed in operation before the new crop moves. It has been idle for several years. Mr. Derby operates eight other elevators in Northeastern Kansas and Southwestern Nebraska.

The plant of the Aetna Mill & Elevator Co., Wellington, Kan., has been undergoing extensive improvements in the last month. A new and larger corn meal mill is being installed in the east elevator. A large dynamo was put in place to generate electricity, and other repairs are being made preparatory to the new crop.

St. Louis and the Southeast

716 Merchants Laclede Bldg., St. Louis

St. Louis, Mo., May 11, 1914.

As far as flour business is concerned, last week's market was about as uninteresting as any the trade has encountered in months. There was little if any demand from dealers or exporters, other than for current needs, and nothing in the week's news to indicate that much change for the better may be expected soon. Factors governing the market showed no material change during the week. The crop outlook continues to act as a bearish influence.

Despite small stocks of flour in first hands, and light supplies of good milling wheat of the old crop, there is no incentive to stock up at present prices, unless it becomes apparent on the movement of new wheat that prices have been too low. The cash wheat market again was a sustaining influence on values, as there is little question that prices would be lower were it not for firmness in cash. The wide difference in May and July futures, however, is an indication of what the trade expects on the movement of the new wheat crop. Whether this will be of sufficient weight to further depress flour values, however, remains to be seen.

Export demands have been negative, but the trade is not banking on this business to develop for some time, or until crop conditions in the foreign producing countries reach a point where estimates may be accurately made on the size of their yields and import requirements from the United States. During the week the only export sales reported were 2,000 sacks hard straight to the Continent, and 2,000 sacks hard and 300 soft straight elsewhere than Europe, part to the West Indies. There were inquiries from the Continent, however, for August-September shipment, but no sales, and on Saturday foreign bids for new crop shipment were a full shilling out of line with millers' offers. No further sales were reported to supply the commissary of the United States army in Mexico, but additional purchases are expected in the next fortnight, and orders on an increasing scale, should the mediation plans fail and actual war in Mexico follow.

During the week domestic sales of soft clear were made at $3.30 jute; extra fancy, $3.50 jute (on orders at $3.60 jute), and patent on orders by Missouri mills, $4.70 wood, and by Southern Illinois mill at $5.10@5.25 wood; hard second clear at $3 jute; Nebraska straight at $3.40 jute and 95 per cent patent (on orders) at $3.75 @3.77 bulk, and $3.85@3.95 jute; Minnesota patent at $4.10 in s. h. jute sacks.

There was a slight falling off in the flour output of St. Louis mills last week. City mills and those selling through their city offices made 51,800 bbls., against 53,000 bbls. the previous week and 59,300 bbls. the week before. The following figures were reported: G. P. Plant Milling co (city), 7,000 bbls.; Stanard-Tilton Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Dallas, Tex.), 12,500; Kehlor Flour Mills Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 12,500; Sparks Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Terre Haute, Ind.), 5,000; Saxony Milling Co. (city), 1,200; John F. Meyer & Son (Springfield, Mo.), 1,800; Camp Spring Milling Co. (Nashville, Ill.), 1,200; Hezel Milling Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 2,600; Bernet, Craft & Kauffman Milling Co. (Mt. Carmel, Ill.), 7,500; Annan, Burg & Co. (city), 1,000.

Mill Feed Is Lower.

There was a further easing in mill feed prices last week, and the trade was disappointing. The demand was very quiet from all sources, and after freer offers in carlots, sales were recorded at reduced values. Lack of demand from shippers was a direct influence on the market, as much of the trade has been on outside orders the past two weeks, and with this support withdrawn and local consumers buying sparingly, there was not much in the market news and developments to sustain prices. The fact that this market has been relatively higher than other Southwestern markets has mitigated against prices, and caused keen opposition for sales, once the trade realized that the decline from the sharp advance of a month ago was legitimate and based on actual conditions of supply and demand.

Although the new crop is still considerable distance off, several mills are inclined to offer distant shipments at sharp price concessions, and the same is true in the Kansas City market. Jobbers, however, are not inclined to accept contracts while prices show a declining tendency. During the week hard bran in 100-lb. sacks sold early at $1.22, and soft on track at $1.20, but as the week closed hard bran sold at $1.17 for immediate shipment, and one car local delivered this side at $1.20, one car soft at $1.20, and one car $1.20½, both on direct orders.

Middlings were firm and in fairly good request throughout, with early quotations at $1.28@1.40, and a sale early at $1.30; soft mixed feed sold at $1.20, east side basis. Hominy feed was closely held at $25 per ton.

St. Louis Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $3.75@4; straight, $3.60@3.70; extra fancy, $3.45@3.55; fancy, $3.10@3.25; low grades, $2.65@2.75.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $3.85@4; straight, $3.60@3.70; first clear, $3.05@3.30; second clear, $2.85@3; low grades, $2.65@2.75.

Spring Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $4.05@4.25; clear, $3.50@3.65.

Rye Flour—In jobbing way at $3.65 in jute and $3.95 in wood.

Mill Feed (East St. Louis basis, in 100-lb. sacks)—Quote hard bran at $1.17 and choice soft $1.20; middlings, $1.28@1.40; white hominy feed, $25 per ton and oat feed $12; green alfalfa meal, $19@20.50 per ton, and brown, $17@18. At mills to city trade quote 100-lb. bran at $1.22 and middlings at $1.32.

St. Louis Cash Grain.

Light receipts of wheat, with a further reduction of stocks in elevators, making the total only 175,638 bus., against 212,044 bus. the preceding week, and 981,409 bus. last year, gave cash wheat a firm tone in last week's trading. The cash wheat market is controlled almost entirely by the strong statistical position of the old crop supplies, which are practically nothing, considering the record winter wheat crop of a year ago. This is the more forcibly shown by the readiness with which millers take the choice varieties on the weak spots, even when their buying is largely for current needs, and carries no suggestion of more liberal takings until the new crop comes in.

Final quotations on No. 2 red wheat were 93@95¾c; No. 2 hard, 91@95c; No. 3 hard, 90½@94½c. Cash corn was higher in the early market, but lost its advance late. A rise in futures on reports of damage to the Argentine crop, which was followed by an 8c advance in prices at Buenos Ayres, helped sentiment, as several contracts in American markets were canceled during the week. Oats were fractionally higher on the week.

For Price Maintenance.

A resolution placing the organization on record against price-cutting and in favor of legislation permitting manufacturers to fix prices upon trade marked articles, was adopted at the annual meeting of the Kansas-Missouri Wholesale Grocers' Association in Kansas City last week. The resolution was addressed to Congress and asked that either the Stevens bill, which permits the manufacturer to fix his own price and that of the wholesaler and retailer, or the Covington bill, which provides for the establishment of a trade commission, be passed. The Covington bill would establish a trade commission with powers similar in scope to those of the Interstate Commerce Commission, but applied to merchandise.

The Kansas-Missouri Grocers' Association was organized a year ago. J. E. Moore of the Sims Grocery Co., Atchison, Kan., was elected president. The organization has a membership of about 70, located in Kansas and Missouri. H. E. Sloan, Kansas City, is secretary.

J. F. Dunwoody for Senator.

J. F. Dunwoody of the Brand-Dunwoody Milling Co., Joplin, Mo., announced his candidacy last week for the Progressive nomination for Senator from Missouri. Mr. Dunwoody was formerly a state senator from Jasper county. While in the Missouri legislature, Mr. Dunwoody was of great service in looking after the protection and welfare of the Missouri miller. His efforts in the state governing body were appreciated by millers in the state, and his candidacy for the United States Senate will certainly be welcomed by the milling industry of Missouri.

Mr. Carr Comments on Crop Prospects.

Peyton T. Carr, president of the Kehlor Flour Mills Co., St. Louis, in commenting on the prosperity possibilities contained in the government crop report, said: "Only a miracle can prevent the maturing of the largest winter wheat crop ou record. The other crops have the uncertain season ahead of them, but weather reports dated over a week later than the government report, indicate that not only in wheat, but in preparation and growth of other grains and products of the soil, the agricultural season to date has been the most remarkable in farmers' history. Just remember what bountiful harvests mean to a nation's wealth and foreign trade, and that quantity on the farms, not prices at market, determine the direct profits of the railroads when our crops move to market, and one can easiy see what prosperity is spelt by the present wheat figures. There have been years when bountiful harvests have failed temporarily to retard business reaction, such as 1906 and 1891, but they were years when bank credits had been advanced beyond the danger line by precarious inflation, which is precisely the reverse of conditions at present. Even then, the influence of the crops was ultimately powerful enough to mould the financial history of the year. So potent on our business and industrial activities in the past have been our crop harvests, that the man who ignores their natural bearing on future business conditions, is likely this year, to miss his guess by a very wide margin."

ST. LOUIS NOTES.

C. J. Marboe, assistant manager of the Listman Mill Co., of LaCrosse, Wis., was in St. Louis last week. He was returning from an Eastern trip which included Boston and other market centers.

The Highland Milling Co., of Highland, Ill., have commenced work on an 80x32-foot concrete warehouse for manufactured flour, installed an additional scourer, a dust collector and a new bran packer.

J. F. Meyer & Son Milling Co. have installed a complete flour and wheat testing laboratory in connection with their mills at Springfield, Mo. A competent chemist has been employed who will take charge before the close of this month.

Receipts of flour in St. Louis last week were 60,640 bbls., against 60,460 bbls. the preceding week. Since Jan 1, 1,138,570 bbls., against 1,081,415 bbls. last year. Shipments last week, 69,680 bbls., against 78,530 bbls. the week before. Since Jan. 1, 1,420,290 bbls., against 1,261,005 bbls. last year.

Receipts of wheat in St. Louis last week were 310,995 bus., against 234,900 bus. the preceding week. Shipments, 300,370 bus., against 311,880 bus. the week before. Stocks of wheat in St. Louis elevators last Saturday were 175,638 bus., against 981,409 bus. last year. Of the present stock 6,521 bus. is No. 1 red wheat, 49,571 bus. No. 2 red, 9,416 bus. No. 1 hard winter and 59,849 bus. No. 2 hard winter.

Many members of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange have signed a petition, to be presented to the board of directors, asking that a vote of members be taken to make No. 2 hard wheat deliverable on contracts without a penalty, the same as the present contract grade, No. 2 red. At present No. 2 hard wheat is subject to a 3-cent penalty. The petitioners declare that the change would increase business in the St. Louis market.

When the mercury climbed above 90 degrees Monday, straw-hatted members of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange blew into the trading hall like the down of a thistle. When Billie Rooke, William Hill, Arthur Petri, Roger Annan, Jr., William Hilmer, Tom Francis, Roy Carter, Harry Bailey and other lights of the pit appeared they were given a rousing cheer. Don't forget Sept. 15, though, boys, if you want to save them until next year.

Plans for the construction of a large concrete elevator, by members of the St. Louis Grain Club, have passed the embryo stage, and, according to Thomas K. Martin, secretary of that organization, are meeting with hearty support in important circles. The Grain Club has asked several railroads in the city to become interested in the elevator, and so far have received several favorable replies. The plans provide for the expeuditure of about $300,000.

The Acme Elevator, at East St. Louis, Ill., which is owned and operated by P. W. Harsh, has been leased, with an option of purchase, to his brother, Alex C. Harsh, a well-known grain man of Nashville, Tenn., who in the future will make his home in St. Louis. P. W. Harsh expects to purchase a farm and devote his time to raising products of the soil. Mr. Alex C. Harsh has been a member of the Nashville Grain Exchange for years, and before leaving Nashville he was presented with a silver pitcher as a compliment from the members. The Harsh family has been prominent in Tennessee for several generations.

Western Star Mill Co., Salina, Kan.: "Running full time. Flour business good in Southern markets; fair locally and elsewhere. Mill feed good for quick shipment. Growing wheat 100 percent."

Russell Milling Co., Russell, Kan.: "Running full time. Flour good locally and for deferred shipment. Good demand for mill feed. Growing wheat never better. We contemplate increasing our capacity in the near future."

New York

New York, May 11, 1914.

There were no new developments in flour trade except that mills were asking higher prices owing to the advance in wheat. Buyers did not come up in their views as to prices, in fact the trade in general were more firmly entrenched than ever in their stand to wait for lower prices.

Buyers here are by no means loaded up on flour, but they have found it possible during the past six weeks to purchase fair lots here and there from numerous mills at very cheap prices and these purchases have been sufficient to carry them up to the present and probably for a little while longer.

Spring patents were held at $4.25 @4.50 in jute and it was reported that in the early part of the week, when the wheat market was lower that a few mills even made a price as low as $4.15 jute for immediate shipment. It does not seem to be so much question of price just now with the trade, but just a case of not buying at all, as business is extremely light. It is quite probable, however, that if the market should take a reaction which would enable mills to make prices around $4.15 jute for 60 days' shipment, that a pretty good volume of business would be obtained.

There was an absolute lack of demand for Kansas flour, as 95 per cent straight was held at $4.15 to $4.30 in jute, but owing to the fact that spring patents were practically on the same basis, Kansas flour naturally lost out. The trade is now looking forward to new crop stuff, although as yet they have not shown any marked interest in this direction and mills have not generally been quoting for new crop shipment. It is understood, however, that several of the mills have offered as low as $3.75 jute for July-August shipment.

Spring wheat clear was moderately active and such purchases as were made represented immediate wants of the trade. Fancy brands were held at $4@4.1 i5n wood. Kansas clears were featureless and were held from $3@ 3.75 in sacks.

Soft winter wheat flour was very dull and straights were held at $4.30 @4.40 in wood.

While mill feed prices showed no change for the week, the undertone was rather weak and demand was very moderate. City bran in bulk was held at $28.50 at the mill.

New York Market Prices.

All prices quoted are the prices at which the trade could purchase in sacks and include brokers' commissions, or receivers' profits and charges:

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $4.50 @4.80 in bbls.; straights, $4.40@4.50 in bbls.; clears $4@4.15 in bbls.; low grades, $3@3.30.

Winter Wheat Flour—Patents, $4.90 @5; in bbls.; straights, $4.30@4.40 in bbls.; clears, $3.75@3.95 in bbls.; low grades, $3.15@3.50.

Kansas Flour—Patents, $4.35@4.65; straights, $4.15@4.30; clears, $3.60@ 3.75; low grades or low clears, $3.25 @3.40.

Mill Feed—Bran, coarse Western spring in 100-lb. sacks, to arrive, $26.50; standard middlings, $26.50; flour middlings, $29.50; red dog, to arrive, $30.50; oil meal, $31@31.50; city feed, bulk bran, $28.50 100-lb. sacks, $30; middlings, $27@31; red dog flour, $31.

Argentine bran and middlings, 100-lb. sacks, $27 f. o. b. New York.

NOTES.

A. F. Langton, flour importer of London, England, was a visitor on 'Change during the week.

A meeting of members of the Produce Exchange was called last Friday with the view to appointing a committee to confer with the New York Consolidated Stock Exchange as to what arrangements might be made toward a consolidation of the two bodies.

James A. Patten of Chicago was a visitor on the Produce Exchange floor during the past week. While here, Mr. Patten reiterated his statement to the effect that from present indications he expected that the wheat crop of the United States for this year would total nine hundred million and possibly one billion bushels.

New Orleans

New Orleans, May 9, 1914.

Buyers' views of flour prices were out of line with mills and jobbers last week, consequently demand was slack. Bakers and cracker factories seemed to be waiting for the new crop prices. New orders were scarce except where bakers were short on stocks and buying from the country district was exceptionally light.

Kansas mills took the little business that was moving, though many had to cut prices 5@10c per bbl. to effect sales. The cuts were restricted to May shipments and in small lots, deferred delivery carrying the higher figure. Oklahoma was out of the market, as its values were still 10@15c above Kansas quotations. Kansas mills quoted patents at $4.10@4.25; straights at $3.95@4, and clears at $3.55@3.65, whereas Oklahoma 95 per cent patents were quoted at $4@4.10.

Minnesota mills found it impossible to do business with jobbers, as their quotations were 20@30c per bbls. over hard wheat mills. High patents ranged from $4.50@4.75 in cottons, with straights relatively 15@20c lower. No clears were quoted.

Soft winter wheat mills had a light demand with buying limited to cover immediate wants. High patents ranged from $4.30@4.50; straights $4.20@ 4.30; extra fancy, $4@4.10, and clears $3.60@3.70. There was some country buying of extra fancy and straights from the cotton district and lumber mills.

Mill feed prices showed no change. Mills were eager to sell and had better supplies on hand than before. Some cuts in values for May shipment were made to get orders, but the trade was inactive, as pastures are good and only a few dairymen are using such bran. Hard wheat bran was quoted at $1.37@1.38, with soft wheat $1.38@1.39 per 100. Shorts were quoted at $1.45@1.50 in cottons and jutes. Stocks are light, but buyers are holding off for the new crop.

Coming Bakers' Conventions.

Oklahoma Master Bakers' Association at El Reno, May 13 and 14.

Illinois Bakers' Association at Ottawa, May 26, 27 and 28.

The Missouri Bakers' Association at St. Louis, June 3 and 4.

The Virginia Master Bakers' Association at Norfolk, June 3 and 4.

The Tri-State Bakers' Association, including the Indiana, Michigan and Ohio Association, at Cincinnati, June 8, 9, 10 and 11.

The Pennsylvania Bakers' Association at Wilkes Barre, June 15, 16 and 17.

The Bread and Cake Manufacturers' Association of Canada at Winnipeg, Aug. 11 and 12.

The National Association of Master Bakers at Richmond, Va., Oct. 19-24.

Platte Center Milling Co., Platte Center, Neb.: "Wheat is looking fine in this locality. Plenty of old wheat on hand to run us until new crop."

Western Star Mill Co., Salina, Kan., will build a 45,000 bu. addition to their main elevator.

Illinois

Chicago, Ill., May 8, 1914.

The output of Chicago mills during the past seven days was materially less than the previous week, due to the fact that mills are operating only a little more than half time. The general tone of the market has not improved, and all connected with the flour trade find business anything but satisfactory, in fact below normal.

The average flour buyer is taking on only enough flour to satisfy his immediate demands, for the conditions surrounding the growing crop are reported to be most ideal, and from his viewpoint values will seek a lower level. The average miller, on the other hand, contemplates the unusually small stocks of flour in all positions, and believes that these stocks must be replenished at the latest inside of a month or six weeks, so he looks forward to an awakening in the buying power and more satisfactory prices. It is reported that millers are holding small stocks, but even at this, more than they care to carry and are eagerly waiting for a chance to turn some of their holdings into money.

There are two factors, which no doubt to some degree, have their effect on the present market. Collections are very slow, especially with the smaller bakers, and bakery wagon drivers are demanding increased wages and rumors are current of a possible strike.

Good, strong first clear continues to be very much in demand at steady values. Offerings of mills are for the most part for immediate or prompt delivery. It is rarely a mill is found willing to offer for 60 or 90 day shipment.

The market on soft wheat flour has been unusually dull during the past week, due no doubt to the fact that the large pastry and cracker manufacturers have quite liberal stocks on hand which were booked some time ago.

There was a slight reduction in feed values during the week, with a slackness in demand, due to the approach of the grazing season. Spring wheat bran is now being freely offered at $24@25 per ton in 100-lb. sacks delivered; standard middlings at $25@25.25, and red dog at $27.50@ 28.

The rye flour market continues exceedingly quiet, with values unchanged, buyers being almost able to name their own figures.

Chicago Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Special brands (basis wood), $5.30 per bbl.; standard patents (basis jute), $4.20@4.40; straight, $3.90@4.10; first clears, $3.30 @3.60; second clears, $2.60@2.80.

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $4@4.20; straight, $3.80@4; fancy clears, $3.30@3.60; standard clears, $3.05@3.30.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $4.10@4.20; straight, $3.90@4; fancy clears, $3.30@3.50; low grade, $3.15@3.35; Michigan 10c higher; patent, $4.20@4.35; straight, $4.05@4.15.

Mill Feed (100-lb. sacks)—Spring wheat bran, $24@25; standard middlings, $25@25.25; red dog, $27.50@28

Rye Flour (in jute)—White, $2.75@ 3.05; dark, $2.30@2.60.

Coast Flour—Patent. $4.55@4.70; straight, $4.30@4.50.

White corn meal is quoted at $1.60 @1.65 in 100-lb. cotton sacks in carlots delivered, and yellow corn meal, $1.55.

Chicago Notes.

The Sawyer Biscuit Co. recently increased their capital stock from $250,000 to $2,500,000.

E. W. Aldrich and Theodore W. Swift have made application for membership on the Chicago Board of Trade. Among recently elected members were Theodore Harbeck, D. C. Bradford and F. C. Hollinger.

Bakers employed by the Jewish trade of Chicago are out on a strike, their demand being pay for the holidays throughout the year.

John Gillies, who has for a good many years been office manager of the firm of Hulburd, Warren & Chandler, was recently admitted as a member of that firm.

Walter Fitch & Co. have established a branch office at the Union Stock Yards, making George R. Thornton, for many years connected with them, manager of the new branch.

The many friends of C. H. Canby, president of the Chicago Board of Trade, will be pleased to learn that he is rapidly recovering from his siege of illness and will no doubt be able to be at his post in a few days.

J. C. F. Merrill, secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade, W. N. Eckhardt and C. B. Pierce are in Washington, D. C., to look after the board's legislation interests and attend the hearing of the federal inspection bill.

Among recent Chicago visitors were Frank H. Blodgett, president of the Blodgett Milling Co., Janesville, Wis.; John H. Siegel, vice president of the Eagle Roller Mill Co., New Ulm, Minn.; J. C. Templeton, sales manager of the Sheffield-King Milling Co., Minneapolis, Minn., and Charles Budde, sales manager of the Higginsville Milling Co., Higginsville, Mo.

What the Premium Does.

There are various opinions of premium methods of stimulating business. Many millers opposed to the practice, depending on the quality of their product altogether to sell it. However, the following view of premium methods favors the free giving of articles as a means of increasing business:

"Adding premium methods to your business getting is simply fitting up the old car of trade with ball-bearings to reduce the friction of appeal and adding a good motor to push the load. It has been worked out by the far-seeing business man as a better proposition to find out what pulls trade successfully and then supply it than to angle for patronage by using only bait that is less attractive.

"Some wise man, somewhere, some time in past history, discovered that the thing most people mostly want is a gift—something worth having—something which actually costs them nothing. He was a progressive manufacturer and he found a way to give valuable presents away—real quality merchandise, mind you—in reward for patronage. It was the discovery of the premium system. It succeeded. It lived. Today it is a mighty advertising force for building and holding trade."

The Kansas Harvest Call Begins.

With prospects for the largest wheat crop in its history, Kansas, through its state free employment bureau, is looking for trouble when the wheat harvest starts. From preliminary reports on labor conditions in each of the counties of the state, there is every indication that 40,000 men will be needed from outside the state to handle the promise for 135,000,000 bus. of wheat.

Some counties that did not ask for a single harvest hand last year are estimating their needs now at 3,000 and 4,000.

Other states in the Southwest will need a large number of harvest hands. Missouri, Nebraska and Oklahoma have indications of a record crop of wheat, and their free employment bureaus are now beginning to investigate the harvest hand situation.

The Fox & Hess Co., Coldwater, O., has been incorporated for $50,000.

Nebraska

Omaha, May 9, 1914.

While the wheat market has advanced ½ cent for the week, No. 2 closing at 88½c, there has been no change in flour quotations. In view of the government and state reports as to the condition of the growing crop and the expectation of an early harvest, it is the belief generally that but little if any advance will be made over present quotations.

The present estimate would give Nebraska a crop of 63,100,000 bus., an increase of 5,000,000 bus. over last year as actually harvested. The weather still continues cool, with abundance of moisture, and the last Burlington report is to the effect that winter wheat is in a perfect condition. Present quotations, both north and south of the Platte river, are $4.60 for best patents. In Omaha, city mills and jobbers are quoting to their trade on a basis of $4.50. Business is generally reported quiet, with no improvement in either Eastern or Western trade.

Mill Feed.—While local prices to the trade are unchanged, jobbers and dealers are weakening in their offers. Interior mills are still asking $23 to $24 for bran, $25 to $26 for shorts.

NEBRASKA NOTES.

The Farmers' Elevator Co. is erecting a 30,000-bu. elevator at Gallagherville, Neb.

The corn acreage in Nebraska will be about three to five per cent lighter than a year ago.

On last Monday there was in store in Omaha 642,000 bus. of wheat as against 551,000 a year ago.

The new mill of the Farmers' Milling Co., Aurora, Neb., was completed and put into operation last week.

Several new sifters were placed in operation at the Wells-Abbott-Nieman Co. mill, Schuyler, Neb., last week. Other machinery was also replaced.

The Farmers' Elevator Co., of Lawrence, Neb., are contemplating the installation of a Midget Marvel Mill, in connection with their elevator business

A. P. Wolcott, who has been associated with the Pierce Milling Co., Pierce, Neb., for the past several years, has resigned and will go to Portland, Ore.

After a shutdown of several months the Laurel Milling and Grain Co., Laurel, Neb., was reopened last week under the new management. Albert Steckling is the head miller.

State Food Commissioner Harman has issued an order prohibiting the smoking of pipes, cigars or cigarettes or the keeping of cats and dogs in all bakeries or about places where food is produced or prepared.

The new plant of the Farmers' Milling & Elevator Co., Aurora, Neb., under the management of Frank Johnson, is now in operation. The mill has a capacity of 50 bbls. Machinery was furnished by the Wolf Co., Chambersburg, Pa.

The Orleans Milling Co., Orleans, Neb., suffered a heavy loss, through the washing out of their dam, last week. The mill will, however, continue to operate, as they installed some time ago an oil engine for just such an emergency.

Charles Seeber is now sole owner of the Boelus Roller Mills, Boelus, Neb., having purchased the entire interest of his former partner, T. Brown. The Boelus mills are running full time and report a good business in flour and feed to local trade.

The old mill building at St. Paul, Neb., was completely destroyed by fire early the morning of April 27. The mill was erected about 35 years ago, and has been standing idle for the past few years. Loss was several thousand dollars. A move is on foot in St. Paul to start a new milling company.

The Farmers' Elevator Co. plant, Adams, Neb., was burned to the ground with loss of $15,000, partly covered by insurance. Ten thousand bushels of wheat were burned. The Updike elevator, Eldorado, Neb., was burned last week with 8,000 bushels of wheat at a loss of $30,000.

Nebraska millers are objecting to the bleached flour amendment of Senator LaFollette to the agricultural appropriation bill. Senator Hitchcock has received protests against the amendment from the Wells Abbott-Meman Co. of Schuyler and also the South Platte Millers' Club of Hastings.

J. W. Conger, of Loup City, Neb., recently purchased the water power rights at the site of the Arcadia Mills, Arcadia, Neb. Mr. Conger plans to build a mill operated by water, if Arcadia business men will subscribe to the stock of the company. A franchise could be secured by the mill to furnish Arcadia with electric light.

J. P. Marrall, of Boone, Neb., addressed a crowd of farmers at Monroe, Neb., and secured their support toward the establishment of a mill at Monroe. Work will start on the mill soon, which will have a capacity of 100 bbls. Farmers in the vicinity of Monroe plan to form a co-operative company and take over a part interest in the proposed milling project. J. P. Marrall is a millwright and has had much experience in milling.

The smallest abandonment in years is indicated by the government crop report for Nebraska, that state plowing up less than 100,000 acres of its winter wheat area. Conditions are reported as near excellent as possible, and well above the 10-year average for May 1. Prospects are that Nebraska will harvest a crop several million bushels larger than its record yield of 1913. Rains fell during the past week, and in the sections where moisture was needed most. In some counties wheat has started heading under very auspicious conditions. There is no indication of Hessian fly or chinch bugs in wheat fields. So far wheat has been undamaged altogether, and even with a more than average deterioration up to harvest, Nebraska will produce its record winter wheat crop.

Will and Jess DeLong, of Darien, Wis., have bought a half interest in the J. B. Johnson & Son Elevator.

STEAM PLANT

Almost for nothing. 150 H. P. Murray Corliss Engine; 200 H. P. Boiler, Heater all complete and in first-class condition. Cost $3,500. Dismantling plant. Quick sale, $500.

NEBRASKA CORN MILLS,
Lincoln, Nebr.

ASH

is the best indication of the grade and cleanness of a flour. The ash test is a very delicate one and requires the right apparatus and correct manipulation to get reliable results. We have the apparatus and know how to use it.

ESTABROOK & WEAVER
Cereal Chemists
710 Wyandotte St. Kansas City, Mo.

Some Appreciated Advertising.

The Mexican rumpus has caused everyone to ask where Mexico is really located, how to pronounce the Spanish name and numerous other questions.

Anticipating this demand the Milwaukee Bag Company of Milwaukee, with its usual foresight, has sent to the trade a large map of Mexico. It is marked with the position of the rebel and federal troops, as well as the U. S. fleet, also a small pronouncing vocabulary.

It is a well-directed piece of advertising, delivered at an opportune time, as is evident from the number of requests for extra copies which come daily to the office at Milwaukee.

Goshen Milling Co., Goshen, Ind.: "We are running half time. Local business good, quiet elsewhere. Mill feed active. Growing wheat never better. We are installing a self-rising flour outfit."

J. Skedle & Sons, Atkinson, Neb.: "Mill runing ten hours a day, doing good local business. Demand for mill feed greater than supply. Growing wheat good."

The Federated Mills Co., Morganville, Kan.: "Running 14 hours. Local business only fair. Eastern and Southern market very quiet. Mill feed good. Growing wheat 100 per cent."

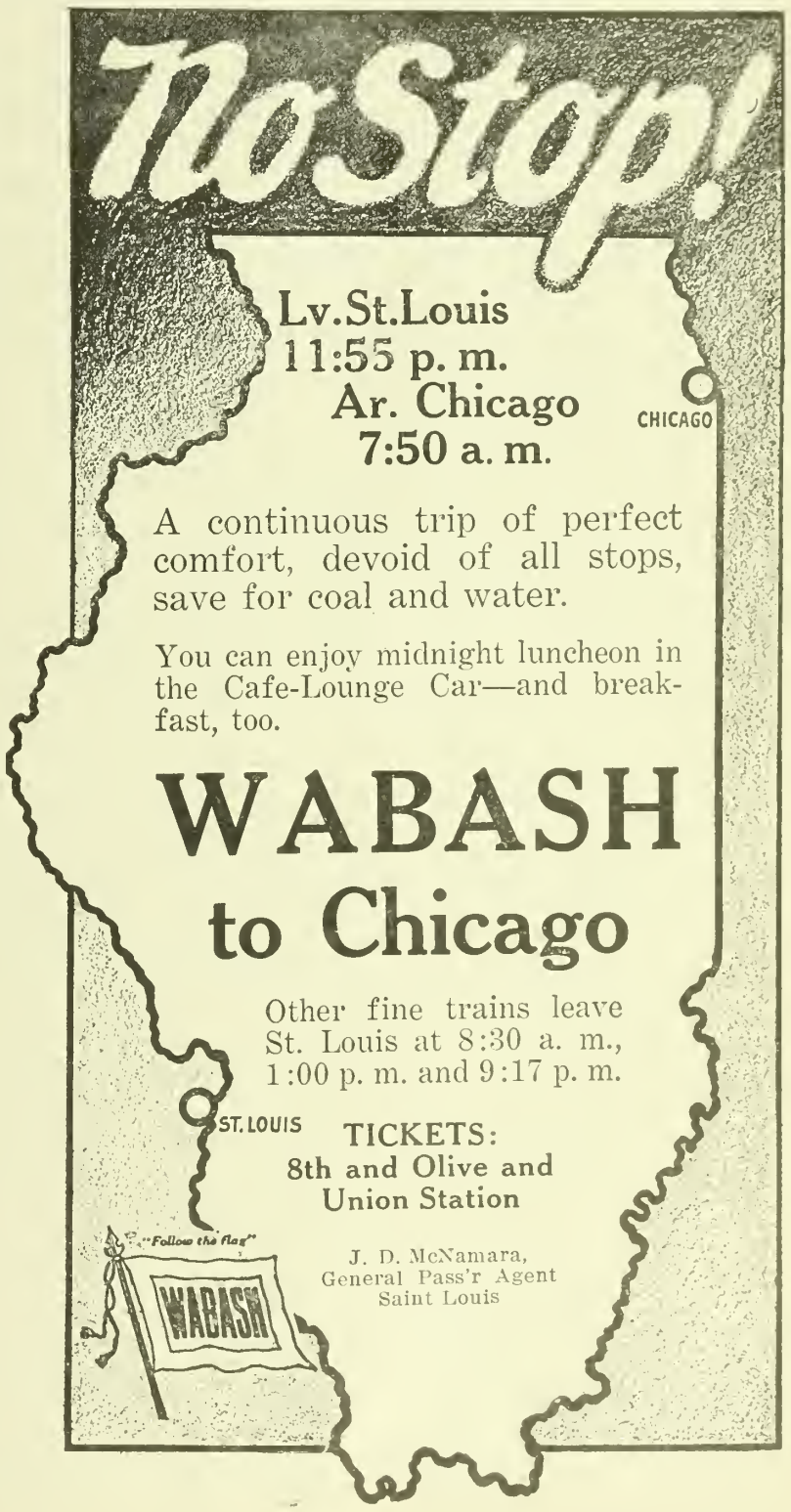
Bill, Bell & Co., Ogdensburg, N. Y.: "Running full time. Flour business normal. Eastern markets a little slack. Mill feed oversold. Very little wheat sown here."

The Farmers' Elevator at Benedict, N. D., has been sold under foreclosure proceedings. The failure is ascribed to improper management and extravagance in operation.

Battle Lake Milling Co., Battle Lake, Minn.: "We are running 11 hours, doing fair local flour business. Condition of growing wheat good."

The elevator of John C. Klein in Blue Island, Ill., was destroyed by fire last week, together with 1,600 bu. of grain. Loss, $25,000.

The Edinburg Farmers Elevator Co. of Fargo, N. D., have let contract for a new 45,000 bu. elevator to D. F. Hoag & Co., of Indianapolis.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Corn Products Department

Kansas City, Mo., May 11, 1914.

Advances in prices of corn products were general during the past week, and some mills reported a slight increase in business. However, large jobbers withdrew from the market, and refused to pay higher prices. Where they made any purchases concessions of 10c per bbl. were allowed by the mills, and meal was generally sold in straight carlots at the same figure as a week ago to these jobbers. Chop trade decreased sharply because of the higher prices. Few dealers had faith in the advance, and many put off replenishing stocks until prices are lowered to the level prevailing a week ago.

The annual loss in chop and other corn feeds trade is being felt at this time. A sharp decrease in the volume of chop business was apparent last week. Although some mills asserted that this was only temporary, caused by the higher prices, others were of the opinion that pasturage conditions would keep the volume of business at a low figure for several months. Chop advanced 3c to 7c per 100 lbs. last week, the range at the close being $1.33 to $1.40. No demand is in evidence for kiln-dried chop, because of the small percentage of moisture content in present market offerings of corn.

Meal trade lacked snap. All sales were for single carlots to supply immediate wants. Business was confined to Southwestern territory, and some meal went to Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas. Southeastern trade was light, and only sales were by country mills in mixed cars. Meal advanced to a top of $1.75 per 100 lbs. f. o. b. Missouri River points.

Brewers' goods are not wanted. Corn is at too high a level to allow for the economical use of corn goods by brewers. Cheaper substitutes are employed in the South.

A general belief prevails in the corn trade that cash corn will not go much higher than present prices, Argentine importations being the principal bearish factor. Prices cannot go much higher in the Southwest, for Argentine bids are only 2c to 4c higher than domestic corn prices. If material advances were recorded, Galveston importers would ship much Argentine corn to this section.

Following quotations for corn products, basis f. o. b. Kansas City, for shipment within 30 days, either in straight or mixed cars, were reported by Missouri River corn millers last week Cream corn meal, in small cotton or paper sacks, kiln-dried and degerminated, $1.65@1.75 per 100; coarse hominy grits, in 100-lb. bags, $1.60@1.75 per 100; brewers' grits in 100-lb. bags, $1.55@1.75 per 100; corn chop in 100-lb. burlap bags, natural, $1.33@1.40 per 100; corn bran in 100-lb. bags, 75@85c per 100.

New York, May 9, 1914.

Corn goods prices were steadily maintained during the week and trade was very quiet.

Current quotations are: Meal, kiln-dried export, $3.25 in sacks; fine yellow, $1.40@1.45; coarse, $1.45@1.50; hominy, $3.75; granulated yellow, $3.65; corn flour, $1.65. Brewers' goods: Meal, $1.73; grits, $1.72; flakes, $2.05.

New Orleans, La., May 9, 1914.

Quotations on corn products showed no change. The demand was spotted, with little buying except for immediate shipment. Reports from the country indicated that the corn acreage in the sugar district would break all records. Many plantations are dividing their acreage formerly planted in sugar, giving 50 per cent to corn. Ruling prices were as follows, basis bbls. f. o. b. New Orleans, carlots in 100-lb. cotton sacks; cream meal, $3.45@3.55; standard meal, $3.35@3.45; grits, $3.60@3.70; corn flour, $3@3.10; unbolted meal, $25 per ton; chops, $1.45@1.47.

Nashville, Tenn., May 11, 1914.

Corn advanced last week, but, while the market was firmer, there was not sufficient advance to cause millers to advance corn products. The light demand for corn products at this time wouldn't warrant any advance unless corn prices went still higher. The mills are enabled to handle all the business at this season on half-time schedule, and some are operating on less time.

Quotations f. o. b. Nashville, in 96-lb. bags, are as follows: Best bolted meal, $1.60@1.70; pearl meal and grits, $1.70@1.80.

Little Rock, Ark., May 11, 1914.

There has been very little change in corn products this week. The mills are enjoying a little better business than about three weeks ago, but there is quite a lot of room for improvement, as none of them seem to be able to get enough orders to run full time.

Prices are as follows, f. o. b. Little Rock rate points: Cream meal, $3.35@3.40, 24-lb. sacks; pearl, $3.20@3.30; standard, $3.10@3.15; corn chops, 100-lb. bags, $1.46@1.48.

Cincinnati, O., May 11, 1914.

The cash corn market advanced 4c this week ,and the corn millers advanced the prices of corn products in sympathy with this increase. Corn meal and chop advanced 5c. There is a good demand, coming from Southern points, and a number of buyers are taking hold in carlots. The total corn receipts here this week amounted to 197 cars. Quotations are: Corn meal, $1.50@1.55; corn chop, $1.45@1.50.

The Reedsville Flouring and Grist Mill, Reedsville, Wis., will reopen for business in a month or two. The new owner is Jos. A. Kleiber of Aniwa, and the mill will be run by L. Rothenmair of Manawa.

Absarokee Milling Co., Absarokee, Mont.: "We are running nine hours daily, doing a fair local business. Condition fogrowing wheat good."

The new rice plant of the Louisiana Grain & Milling Co., Lake Charles, La., has been put in operation. The old mill was burned about a year ago.

The Texas Grain Dealers' Association will hold its next annual meeting in Fort Worth on May 21 and 22. Program will be announced later.

R. J. Lanham, T. H. Veatch and W. T. Averitt have incorporated the Lebanon Milling Co., Lebanon, Ky., for $9,000.

Work will soon be completed on the installation of a flour mill at the plant of the Denison Mill & Elevator Co., Denison, Texas.

W. S. Cluxton, C. L. Lewis and T. H. Gutteridge have incorporated the Banner Elevator & Mill Co., St. Francisville, Ill., for $10,000.

A grist and feed mill owned by the Lucien Mercantile Co., of Lucien, Miss., burned.

Deliveries of wheat in Chicago on May contracts the first day were 625,000 bus.

The Watertown Grain Co., Watertown, Wis., sustained a $4,000 loss through the burning of their elevator.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia, Pa., May 9, 1914.

This has been a good week for Kansas flour. There have been some very heavy bookings for the new crop for July to September shipment. Some of the mills booked so heavily that they raised their figures 20c a bbl. There is no way to even guess at the number of barrels sold, but it has been very heavy. Some of the Kansas mills did not get in, as they would not quote new wheat flour and they will know this after the new crop comes in, as the trade are filling up their needs for new wheat flour.

The spring wheat flour demand was small, although a car here and there was sold, especially mixed cars of flour and feed.

All bakers report bread trade as being 10 to 50 per cent below last year's sales at this time.

The State Pure Food Department is arresting storekeepers for selling bleached flour. Altoona alone has had about 50 of its storekeepers arrested and fined.

Philadelphia Market Prices.

Prices f. o. b. cars, in full or mixed cars feed and flour:

Flour—Spring patent (basis wood), $4.50@4.75; straight, $4.20@4.50; clear, $4@4.20; low grade, in jute, $3.05@3.15; winter patent (basis wood), $4.50@4.90; straight, $4.15@4.40; clear, $3.85@4.10; extra, $3.40@3.65 (no new quoted); Kansas patent (basis jute or 98-lb. cotton), $4.40@4.70; straight, $4.15@4.45; clear, $3.65@3.80; new about 50c less on patent and straight.

Western Rye—In sacks. $3.25@3.40; Pennsylvania, in wood, $3.40@3.50.

Feed (in 100-lb. sacks)—Spring red dog, $28.50@29.50; flour middlings, $27.50@28; standard middlings, $26.25@26.75; bran, $26@27; Kansas middlings (100-lb. sacks), $28.50@30; bran, $28@29; winter middlings, bulk, $27.50@28; bran, $26@27.

Notes.

Henry H. Stauffer. of Bechtelsville, Pa., died, aged 61 years. Mr. Stauffer did a large milling and Western flour business.

Thomas B. Phillips of Washington, Pa., died, aged 46 years. Mr. Phillips operated the Durbin Flour Mills for years.

Frank M. Fowler of Pittsburg, Pa., Andrew S. Work of Chicago, A. R. Wupperman and Max M. Hart of New York were arrested by the United States authorities for using the mails to defraud. They are charged with having wrecked the Oneida Milling Co. of Utica, N. Y., by issuing notes without authority, after getting control of the plant.

SIMONDS-SHIELDS GRAIN Co.
Kansas City, Mo.

Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, Barley, Kaffir Corn and Milo Maize.

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for Natural Producer Gas, crude and low grade fuel oils.

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Highest economy, best workmanship, close regulation. Reliable in operation.

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For tempering wheat or Heating Purposes. Adapted for water, electric or gasoline power mills or factories. Easy to install and operate. Write for details to

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Safest and Most Reliable Protection
At Absolute Cost
in this
Exclusive Company
of the
Milling and Grain Trade

Arkansas

Little Rock, May 11, 1914.

The flour business has been very quiet the past week and prospects are that it will continue so for the next six or eight weeks. Buyers are not contracting ahead for anything and will not until new wheat prices are made. Nearly all flour contracts have been completed and the mills have little flour of any kind booked.

Extra fancy grades are still moving very freely in comparison to the higher grades, but this business is also falling off. The same applies to the sale of self-rising flour. Hard wheat mills are having a fair demand for their goods from the bakers.

Bran and shorts are being offered very freely at lower prices, but sales are not as free as a few weeks past. Prices are lower and a great many mills are quoting for future delivery at much lower prices.

Prices are as follows, f. o. b. Little Rock points: Missouri high patents, $5.20@5.40 wood; standard patents, 40 @60c per bbl. less; extra fancy, $1@ 1.10 less; Kansas hard wheat patents, $4.40@4.60 wood; standard patents, $4.10@4.30. Bran, 100-lb. sacks, $1.34; shorts, $1.37@1.39.

James Wilson of Little Rock has recently accepted a position with the Gaines-Ramage Commission Co., Texarkana. Mr. Wilson will practically manage the entire business, as Mr. Gaines is manager of the Land Milling Co., Texarkana, and does not have time to devote to the brokerage business.

John H. Peek, representative of the Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills, St. Louis, was in Little Rock this week calling on the trade; he also went to Jonesboro, Arkadelphia, Pine Bluff and a few other points in the state before returning to his home in Kansas City, where he has an office in the Boston Building.

The Rogers Milling Co., Rogers, Ark., were thinking of enlarging their plant when they had the recent fire and it is supposed here they will rebuild.

W. E. Adams of the Arkadelphia Milling Co., Arkadelphia, Ark., was in Little Rock this week calling on some of the trade. It is reported that the Arkadelphia Milling Co. are figuring on a very extensive advertising campaign in Little Rock in the near future.

E. B. Terry, of the Scott County Milling Co., of Sikeston, Mo., was in the city this week calling on the trade. Mr. Terry has recently accepted a position with the Scott County Milling Co. and is handling the Golden Grain Co. account in connection with the flour account. Mr. Terry makes his home in Helena, Ark.

Dan P. Hughes of the Eisenmayer Milling Co., Springfield, Mo., has just recovered from a very severe attack of rheumatism and is making his first trip over the territory in the last five or six weeks.

The Arkadelphia Milling Co., Arkadelphia, Ark., has let a contract for a warehouse to be connected to the mill and for additional machinery to be put into the mill.,

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Waterloo Milling Co., Waterloo, Ill.: "Running half time. Flour bad; normal locally. Bran dull; fair demand for middlings. Growing wheat 99 per cent here. Many Hessian fly reports from bottom."

Schuchardt & Rabenort, Fenton, Mo.: "Running 11 hours 4 days a week. Flour good locally. Mill feed slow. Good prospects for growing wheat."

Donmeyer, Gardner Co., Peoria, Ill.: "Running full time. Flour fair but not up to average. Mill feed dull. Growing wheat best ever."

Alabama

Mobile, Ala., May 9, 1914.

The increase in flour business has not materialized. Jobbers who showed considerable interest last week have settled back to the old basis, and state they will only take on stock for immediate requirements. In some instances, millers are reported as shading prices 10c to 20c per bbl. This seems to have little or no influence, in view of such a large crop prospect. Mill feed prices have shown a decided slump. Both bran and shorts are offered very freely at about 10c under last week's quotations.

Quotations, wood basis: Soft winter wheat, high patent, $5.25@5.50; standard patent,: $5@5.25; extra fancy patent, $4.50@5; bran, sacked, per cwt., $1.43@1.52½; pure grey shorts, per cwt., $1.55@1.60; brown shorts, about 5c per cwt. lower.

Jobbers report an active demand for all kinds of alfalfa molasses mixed feeds. Particularly is this true as regards country districts. Alfalfa hay is considerably stronger, with no inclination to weakness. Prices have advanced in some instances as much as $2.50 per ton on this commodity. On the other hand, meal continues weak, with considerable shading of prices. This, however, will have very little bearing, as all manufacturers and mixers here booked long ago for their requirements until new crop comes in, so that they will hardly be in position to take on any at this time. Cottonseed products, too, have shown a disposition to be strong, with prices advancing.

Jobbers' quotations as follows: Choice alfalfa hay, $25; No. 1 timothy hay, $25; No. 1 green alfalfa meal, $24.50; molasses mixed meal, $25@27; grain mixed feeds from $27@32.50, depending upon brand and amount of grain incorporated in feed; pure corn chops in 100-lb. sacks, $1.53@1.60; pearl meal, per bu., 85@87½c; cream meal, 2½c lower; price, 7½ c. s. meal, $29@30;: feed c. s. meal, $26@27; c. s. hulls, sacked, per cwt., $13@14.

Selma, Ala., May 9, 1914.

There is somewhat of a lull in business following the usual rush around the first of the month. Weather conditions continue ideal for farming and beneficial rains visited this section. It is reported that crops never have been in better shape than at present, with good stands and ideal growing conditions due to thorough cultivation.

Naturally the favorable crop prospects are encouraging to merchants. Merchants are not buying flour, meal, feeds and grain excepting as needed, believing that the market will gradually work to a lower basis.

The following prices obtain here: Soft wheat patent flour, $4.70@ 4.95, wood; standard patent, $4.35@ 4.50, wood; bolted meal, $1.58; bran, $29.25; shorts, $29.75; No 2 white corn, sacked, 88c; No. 2 white oats, sacked, 49½c.

Fayette Milling Co., Fayette, Mo.: "Running half time. Flour very good locally. Mill feed very scarce. Growing wheat reported fine. We contemplate putting in some new machinery and making general repairs."

Randolph Milling Co., Baldwin, Ill.: "Running half time. Flour slow. Good demand for mill feed. Growing wheat excellent, 100 per cent."

Lord Milling Co., Wamego, Kan.: "Running full time. Local flour business good. Mill feed steady. Growing wheat 100 per cent good."

Huegely Milling Co., Nashville, Ill.: "Running half time. Flour rather dull, but fairly good locally. Mill feed good. Growing wheat very fine."

Tennessee

Nashville, Tenn., May 11, 1914.

Flour business was rather quiet, millers claiming that conditions will be unchanged until the new wheat crop comes in. The general impression among millers is that new wheat will be bought around 65c to 75c.

Buyers continue to take stocks only to meet immediate demands. Some little foreign business was reported, the Liberty Mills booking 6,000 bbls. of low grade for Great Britain and Holland for future delivery.

Nashville Market Prices.

The following prices are f. o. b. Nashville to points in the Southeast in wood:

Soft Winter Wheat Flour—Best patent, $4.65 per bbl; high patent, $4.35; half patent, $4.25; choice, $3.65;: 15c less per bbl. for shipments in cotton bags.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (basis jute)—Best patent, $4.15@4.20.

Spring Wheat Flour (basis jute)—Best patent, $4.70@4.80.

Mill Feed—Bran, $27.50@28.50; middlings and shorts, $28.50@29.50; hominy feed, $25@26.

Southeastern Notes.

C. C. Waggoner & Bro. is the style of a new grain and seed house opened in Nashville on Second avenue, North.

The old Holt Mill at Culleoka, Tenn., one of the oldest plants in the state, has been sold to E. E. Hall and J. C. Hannah. Mr. Hall is contemplating erecting a mill at Lynville, Tenn., shortly.

Stocks on hand for the week as reported through the Nashville Grain Exchange were: Wheat, 166,000 bus.; corn, 367,000 bus.; oats, 428,500 bus.; flour, 42,900 bbls. Receipts of grain were 180 cars.

Indiana

Indianapolis, Ind., May 11, 1914.

Little change noted in flour demand, which remains dull. The only inquiries of any importance have been from abroad. Prices show a little more strength and are 5 cents higher on flour. Feed continues to move slowly and the price has changed from a flat $24 to $23@24.

Flour production in Indianapolis mills during the last week was 9,073 bbls., compared with 4,372 bbls. the week before, 5,102 bbls. in the corresponding week of 1913, and 4,032 bbls. in the corresponding week of 1912.

Indianapolis Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour—Patents, $4.45@4.55; straights, $4.20@4.30; clears, $3.85@4. Basis of quotations is wood; 15c less in cotton and 20c less in paper.

Northwestern Spring Wheat Flour—Patents,: $4.50@4.60.

Mill Feed—$23@24; bran, $22.75@ 23.75; middlings, $24.50@24.50.

Indiana Notes.

The Iron Tank Elevator Co. of Shelbyville, Ind., filed notice of dissolution.

Notice has been filed of the dissolution of the Fairmount Grain Co. of Fairmount.

John H. Lynds Mill & Elev. Co., White Cloud, Kan.: "Running 10 hours daily. Flour business fair. Mill feed good. Growing wheat 100 per cent."

Phoenix Milling Co., Davenport, Ia.: "Running 11 hours daily. Flour fair locally. Mill feed good. Growing wheat 100 per cent."

Johnson-Hicks Mill Co., Altamont, Ill: "Running 11 hours daily. Flour business normal. Mill feed holding good. Growing wheat excellent."

Ohio

Cincinnati, O., May 11, 1914.

The firmer cash wheat market brought about an advance in winter wheat brands this week. Patents are in good demand, at the advance of 5 cents. Kansas flour is quiet. Spring wheat flour is unchanged and little buying was done here this week. Rye flour is steady, with a good demand for city pure grade. Mill feed prices showed no change. Bran and mixed feed are in good request, with principal buying being done by Southern points.

Cincinnati Market Prices.

Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $4.30 @4.55; fancy, $3.95@4.20; family, $3.20 @3.50; low grade, $2.75@2.95; extra, $3@3.15.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $4.50@4.85; straight, $3.85@4.25; first clear, $3.50@3.75.

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $4.30 @4.65; straight, $3.65@4.05; first clear, $3.30@3.45.

Rye Flour—Northwestern blended, $3.75@3.90; city pure, $4.10@4.20; city blended, $3.80@4.10.

Mill Feed—Bran, $27.50@28; mixed feed, $28@28.50; middlings, coarse, $28@28.50; middlings, fine, $28.50@29.

Ohio Notes.

Dan Granger, formerly manager of the Union Grain and Hay Co. of Cincinnati, has gone into the grain and hay commission business, in the Neave building, as the firm of D. Granger & Co.

The Ohio Millers' State Association has decided to hold a summer meeting, probably at Cedar Point, some time in June, with the time and place to be determined by the executive committee.

The receipts of flour at Cincinnati this week were 25,652 bbls., compared with 23,652 bbls. a week ago, and 22,198 bbls. a year ago. The shipments this week were 21,762 bbls. compared with 19,987 bbls. a week ago, and 21,762 a year ago.

Flour Stocks in the United States.

Flour stocks on May 1 in the principal centers of the United States, with the exception of Kansas City and Minneapolis, aggregated 789,000 bbls., being an increase of 147,000 bbls. since April 1. A year ago the stocks were 723,000 bbls. In Duluth stocks now are 385,000 bbls.. or 200,000 bbls. larger than a month ago. This heavy increase is accounted for by the delay in the lake movement. Most of the flour held in store at Duluth will be moved down the lakes during this month, and much of it will be consigned for export markets. The statement of flour stocks, which shows present holdings to be 66,000 bbls. larger than a year ago, does not bear out the belief that jobbers are holding lighter stocks now than in years.

Highland Milling Co., Highland, Ill.: "Running 11 hours. Flour good locally and in Southern markets. Good demand for mill feed. Growing wheat very fine and promises large crop."

BURRELL

Engineering and Construction Company

1102 Webster Building

CHICAGO

Designers and Builders of Fireproof Grain Elevators and Mills.

Minnesota

Minneapolis, Minn., May 9, 1914.

The flour business has been unusually dull with all the Northwest mills the past week. Not only are new orders hard to get, but shipping directions on old bookings are exceedingly slow, and some of the large mills have curtailed output, while smaller interior mills have been obliged to shut down for lack of shipping directions. Many complaints are heard of the low prices that are being made. This is probably due to the fact that there is a considerable quantity of unsold flour in transit over the lakes, this flour having been ground when mill feed prices were higher than they are at present. There is no export demand whatever, and no sales have been reported. First clear flour is strong and fairly active, while second clear with most mills is scarce.

Mill feeds are in good demand, and prices are a tritle higher than the prevailing prices a week ago. Feed stocks through the East are very light, and quick-shipment bran is in excellent demand. There is not much inquiry beyond May shipment, and mills do not feel inclined to book for future delivery at prices offered by a few Minneapolis brokers. The heavy feeds are in good demand for prompt and May shipment.

Minneapolis Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—First patents, sacks, $4.30@4.60; second patents, sacks, $4.10@4.30; first clears, sacks, $3.10@3.40; second clears, sacks, $2.60@3.

Mill Feeds—Bran in 100-lb. sacks, $21.75@22.50; standard middlings, in 100-lb. sacks, $22@22.50; flour middlings, in 100-lb. sacks, $25@25.50; red dog, in 140-lb. sacks, $26@26.50.

Cash Wheat Market.

The cash wheat market remains strong, and the demand for all the choice grades is good. The cash wheat prices, beginning May 6, were based on the July option. At the end of the week No. 1 hard wheat sold at 5c over July, No. 1 northern at 2@4c over the July. No. 2 wheat sold at July price to 2c over, and No. 3 at July price to 2c under. No. 1 durum is quoted at 87c, and No. 2 at 85@85½c.

Northwestern Notes.

The plant of the Medina Mill and Elevator Co., of Medina, N. D., has been closed down till the new crop begins to move in the fall.

Three-fourths of the seeding in North Dakota has been done, and the balance will be completed the coming week. Soil conditions are excellent. There is ample moisture, and everything indicates that a large crop will be harvested. There is an increase of 5 per cent in the acreage in North Dakota this year.

Ben Stockman, manager of the Duluth-Superior Milling Co., of Duluth, Minn., was a visitor on the floor of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce on Friday. He says that, although business is by no means all that could be desired, his company is booking some fair sales right along.

George P. Sexauer & Son have purchased the Ostroot elevator at Wessington, S. D. Wessington is in a fine blue stem wheat territory. They have also let the contract for a galvanized covered 16-bin, modern-cribbed house with 30,000-bu. capacity, at Lake Preston, S. D., and expect to have it in readiness by July 1.

Seeding is completed in South Dakota, and conditions are very favorable in every respect. The acreage this year will probably show a 10 per cent increase. Minnesota seeding is finished in the southern half of the state. There is still about 25 per cent yet to be seeded in the northern half, which will be completed by next week. The acreage in Minnesota will be about the same as last year.

William Smiley, of the Plymouth Milling Co., Le Mars, Ia., was shaking hands with friends on the "floor" again this week. He thinks that the big wheat crop that is coming along in such nice shape indicates a good milling year ahead for his company. He thinks our prices will have to come to an export basis and that we will find an outlet abroad for our surplus, thereby relieving the pressure on the domestic market.

It is reported that one of the Northwest mills contracted a liberal quantity of ocean freight room in expectation of a big export demand for flour. This expected business was to be used as an outlet for flour ground to take advantage of the high feed prices that prevailed for such a long period, but it so happened that at the time feed prices were high abroad foreign millers did the same thing, with the result that the flour market became glutted.

It is reported on pretty good authority that a company is being formed, composed of employes of the Russell-Miller Milling Co. and the Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., who will leave their present positions and become active in a new milling company. Nobody has been able to learn definitely who is back of the new organization, but the names of F. G. Winston, president of the Security National Bank; J. C. Andrews, of the Pillsbury company, and Harold Ward, of the Russell-Miller Milling Co., have been mentioned in connection with it. The full details about the proposed mill have not been learned, but it is thought that it will be a durum mill and that the contract will no doubt be let to the Nordyke & Marmon Co.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—LOCATED ON TWO RAILROADS

(Mo. Pacific and A. T. & S. F.) 400 Barrel Modern Mill in center of Kansas Wheat Belt, at Great Bend, Kans. Liberal terms to right parties. See or write

G. H. HULME, Great Bend, Kans.

BEST CLOTH CLEANER

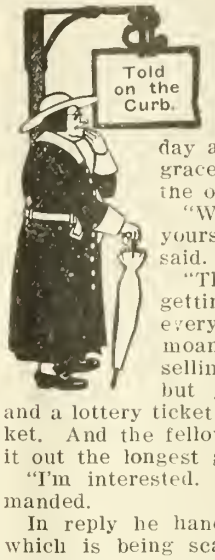
Peterson's Patent Cloth Cleaner

Will clean the cloth in your sieve bolting machines to the very extreme edge of sieve frames which enables bolter to work to full capacity.

Write for sample.

CREAM CITY CAN WORKS

Milwaukee, Wisconsin.



A flour salesman for one of the Southwestern milling companies dropped into the office the other day and draped himself gracefully over one of the office chairs.

"Well, unburden yourself, old top," I said.

"This flour game is getting fiercer every every day," he bemoaned. "We're not selling flour any more, but just elastic terms and a lottery ticket on the wheat market. And the fellow who can stretch it out the longest gets the business."

"I'm interested. Go on," I commanded.

In reply he handed me a circular which is being scattered among the trade by one of the interior mills. "What d'ye think of that?" he queried.

I read: "We will book flour for shipment, Buyers' Option, in 30 days, giving the buyer privilege in taking a straight or mixed car, the prices on the flour being fully guaranteed up to date of shipment. However, we do not guarantee prices on meal and feedstuffs except for shipment in 10 days."

This booking privilege from the buyers' standpoint is a case of "heads I win, tails you lose."

Then further down the line under the heading "Terms." "To merchants furnishing satisfactory references our usual terms are meal and feed cash, flour net 30 days. We usually make arrival draft 'without exchange' for the cash portion of the shipment. Write us."

"Assuming that the by-products are supposed to furnish the profit in the milling business they are certainly assuring their profits," I said facetiously.

"But that's not all," said my salesman friend. "In the event that the buyer can't pay at the end of 30 days, they take his note and then sell him again, getting the cash for the feed end of the purchase, and let the flour sale stand for another 30 days."

"And incidentally putting a cinch on the customer," I put in.

"But it isn't good business," he said.

"I know that," I answered. "But the only man that can tell them so is the receiver. What can we do about it?"

"Make the associations put a penalty on such practices. Make them—"

But I cut his ravings short. "They don't want to lose all their members. Try something else."

He shook his head slowly. "Don't know," he murmured.

"Neither do I. It's their funeral and let's hope that both you and I will live to attend."

Kansas No. 2 hard wheat was being offered in Minneapolis at 2c under Minneapolis July for delivery in Minneapolis during the month of July. A good many Northwestern mills took on a small line on that basis, as it makes a good hedge for future flour sales.

The Hendrickson & Peterson Co. will open a wholesale feed and grain house in Eveleth, Minn.

S. E. Morrill has sold his feed mill and elevator at Byron Center, Mich., to McEachon & Peasley.

Walter Bros.' Elevator Co., Hastings, Mich., has been incorporated for $10,000.

Chas. Owens has sold the Mound City (Mo.) mill to W. T. Thompson and R. R. Bridgemen.

FREIGHT RATES ON FLOUR

The following are current rates on flour between the points named, in cents per 100 lbs., for domestic shipment only, basis all rail.

Minimum weights for carloads vary Local agents should be consulted as to requirements for different points before billing cars:

From / To	Kansas City	Omaha	St. Louis	Minneapolis
Albany, N. Y.*	28.20	28.20	19.20	24.50
Allegheny,: Pa.*	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Athens, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Atlanta, Ga.	34.00	35.00	26.00	40.00
Augusta, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Baltimore, Md.	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Binghamton*	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Birmingham, Ala.	32.00	33.00	29.00	38.00
Boston*	30.70	30.70	21.70	27.00
Buffalo*	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Cincinnati	17.00	17.00	8.00	18.00
Chicago	12.00	12.00	8.00	10.00
Charleston, S. C.	33.00	34.00	25.00	39.00
Cleveland, O.	20.50	20.50	11.50	18.50
Columbus, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Detroit, Mich.	19.50	19.50	10.50	18.00
Erie, Pa.*	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Ft. Smith, Ark.	14.00	17.00	16.00	28.00
Galveston	36.00	41.50	36.00	50.00
Grand Rapids*	19.50	19.50	10.50	18.00
Indianapolis	16.50	16.50	8.00	16.00
Jackson, Miss.	23.00	24.00	21.00	32.50
Kansas City			7.75	11.75	14.00
Little Rock, Ark.	18.00	21.00	14.00	28.00
Los Angeles, Cal.	65.00	65.00	75.00	75.00
Louisville, Ky.	17.00	17.00	8.00	19.00
Macon, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Memphis, Tenn.	14.00	15.00	11.00	23.50
Meridian, Miss.	23.00	24.00	21.00	35.00
Milwaukee	12.00	12.00	10.50	10.00
Minneapolis	14.00	14.00	14.00	
Mobile	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Nashville, Tenn.	20.00	21.00	12.00	26.00
Natchez, Miss.	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
New York*	28.70	28.70	19.70	25.00
New Orleans	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Omaha	7.75		14.00	14.00
Peoria, Ill.	10.50	10.50	6.00	10.00
Philadelphia*	26.70	26.70	17.70	23.00
Pine Bluff, Ark.	18.00	21.00	14.00	28.00
Pittsburgh, Pa.	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Portland, Me.	30.70	30.70	21.70	27.00
Portland, Ore.	70.00	70.00	75.00	70.00
Richmond, Va.	26.50	25.70	17.50	22.00
Rochester*	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Schenectady*	28.20	28.20	19.20	24.50
Scranton, Pa.*	26.70	26.70	17.70	23.00
San Francisco	65.00	65.00	75.00	75.00
Seattle, Wash.	70.00	70.00	75.00	70.00
Shreveport, La.	24.00	29.50	24.00	38.00
St. Louis	9.00	9.00		14.00
Syracuse*	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Terre Haute, Ind.	15.00	15.00	6.00	16.00
Texarkana, Ark.	20.00	25.50	20.00	34.00
Toledo, Ohio	19.50	19.50	10.50	18.00
Troy, N. Y.*	28.20	28.20	19.20	24.50
Utica, N. Y.*	26.70	26.70	17.70	23.00
Vicksburg, Miss.	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Washington, D. C.	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Wheeling, W. Va.	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50

Rates from Kansas City and Omaha apply when inbound tonnage is surrendered at these points.

Lake and rail points marked with * take a rate two cents less than above quoted rates during lake and rail season.

Have You Thought About the Granulating Milling System?

If SEVEN of the Largest and MOST PROGRESSIVE MILLING CONCERNS in the WORLD have bought, installed and paid for nearly FOUR HUNDRED of these GRANULATING MACHINES in less than FOUR YEARS, what does it signify?

One Leading Mill that has had a number of Machines in use (including several No. 8 Bran Finishers and large size Middlings Finishers, as well as No. 4 Special Middlings Mills) about a year ago, reflowed their mill, using Granulating Machines (about Twenty in all) after EACH and EVERY Smooth Roll reduction —thus increasing their capacity over 20% with the same rolls, bolters and same power; also improving the granulation and quality of the flour.

What does this MEAN to You—MILL OWNER?

What does it MEAN to YOU—HEAD MILLER, if you are the means of bringing this about and at the same time wonderfully improve the flour? Does it not mean much more than Profit—Gain—to you?

And whom can the MILL OWNER (if he is not a practical miller) look to for these important improvements if they are not asked for or suggested by the HEAD MILLER?

Thanks for an answer to this.

Thos. McFeely Co.

232-4 Bourse Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa

E. A. Pynch Co., Minneapolis, Minn., N. W. Agents.

Wheat on the Farms Roads are Impassable Flour Orders Delayed

Plant of Concordia Milling Co., Concordia, Kans., Built by

There are many mills which need more **wheat storage** to carry over the periods when wheat supplies dry up because there is no chance for farmers to deliver wheat. Same condition applies to car shortages.

Concrete re-inforced storage tanks will solve this problem for you.

WHY NOT WRITE TO

Otto J. Lehrack Const. Co.

4024 Prospect Ave.,

Kansas City, Mo.

That Problem

Millers have to solve each year when they begin grinding new wheat can be for all time settled by installing the *Alsop Electrical Process,* which properly ages, whitens and conditions flour, thereby eliminating the trouble and annoyance due to placing on the market new wheat flour that has not been properly aged and conditioned.

If you have not installed the Process, it would be greatly to your interest to do so before you begin grinding new wheat.

Write us for particulars.

ALSOP PROCESS COMPANY

ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

Iowa

Des Moines, Ia., May 11, 1914.

With buyers awaiting new crop prices, flour trade throughout Iowa in both Kansas hard winter wheat flour and spring wheat flour is of a single carlot character for immediate shipment. Kansas mill agents say that business is fair for this season of the year and slightly heavier than a year ago, but new sales come principally from small dealers replenishing their stocks. Prices were practically unchanged for the week. General range of patents is from $4.50 to $4.80.

Iowa mills are running mostly on half-time schedules. Local trade is reported as fair, with more than half of the output of mills going to regular trade. Iowa mills are offering spring patents as low as $4.60 in mixed or straight cars. Winter patents are held as low as $4.50, delivered any section of the state. Iowa plants are doing a fair business in mixed cars of flour and feed.

Only routine sales are being made by Northwestern agents. Bakers in the state are not taking spring wheat flour now, except on old orders. They are sending in instructions on contract time. Some spring wheat clear is being taken by large bakers at $3.50 delivered in jute, prompt shipment. This price was paid for a fancy grade of clear.

Kansas mills are doing a good carlot business for this season of the year, and also report fair business in mixed cars. Large jobbers are holding back from making purchases of hard winter wheat flour, because of the unusually bright crop prospects in the Southwest. Many are asking concessions, and there has been some talk of booking new crop flour for August shipment. Nebraska offered patents in straight cars at $4.40, while southwestern counties in Iowa were buying as low as $4.30 in some instances.

Feed is about unchanged in price, with demand about the same as a week ago. Some inquiry has been made as to new crop offerings from Kansas, but prices are considered high and most dealers are limiting purchases to immediate shipment offerings. Bran is held at $23.50@25.50, with some mills willing to accept $23 for straight cars. Heavy feeds are not very buoyant, and the undertone seems weak. Standard middlings are quoted at a range of $26 to $27.50, with flour middlings held as high as $30.50@31.50.

Des Moines Market Prices.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $4.40@4.70; straight, $4.20@4.50; fancy clear, $3.50; low grade clear, $3@3.25.

Spring Wheat Flour—Extreme short patent, $5; family patent, $4.50@4.80; clear, $3.50@3.60; red dog, scarce at $1.65.

Mill Feed—Bran, $23.50@25.50 per ton; standard middlings, $26@27.50; flour middlings, $30.50@31.50.

IOWA NOTES.

L. B Longnecker and W. J. Flanagan have started a grain brokerage business in Sioux City and have taken over the Sioux City business of Ware & Leland, of Chicago.

A delegation of Iowa millers will attend the mass convention of the Millers' National Federation at Old Point Comfort, Va., from present indications. Secretary E. F. Consigny, secretary of the Iowa Millers' Club, is making reservations for members, and reports that Iowa will be well represented.

A large percentage of the corn area in Iowa has been plowed. Acreage will probably be about the same as a year ago, with some probability of a slightly increased area. Corn reserves on farms in the state are exceedingly light, the heavy Southwestern demand during the entire winter depleting stocks to a large extent.

The Mystic Milling Co., Sioux City, Ia., has leased the Sioux City Terminal elevator, with capacity of several hundred thousand bus. The stockholders of the elevator company authorized making the lease last week. The elevator was originally erected for public storage of grain, but railroads that had promised Sioux City better grain rates did not make the desired changes and Sioux City is at a considerable disadvantage.

Work will soon start on a 300-bbl. mill at Mott, N. D., being erected by S. Stewart, of Morris, Minn. Mill will be finished before new spring wheat crop movement begins.

Small Water Powers

24 ft. diam. by 5 ft. face I-X-L driving mill of W. H. Long, Howard, Pa.

One-third
More Power
than the best small turbine

using the same amount of water, is the result you can get from the I-X-L Steel Overshoot Water Wheel. It will deliver 92% efficiency to the wheel shaft. Just ask for Bulletin No. 15 if you want all the facts.

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Alfalfa Department

Kansas City, Mo., May 11, 1914.

Improvement was general in the alfalfa meal and alfalfa mixed feed markets during the past week. Kansas City jobbers noted much new business in meal, and a big increase in demand for mixed feeds from immediate Southwestern states. Grain mixed feeds advanced $1 per ton, to a top of $27.50 per ton in 100-lb. sacks, f. o. b. Kansas City. Meal prices were maintained, and the undertone in the market is still bullish. No. 1 meal sold at a top of $20, with No. 2 meal in liberal supply at $17 per ton.

There have been no contracts for new crop meal thus far this season. Most dealers anticipate reductions of $1 to $2.50 per ton from present ruling meal prices, if the present alfalfa crop prospect in Kansas and other Southwestern states is realized. Some mills have been offering meal for July and August shipment of choice grade at $19 per ton, f. o. b. interior points in Kansas, but there were no takers. Most buyers are awaiting development in crops. Most uncertainty prevails about the size of the alfalfa crop in the Southwest. Some reports indicate that the first cutting will not be heavy, on account of the damage by the cold weather of a fortnight ago. Notwithstanding offers of mills, there is much speculation as to what figure the market will settle down to during July and August.

A good general demand for meal came from Central states last week. Most sales were to mixers carrying insufficient supplies to carry them over the new crop year. Many mixers of alfalfa feeds will not use the first offerings of new crop meal, because of the danger of "heating." The scarcity of No. 1 meal, supplies being very light, has caused much bullishness in the market. Some handlers anticipate further advances of $1 per ton before the new crop starts moving. However, this is not considered likely, as some Colorado mills are still grinding and their offerings will keep prices down.

Choice meal is an imaginary article at this time. One Kansas City mixer said that he did not know where he could buy a car of choice meal at this time.

Volume of business in grain mixed feeds to Southwestern states increased last week. Missouri points were fairly liberal buyers, and took supplies rather liberally, fearing additional advances. Some dealers did not think the raise of $1 per ton in grain mixed feed prices permanent, and they withdrew from the market.

Southeastern cotton states were good takers of alfalfa molasses feed. Sales direct South to Louisiana and other states are not very heavy. Local mills are supplying most of this trade. St. Louis plants are also cutting into this territory.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Range of prices of sales on the Kansas City market during the past week was as follows:

Alfalfa Meal—Choice, nominally $20.50@21; No. 1, $19.50@20.50; No. 2, $16@17.50.

Alfalfa Molasses Feed—No. 1, $20.50 $20.50@21; No. 2, $19.50; standard $18.50.

Alfalfa Grain Molasses Feeds—@21; No. 2, $20 50; standard, $19.50. $26.50@28; alfalfa grain, dry mixed, $28@30.25.

Alfalfa Hay—Fancy, $18@18.50; choice, $17@18.50; No. 1, $16.50@17; No. 2, $13.50@14.50; No. 3, $9.50@12.50; standard. $15@16.

ALFALFA LEAVES.

The plant of the Kearney Alfalfa Milling Co., Kearney, Neb., was shut down recently and will probably not start grinding until new crop hay is available. The mill machinery will be overhauled and put in condition to handle the new crop movement, which will be heavy about June 15.

The first cutting of new crop alfalfa hay will start in southern Oklahoma and southern Kansas late this week, or about a fortnight later than a year ago. The lateness is due to the freezes in these sections several weeks ago, which retarded the alfalfa. The unfavorable lower temperatures also affected the growth, and the first cutting will be light in southern Oklahoma, especially.

Alfalfa mills in Colorado have shut down and are overhauling their machinery preparatory to the new crop season. Consumption of alfalfa meal and mixed feeds has shown a large increase annually, and this has resulted in a much larger output of meal in Colorado every year since the beginning of alfalfa meal milling. The drouth of last year, which reduced the supply of feedstuffs in the Southwest, did not affect alfalfa production to any material extent, but aided the consumption of alfalfa feeds wonderfully. Many farmers and feeders tried alfalfa mixed feeds last year for the first time, because of the relatively higher prices of other feeds, and these farmers have become steady users of the manufactured product of alfalfa. Mills, therefore, are enthusiastic over the future.

Facts About Alfalfa.

Alfalfa will not grow on soil that contains an excess of iron. It requires lime, potash. magnesium and phosphoric acid.

Where these chemical essentials are available in the right proportions alfalfa will thrive if it is cultivated properly. Lime content available is in reality the most important soil constituent and helps to insure rapid growth. The soil that does not contain it will not produce large or paying crops.

The soil must be well drained. It matters not how well you prepare the surface soil if your subsoil is impervious to water. Under such a condition alfalfa will not be a success and the field will live probably two or three years at the most. So the drainage and the lime are the two principal features to be considered.

Chicago, Ill., May 9, 1914.

The demand for alfalfa hay and feed during the week was unchanged and values steady. Stocks of both on hand are light, but the out-of-door feeding season is advancing, and there is no increased volume at better values anticipated. Choice pea green alfalfa hay is offered at $20 per ton in carlots f. o. b. Chicago, and other grades. quality governing quotations, are quoted at from $3 to $5 per ton less. Alfalfa feed, molasses and grain mixed, is quoted at $24 per ton in 100-lb. sacks in carload lots delivered, and alfalfa feed, molasses mixed, at $21 per ton.

St. Louis, Mo., May 11, 1914.

There was an irregular tone to the alfalfa meal market last week, despite the fact that quotations established showed no wide change. Orders came from scattered territory, and the orders were considerably more than in the preceding week's trading. Alfalfa mixed feeds were quotably unchanged, although alfalfa molasses meal, with and without grain, was firm in sympathy with the tone in alfalfa meal. The near approach of the new crop in the Southwest has made for considerable conservatism in purchases, so much so that the trade suddenly awakened to the fact that supplies of good meal in first hands are exceedingly light, and replenishing of stocks was more necessary than was thought possible a few weeks ago. Some mixers, however, will not be able to use the new crop until it dries out and are forced by small supplies to make purchases even at this late season. More cattle are being pastured in Missouri and the Southwest, and as conditions are excellent, demands for mixed feeds in some sections has not been urgent. The cotton states still are taking mixed feed in liberal quantity, and are the best buyers at present. Stocks of alfalfa hay are light in this market, with No. 1 quoted at $17@18 and No. 2, $14@16. No. 1 alfalfa meal sold during the week at $19, with final quotations at $19@20.50; brown, $17@18. Alfalfa molasses meal with grain is quoted at $25@27.50 and without grain $21@21.50.

New Orleans, May 9, 1914.

The demand for alfalfa goods was somewhat improved last week. Choice hay was freely offered at $20@21 per ton with but few buyers, and the demand for meal was short of the usual early summer sales. Stocks are fairly heavy but they are off grade meal and hay which dealers are trying to sell off before they will restock. Prices were stationary, meal selling from $22@24 per ton according to quality and grade and mixed feeds at $24@27 per ton, same conditions. Rice bran and meal are being pushed by dealers as a substitute for alfalfa and an active campaign may be looked for this season. Mixed feed dealers from various parts of the country were here attending the hearing of the Interstate Commerce Commission on the complaint against the Mobile & Ohio for cutting the black strap rate from Mobile to St. Louis to 15c flat per 100.

According to advices received by Northwestern commission houses, the continued rains in Canada are causing some apprehension. Elevator reports say that not over 50 per cent of the seeding has been completed. Area to be sown is about same as last year.

BALED ALFALFA AND ALFALFA MEAL

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INTERNATIONAL CLIMAX FEED costs less money than Special Dairy Feed and is giving splendid satisfaction wherever sold.

INTERNATIONAL SUGARED HOG FEED—a concentrated feed for mixing with grains. Fattens hogs rapidly, makes pigs grow, keeps them healthy.

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INTERNATIONAL POULTRY FEED—a scientific blending of wheat, corn, oats, barley, kaffir corn, sun flower seed. Largely increases egg production and keeps fowls in healthy condition.

INTERNATIONAL CHICK FEED — promotes a rapid growth in young chicks and keeps them healthy.

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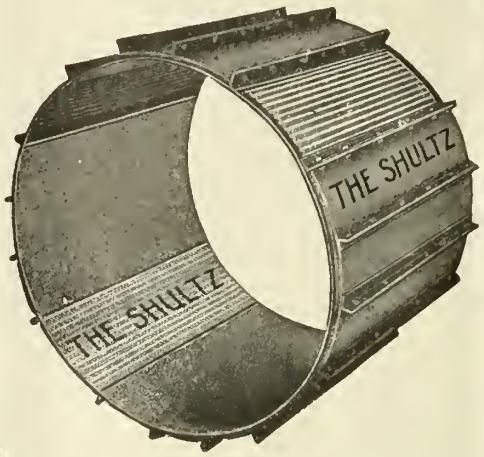

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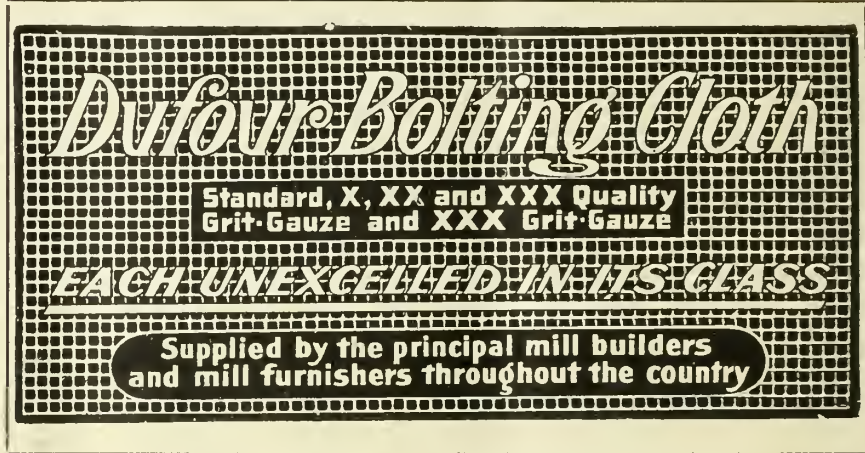
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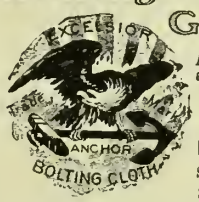

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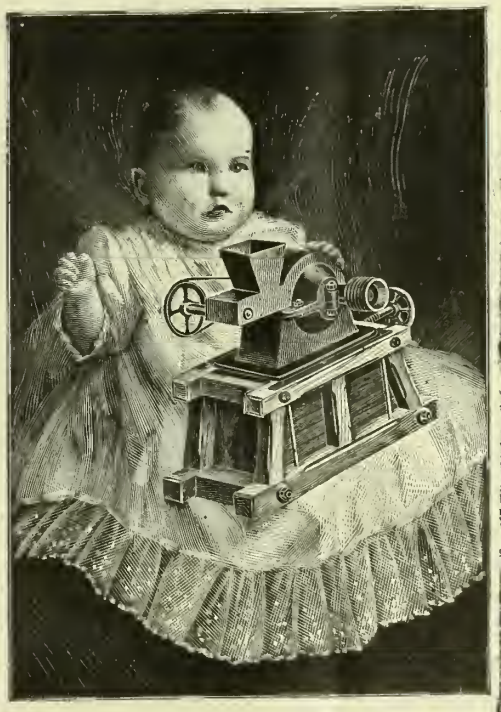

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WANTED—Flour packer. $2.50 per day straight time. Steady job to the right man. Send references with application. Globe Mills, El Paso, Texas.

WANTED—Six flour packers, who do not use liquor or tobacco. Good wages and steady work. Address Box 230, Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Flour salesman for soft wheat mill. One who understands milling, making flour and selling it and can keep mill in good repair. Mahan Milling and Elevator Co., Centertown, Mo. Box 15.

WANTED—A competent manager for a flour milling, grain and coal business established with $50,000 investment. Applicant must invest $20,000 in the business and be able to hold down job. Address Milling and Grain News, Box 219, St. Louis, Mo.

POSITION WANTED.

WANTED—Position as head miller in mill of 100 barrels and up. Have had charge of mills from 150 to 2,000 barrels. Can furnish very best of references. Can keep mill in good repair, have my own tools. Married. Can come at once. Wish a situation where there are good schools. Address Milling and Grain News, Box 203, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Position as head miller in 50 to 100 bbl. mill. Am middle-aged, practical, steady, temperate and up-to-date. Keep mill in repair. Want steady position. Address Box 228, Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Position as head miller in mill of 100 to 500 bbls. capacity. Am married, 28 years of age, have had 12 years' experience in hard wheat mills. Prefer Kansas or Nebraska, but will go anywhere for good position. References furnished. Address D. B. Libbee, Lockesburg, Ark.

WANTED—Position as head miller by young man 29 years of age, in mill from 100 to 500 bbls. capacity. Am thoroughly up-to-date in modern milling and capable of obtaining best results in quality and yield. A-1 recommendations as to character and ability from both past and present employers. Address Box 171, Clyde, Kan.

WANTED—I will be open for an engagement to take charge of a 500-bbl. mill or over, by the 15th of June. J. A. Cravens, Hutchinson, Kan., 706 B. East.

WANTED—Position by young man with 8 years' office and road experience three years in East, open for connection good mill. Will consider position assistant manager, chief clerk or with branch office, and guarantee results. Address Box 229, Milling and Grain News.

WANTED—Position by practical and experienced manager in either hard or soft wheat mill. 30 years' practical experience, have private system to improve flour. Larger mill preferred. Address "Practical," care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

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WANTED—To hear from mills wanting Louisiana representation. Will open offices in all big towns in Louisiana in the interest of selling flour. Experienced men will be in charge. What have you to offer? Address Lock Box 74, Washington, La.

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FARM in trade for mill. Mill in trade for farm. If you have a mill for sale or trade for a farm, or if you want to buy a mill, or trade for one, write to T. M. Warne, Amboy, Ind. He also has mill machinery for sale.

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with a complete description, place it in the MID-WEST Mill & Elev. Bulletin, absolutely FREE. These lists reach prospective buyers thru-out the west. Write for List Blank.

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BUCKWHEAT FLOUR
PEARL CORN MEAL

GRANULATED CORN MEAL (White or Yellow)
HOMINY
CORN OR OATS FEED
HOMINY FEED
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CORN OR OATS (Sacked or Bulk)

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Milling and Grain News

Entered as Second Class Matter, Feb. 27, 1914, at St. Louis Post Office under Act of Mch. 3, 1879
St. Louis Office: 717 Merchants-Laclede Bld.

Volume Twenty-three. TUESDAY, MAY 19, 1914. Number Twenty-five

Confer With Ocean Lines

Steamship Managers Will Attend Meeting at Old Point Comfort.

In a letter received from Secretary Husband, of the Millers' National Federation, he calls attention to the prominent steamship men who will attend the mass convention at Old Point Comfort next week, and says: "Never before have the millers of the country had an opportunity to discuss ocean rates on flour with such a representative body of steamship managers, and, as these gentlemen will attend our convention at a considerable sacrifice of time and money, it is very important that there should also be in attendance a large delegation of exporting millers."

The presence of the following steamship representatives at mass convention is assured: P. A. S. Franklin, A. C. Fetterolf and W. J. Love, of the International Mercantile Marine, New York; Paul Gottheil, Funch, Edye & Co., New York; George Rossen, United States Shipping Co., New York; W. G. Sickel, Hamburg-American Line, New York; M. J. Sanders, Leyland Line, New Orleans, La.; W. P. Ross, New Orleans, La.; H. C. Blackiston, H. B. Holmes, James P. Robertson, H. T. Barton and F. W. Taylor, Furness, Withy & Co.; J. A. McCarthy, Scandinavian-American Line, Philadelphia, Pa.; representatives of Compagnie Generale Transatlantique (French Line), Wilson Line and Canadian Lines.

PROGRAM OF MASS CONVENTION.

Wednesday, May 27.

10 a m.—Call to order by President Mark N. Mennel. Invocation. Rev. Dr. H. W. Davis, pastor Trinity Methodist Church, Newport News, Va. Address of welcome, the Hon. Wyndham R. Mayo, Mayor of Norfolk, Va. Response on behalf of millers, B. A. Eckhart, Chicago. Address of president. Report of secretary, introducing for discussion and action the following subjects: Net-weight amendment to food and drugs act, form of label indicating weights on flour and feed packages, carrying charges, food trades conference (standards, etc.), Federal feedingstuffs law, charges for "spotting cars" and other so-called free service by transportation companies. Report of export agent. Appointment of committee on resolutions.

10:30 a m.—Automobile ride for ladies to Hampton Institute and Soldiers' Home.

2 p. m.—Call to order by president. Report of committee of conference with Grain Dealers' National Association, on standardization and supervision of inspection of grain. Discussion and action on same. Discussion suggested by topic "To What Extent Should the Miller Be a Banker?" Adjourn to 4 p. m.

2:15 p. m.—Ladies' trip to Ocean View, under guidance of local committee, returning at 4 p. m.

4 p. m.—Dance in grand ballroom.

5 p. m.—Guard mount at Fortress Monroe.

Thursday, May 28.

On board Old Dominion Line steamship Smithfield, leaving wharf at Old Point Comfort at 9 a. m. prompt. Trip up James River to Jamestown, Va. Music by Hotel Chamberlain orchestra.

10 a. m.—Call to order by president. Report of committee on revision of by-laws. Discussion and action on same. Discussion of subjects of general interest suggested by millers.

12 m.—Arrival at Jamestown. Address of welcome by the Hon. Andrew Jackson Montague, ex-Governor of Virginia. (One hour will be spent at Jamestown to visit points of interest under guidance of local committee.)

1 p. m.—Steamer leaves for return trip. Luncheon.

3 p. m.—Stop at Newport News for visit to shipyards, dry docks, etc., under guidance of local committee. Only one session will be held, so that party may enjoy the delightful scenery. (Due at Old Point Comfort 5 p. m.)

Friday, May 29.

On board Old Dominion Line steamship Smithfield, leaving wharf at Old Point Comfort at 9 a. m. prompt. Trip to Cape Henry, thence up York River to Yorktown. Music by Hotel Chamberlain orchestra.

10 a. m.—Call to order by president. Address, "What the Bureau of Chemistry Is Doing to Promote Uniformity in Food and Drug Control," by Dr. Carl L. Alsberg, Chief of Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture. Discussion. Address, "Grain Standardization: What It Means to the Flour Miller," by Dr. J. W. T. Duvel, Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture. Discussion. Address, "The State Department and Export Trade," by Judge W. B. Fleming, foreign trade adviser to Secretary of State.

12.—Arrival at Yorktown. Address of welcome by the Hon. Norvell L. Henley, Commonwealth's Attorney. (One hour will be spent at Yorktown, to visit points of interest, under guidance of local committee.)

1 p. m.—Steamer leaves for return trip. Luncheon.

2 p. m.—Call to order by president. This session is to be devoted to a general conference between steamship managers and millers on export flour trade. Discussion, opened by Andrew J. Hunt, Arkansas City, Kan. Due at Old Point Comfort 5 p. m.

7 p. m.—Banquet for men, grand ballroom.

8:30 p. m.—Card party for ladies, under direction of Miss Merritt, followed by dance.

Saturday, May 30.

9:30 a. m.—Call to order by president. Report of committee on resolutions. Unfinished business. Adjournment.

Immediately upon adjournment special cars will convey millers and guests to Soldiers' Home, Hampton, to participate in Memorial Day exercises.

The weighing department of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce recently submitted some evidence to the Interstate Commerce Commission in which it was shown that on 2,000 carload shipments of grain from Chicago, the percentage of leakage loss was .098 per cent, as compared with one-fourth of one per cent, as claimed by railroads.

The annual convention of the National Association of Managers' and Farmers' Co-operative companies was held at Sioux City, Ia., May 7 and 8. J. W. Simpson, Danvers, Ill., was re-elected president. Plans were discussed for the establishment of farmers' co-operative banks.

Guaranty Rule Changed

Abolishing Guaranty Legend and Serial Number on Food and Drugs.

The legend "Guaranteed under the food and drugs act" is held to be misleading and deceptive, and the use of a serial number on food and drugs is prohibited after May 1, 1915, by a food inspection decision signed May 5 by the Secretaries of the Treasury, Agriculture and Commerce. The new regulation will take effect May 1, 1915, in order to give manufacturers an opportunity to use up their present stocks of labels. After that date guaranties of compliance with the law should be given by manufacturers directly to dealers, and should be incorporated in the invoice or bill of sale specifying the goods covered. This guaranty should not appear on the label or package of the product.

Many reputable manufacturers have used the legend and serial number in good faith solely as a convenient way of notifying a dealer that they assumed full legal responsibility for their goods. Other manufacturers have employed this legend in such a way as to lead the public to believe that their product had been passed upon and certified by the Department of Agriculture. The resulting widespread deception of the public necessitated abolishing the department's practice of accepting guaranties for filing and issuing serial numbers.

The only guaranty approved by the new regulation for use after May 1, 1915, is the individual guaranty identifying the goods sold by the manufacturer to the dealer. This guaranty can be incorporated in the invoice or bill of sale specifying the goods covered by the use of a form, stamped or printed in the document, and signed by the manufacturer. When the goods are properly described in the document they can be referred to in the guaranty without repetition of the detailed description contained in the invoice or bill of sale. This guaranty should not appear on the label or package of the product. In the meanwhile the public is notified that the presence of a serial number and the words "Guaranteed under the food and drugs act" on packages merely means a guaranty to the dealer that the manufacturer is legally responsible for his goods, and in no sense implies that the Federal authority has investigated or approved the quality of the goods so labeled.

To Avert a Fall Car Shortage.

The Kansas Public Utilities Comission is getting ready to prevent a car shortage when the movement of new wheat is at its height. Early preparation to prevent congestion and lack of cars is suggested by the Kansas Public Utilities Commission to railroads.

The commission will order railroads to have all damaged cars repaired before the crop movement. The utilities board has assured millers and grain dealers in the state that it will do all within its power to see that Kansas does not suffer any loss from delayed shipments and lack of cars.

However, with a crop in prespect much larger than the harvest of a year ago, railroads are expecting some trouble.

The Sharp Milling Co., Sharp, Kan., has been incorporated by Sol King, Calvin Roundtree and P. M. Roundtree for $5,000.

Panama Canal a Factor.

Charles A. Richmond, secretary of the Intermountain Milling Co., Townsend, Mont., while in Tacoma, Wash., recently, made the statement that all of the surplus flour and wheat produced in Montana and the Pacific Northwest would be exported through the Panama Canal, upon its opening to the commerce of the world. The Intermountain mill is a new plant of 300 bbls. capacity, and its owners planned to ship its surplus through the Panama Canal before the mill was built. For years eastern Washington and Montana millers have exported a large part of their output to the Orient, and some of the soft wheat flour has been shipped to Eastern markets, but the prohibitive freight rates have made this business very limited. Much flour, in the opinion of many Washington millers, will move to the Eastern markets of this country via the Panama Canal. Washington millers will be active competitors for the European trade after the opening of the Panama Canal. At least, this is the opinion shared by prominent Pacific Coast mills.

Rye Prices Tend Higher.

The enormous consumption of rye grain during the past season, induced by cheap prices, has pretty near exhausted the stock in farmers' hands, with the result that receipts are decreasing at all markets and prices are somewhat higher. While a sharp advance is hardly probable, unless serious injury develops to the growing crop, yet with the probability of mill feeds declining sharply in the next 60 days, directly increasing the cost of flour, current rye flour prices will probably prove to be lower than those which rule later.

Pumpernickle or pure rye meal, under the requirements of the national pure food and drugs act, is the whole unbolted product of cleaned rye ground, nothing being added to or taken from this product in the course of manufacture.

Pumpernickle, as it is generally made, does not meet the requirements of the pure food and drugs act, for it is a pure rye meal from which has been bolted a greater or less percentage of the patent rye flour. So wide-spread is this practice that pure pumpernickle has become almost an unknown product in many markets.

Mill Concentration in Canada.

The Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Winnipeg, Canada, which recently purchased the plant and elevators of the Medicine Hat Milling Co., Medicine Hat, Alta, Canada, will take formal possession of the property on June 1. Experts from the Lake of the Woods Milling Co.'s plant at Keewatin, Ont., have inspected the Medicine Hat mill with a view of installing additional machinery. New equipment will be put in throughout and the capacity increased to 2,000 bbls. or more.

The output of the mill under the new management will be practically all sold in Albert aand British Columbia. The low grade flour will be exported to China. The mills at present operated by the Lake of the Woods Milling Co. are two at Keewatin and one at Portage la Prairie, Man. These properties are valued at over $3,000,000, and the entire assets of the company are over $6,000,000.

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The Chance for Record Breaking Crops.

There are plenty of crop reporters and prophets, both professional and amateur, who are predicting record breaking crops this year. As the spring wheat has barely started growing, especially in the great wheat growing state of North Dakota, the winter wheat belt is receiving much of this attention.

What Kansas will do this year in wheat raising is a good topic for casual guessing. It is easy to take the May 1 acreage of 8,333,000, according to Coburn or the government acreage of 7,950,000 and multiply it by the unknown factor of yield per acre and get a record breaking crop of over 100,000,000 bushels. That is a lot of wheat, even for Kansas.

Kansas, according to the Coburn reports, raised 90,333,095 bushels of wheat in 1901 and 93,292,980 bushels in 1906. Despite freely distributed guesses made nearly every year since, the state has not raised over 100,000,000. That it is possible and highly probable that the figure will be exceeded this year is conceded.

North Dakota is also a great wheat state and finally in 1909, became a real rival to Kansas by raising 90,762,000 bus., and in 1912, when the whole Northwest had a record breaking crop, took from Kansas all the laurels and broke all records by harvesting 143,820,000 bus. of wheat.

The government reports are the authority for North Dakota and with the favorable growing conditions of 1912, there was an average of 18 bus. produced on 7,990,000 acres of wheat. That is a larger acreage than either the government or the Coburn estimate claims for Kansas this year. And it may also be noted that an average of 18 bus. per acre for the entire state of Kansas is too large a yield to be expected. Yet the same statement could have been made of North Dakota or any other state in the Northwest previous to 1912, for an average of 16 bus. per acre had been large.

It is possible, but certainly unprecedented, that conditions with Kansas wheat will be so favorable that 18 bushels will be produced this season. Should the unusual happen, the laurels for bumper wheat crops may be again shifted from the Northwest to the Southwest.

Bleached Flour in Pennsylvania.

The great commonwealth of Pennsylvania furnishes the most glaring example of the misapplication of zeal in enforcing an obnoxious and unnecessary law. The system in vogue there has all the earmarks of petty persecution for the purpose of collecting court fees and excessing fines of small amounts.

After the Wilson-Wiley ruling against bleached flour was promulgated, the legislature of Pennsylvania passed a law relating to the prohibition of bleaching flour or the sale of bleached flour. The clause specifically prohibits the sale of any article of food which contains the oxides of nitrogen, nitrous acids or nitrites.

With the fact well established that flour, even if not bleached, may respond to the Greiss test for nitrites, and that all flour treated with the nitrogen peroxide process is sure to show a reaction for nitrites, the method of procedure is simple and the course of law enforcement very easy.

Let the constable of any justice court take a bottle of the Greiss reagent and pass from store to store and drop a little on all flour until one is found which shows pink. Fill in the name of the grocer which has the flour on hand and summon him before the justice. There has never been a case contested and the evidence is so simple and apparently so conclusive that the flour dealer can do nothing except pay his fine. The flour in his store may be bleached and it may not, but he is not prepared to make a defense and does not.

James Foust, Commissioner of the State Food and Dairy Commission, has replied to all inquiries that the Pennsylvania law has no relation to the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, which was a decisive victory for millers contending that the commercial bleaching of flour by the electrical process was harmless and did not affect the wholesomeness of bread made from bleached flour.

There are other states which have either laws or regulations regarding bleached flour, but Pennsylvania furnishes the exception from all others. The commissioners of other states have followed the attitude of the Department of Agriculture at Washington in simply letting bleached flour alone. The law or the rulings may not have been changed, but it was recognized that the Supreme Court decision settled the controversy.

How quickly would the opposition to bleached flour disappear in Pennsylvania if any organized effort was made to fight a case brought against the millers of the state or even of outside states. The system of petty arrests and small fines in the courts of local justice has not aroused any organized opposition to the procedure and the graft continues. If the officials of the Pure Food Department of the state are sincere in upholding the law and its vigorous enforcement, why do they not seize cars of flour as they are delivered in the state and arouse enough opposition to cause a test case to be adjudicated?

Despite all decisions sustaining bleaching, will the millers of Pennsylvania find the legislature ready to appeal or amend the law at the next session? Must the members of the state legislature await the action of the Department of Agriculture in rescinding their ruling against bleached flour? It was on this presumption that the different state laws and rulings were predicated. Is not the complete reversal of Wiley's opinion, which was not federal law, sufficient in itself to justify withdrawing all of the existing rulings and laws against bleached flour?

Merging of Mills in England.

Even in England the tendency of mill ownership is towards concentration, especially among the country mills. The concentration of mill ownership in the United States and Canada has been going on for a number of years. This tendency has been rather marked in all sections of the country. In any milling section of the United States there may be found a predominating milling company operating several mills.

In the United Kingdom, concentration is centered in the co-operative milling organizations, especially among the country mills. As wheat production in England decreases, the port mills have had an increasing advantage in their sources of supply. This gave rise to co-operative societies in the interior. The combined mills found it easier to compete with the larger port mills, as concentration of management and ownership of several mills cut down the cost of office and selling expenses.

Just recently three large milling companies, the Halifax Flour Society, the Sowerby Bridge Flour Society and the Colne Vale Corn Mill Society discussed the advisability of entering into negotiations with the directors of the Co-Operative Wholesale Society with the view of the latter concern absorbing their plants. The three milling companies decided unanimously in favor of combination with the Co-Operative Wholesale Society, which already controls several large mills. The three smaller milling companies took this action because of fear of a trade war with the Wholesale Co-Operative Society, which is the stronger organization. Whether or not the Co-Operative Wholesale Society will offer a sufficient price for the three milling plants is a question, but it is generally recognized in the interior of the United Kingdom that the Co-Operative Wholesale Society will extend its manufacturing interests, and the purchase of several mills already standing would be the most likely way.

This important amalgamation of mills is not the first in the United Kingdom. The tendency has been just as marked there as in the United States. However, the opinion is general that concentration can reach a certain point, and then go no farther. There is not much danger either in the United States or in England of the larger milling companies eliminating the smaller mills, for many small concerns are strong financially and would be able to withstand a trade struggle.

Concentration is a natural tendency, but it is not a strong as competition. The latter has been victorious and indications are that it will continue.

THE HESSIAN FLY.

By Dr. T. J. Headlea.

The Hessian flies winter in most cases as small brown seed-like objects, lying just inside the leaf-sheth, mostly underneath the surface of the ground where the roots come off. They are sometimes so tightly packed in this situation that the adjacent parts are flattened where they are pressed together. It is usually the central stalk that is the worst infested, while the tillers, many of which grew up after the flies had deposited their eggs, may be almost, or, in most cases, quite free. With the coming of warm weather in the early spring, the gnat-like flies crawl out of the flaxseeds and fly about, laying their long-oval eggs lengthwise in the grooves upon the upper surface of the leaves. These eggs are just large enough to be seen with the unaided eye, and soon give forth the minute reddish larvae that wriggle down inside the leaf-sheath to feed and fatten on the juice of the growing plant, thus so weakening the stalk that it will break and fall before harvest. As they grow the maggots lose their reddish color and become pure white. Most of them reach maturity and turn to brown seed-like flax seeds before harvest. They work so low down in the wheat stalk that the harvester cuts the wheat off above them, leaving them undisturbed in the stubble. Here they remain until September or October, coming out later or earlier in the season as the weather is dry or moist.

The flies coming from the stubble lay their eggs on the early sown or volunteer wheat, the maggots hatching therefrom wriggle down inside the leaf-sheath to feed and, becoming full grown, transform to flaxseeds before cold weather comes on. While this is the case with most of the larvae produced in the fall, some of the eggs are laid so late that the resulting maggots are unable to reach maturity before time for cold weather and perish or survive as the temperature falls or remains high.

The larvae by rasping and feeding take the food which naturally belongs to the plants and cause them to stop growing or even to die.

In the late fall the presence of the fly is indicated by the form of the plant. The stalk infested by maggots has no strong central shoot, but appears leafy and bushy. The first effect of the fly is to make the wheat tiller freely, covering the ground and giving the field a deep green color, thereby deceiving the inexperienced into thinking the prospect for wheat to be unusually fine. Later, if enough flies be present, the deep green will be exchanged for a yellow, sickly appearance, and it is then evident to everyone that something is wrong.

Certain tiny, wasp-like insects prey on the Hessian fly, and when they are present in large numbers, the fly disappears as an injurious insect. Not enough study has been given to these parasites to enable anyone to say under just what conditions they thrive and do their work.

Winter Wheat Damaged

Reports From Illinois and Missouri Indicate Considerable Damage.

The damage from Hessian fly and chinch bugs appears to be very spotted, according to reports received Tuesday morning from millers and grain dealers. On Saturday inquiries were addressed to all the counties in Illinois and Missouri where the most severe damage was reported.

These reports indicate that there is as much damage from dry weather as from Hessian fly. With some exceptions, there have been no wheat fields plowed up, although reports put in circulation last week by speculative grain interests were to the effect that plowing was general in the districts where Hessian fly was reported.

ILLINOIS.

Meek Milling Co., Marissa: "During the last 30 days there has been a marked depreciation in condition of growing wheat. From the best information we can gather we believe that this damage is fully 25 per cent, judging from appearances today and those of the first of May. There is some Hessian fly, but there are lots of chinch bugs, and this, with the dry weather, is what has caused the damage. We have some very good fields, and right alongside of them will be others that will not make a third of the yield that the others will. Wheat is just heading out, and a good rain would, in our estimation, help conditions very materially."

Moweaqua Mill Co., Moweaqua: "There have been no alarming reports as to damage so far by the Hessian fly, and no wheat fields have been plowed up as yet. As far as this vicinity is concerned, the wheat crop looks very promising. It is true that the Hessian fly has been seen in the wheat fields, but the farmers have little fear of any damage to speak of from the insects."

Mallinson Bros., West Salem, Ill.: "We have not heard any of our farmers say the fly was in the wheat. The only thing that is hurting the wheat in our section is the cool, dry weather."

Millstadt Milling Co., Millstadt: "Farmers in our locality are complaining considerably about the Hessian fly. We also note that some fields are suffering considerably, although at this time we are not able to say how much damage will be done. We do not think, however, the wheat crop will be as heavy as was expected."

Vermont Mills Co., Vermont: "The writer has just returned from the wheat fields of our neighborhood, and was unable to find damage from insects. Not one acre plowed up for any cause. The plant is healthy and of good growth. Believe the harvest will be early."

M. F. Purcell, Jerseyville: "There is some talk of Hessian fly and chinch bug. I find but little damage done so far. I have not found a farmer that has plowed up wheat this year around Jerseyville. The prospect of a big wheat crop this year in Jersey county is good."

Pfeffer Milling Co., Lebanon: "Farmers coming to our office during the last few days expressed themselves very apprehensive in regard to chinch bugs. Hessian fly in the wheat. We find, on investigation, that 20 per cent damage has already been done. Dry weather has contributed its share. A good wetting down would stop deterioration and still produce a good crop. A week ago we anticipated a 25-bu.-per-acre crop. Rain in the next few days will still give us a fair crop. We hate to predict the outcome if dry weather continues."

G. P. Bowman & Sons, Grayville: "No Hessian fly damage to speak of in this vicinity."

Salt Lick Milling Co., Valmeyer: "There is much evidence of damage to wheat due to the Hessian fly in this vicinity. The wheat seems to be going backward and most farmers expect only half crop. We have had several reports of wheat being plowed under and corn planted. More of this would be done except for the unfavorable weather for the corn. There is a lot of wheat headed out that stands only about 10 inches high and is considered almost lost. The condition of the wheat is anything but promising."

A. J. Keiser Flour Mills, Mt. Olive: "In regard to the Hessian fly, we can say that they have done a great deal of damage. Also, the chinch bugs are exceptionally thick this year and are badly in need of rain. The growing wheat crop will probably bring one-quarter as much as last year, on account of drought and fly. Will also not have any oats and corn unless we get rain soon."

Waterloo Milling Co., Waterloo: "Hardly a field is entirely immune from the ravages of the fly, and in many instances the crop has been entirely destroyed by them. While driving through the county yesterday the writer noticed many fields that will not need to be harvested. Regarding your inquiry relative to farmers plowing up wheat fields, we wish to say that we have been informed by reliable parties that some farmers in the river bottom are doing so and putting in corn. The work of the fly was complete in most cases in the bottom; much of the wheat will not come to a head. We estimate a third crop for the county."

H. H. Emminga, Golden: "Look for 90 per cent crop. Just a few complaints heard of. No signs whatever of fields being plowed up. It could not get that bad. Need rain, particularly on oats and corn."

Pape & Loos, Quincy: "Reports from farmers are that the growing crop is going backward—not looking as well as two weeks ago. Seems to be general report. While we still have some good fields, several claim that there will be a number of fields that will not make more than half crop. Our opinion is, with favorable weather, we will still have a fair crop of wheat, but it needs rain to help it out."

MISSOURI.

Guthrie Milling Co., Guthrie: "The fly has damaged the wheat at least 10 to 50 per cent in this locality. Our D. N. Lynes has seen most of the wheat in this locality, and he says that it is at least damaged fully half and that two out of five fields have been or will be plowed up."

Keith Feed and Grain Co., Sturgeon: "Damage has just started here, but wheat is turning yellow very fast and farmers are talking of plowing up. Was in Columbia Friday, and they are plowing up wheat there now. Oats need rain badly. Farmers are having to replant corn."

No Fly Damage in Kansas.

Kansas City, Mo., May 18, 1914.

Not much credence is being given to the reports of Hessian fly damage in Kansas by millers out in the country. Interior millers continue to report uniformly good conditions. Rains fell in parts of Kansas last week, and reports indicate wheat is heading out unusually well. From Reno county comes the report that wheat harvesting will be a fortnight earlier than a year ago, and that first harvesting of wheat will start before June 10.

Opposed McCumber Bills.

Legislation for the Federal inspection of all grain shipments, which has been opposed by shippers and state grain inspection departments to some extent, is ended for the present, in the opinion of State Grain Inspector J. T. Bradshaw, of Missouri, who has returned from Washington, where he participated in the contest over the McCumber and Gore bills, when they were being considered by the Senate.

Chief Inspector Bradshaw said that if either of these bills had passed it would have cost the grain growers of the United States needlessly many hundreds of dollars. Federal inspection has been urged by the senators and representatives from the Dakotas, where most grain is shipped to one great terminal market and no adequate state inspection is in force. Federal inspection might work well enough for those states, but it would be a hardship on other sections of the country. The inspection methods proposed by Senator McCumber were not practical.

Federal inspection with such intolerances eliminated is a matter of the early future. The national Department of Agriculture will first fix the grades for inspection of all grain, similar to its corn grades, and will then take active steps toward the Federal inspection of grain at all terminal markets.

The Farmers' Mill and Milling Co. has been incorporated for $6,000 at Wilson, Tex.

Correspondents' reports indicate that Hessian flies have appeared in increased numbers in Missouri and Illinois, with the area of damage greatest in Missouri. In Carroll, Ray, Chariton and Pike counties considerable damage already has been done. Saline, Cooper and Lafayette counties have a trace of fly, but so far the damage has been small. Weather conditions during the week were rather favorable for the further development of the fly. Generally speaking, the red winter crop is in fair condition, and soil conditions remain satisfactory, except in Illinois, where some moisture is needed.

Millers' Boat Trip

Illinois Millers' Association Will Combine Business With River Excursion.

J. L. Grigg, of Sparta, Ill., secretary of the Southern Illinois Millers' Association, is receiving reservations from millers and others who will take the Tennessee River trip in connection with the annual meeting of the Southern Illinois Millers' Association. The association has chartered the new steamer Saint Louis, and will start for a week's outing on June 9 along the Mississippi, Ohio and Tennessee rivers.

Last year the Southern Illinois Millers' Association, in connection with their annual meeting, took a boat trip to Burlington, Ia., and return, and this excursion proved so popular with the members that it was decided to take a trip to the Tennessee River. Many millers and their families are planning to go. They will be joined by those of allied interests and reservations are being received by Secretary Grigg, but, of course, are limited to the accommodations of the boat.

The "Saint Louis," with a carrying capacity of 150 passengers, is the largest, fastest and finest steamboat ever constructed by the St. Louis & Tennessee River Packet Co., and was built expressly to carry on the traffic of that line. She is equipped with a complete electric light plant, which generates power for two large arc lights, 250 incandescent lights in cabin and staterooms, and for seven electric fans. The electric wires, in addition to thorough insulation, are passed through iron conduits, making fire impossible.

There are 47 large staterooms on the cabin deck, 12 of which are en suite. This is a most desirable feature, especially for large parties or families.

There are also 12 staterooms on the "Texas" deck of exactly the same size and furnishings as those on the cabin deck. Many prefer these upper-deck berths.

The "Tennessee River Trip" transports the traveler over three majestic rivers, along the shores of six great states, while the whole itinerary is fraught with scenic charm and historic interest.

The culminating point of historic interest is, of course, the old battleground of Shiloh, now a great national park. To visit this scene of one of the most terrific struggles of the Civil War is the incentive to many to make the journey. This desire has also been anticipated by the builders of the "Saint Louis." Passengers will find on the wall of the forward deck, at entrance to cabin, complete diagrams showing outlines of the field and positions of troops each day as the battle progressed.

New English Association Head.

R. J. Read, of the Norwich Mills, Norwich, England, was chosen president of the National Association of British and Irish Millers at the council meeting, to succeed W. A. Vernon, the retiring chief executive. Mr. Read is a miller of the old school, having had a long career in the milling industry of the United Kingdom, yet he is absolutely in touch with modern ideas. Mr. Read is an interior miller, from a section of the country which has not been represented in the presidency of the national British association for several years. He was one of the organizers of the East Anglican Millers' Association, and has always been active in English milling affairs.

The retiring president, W. A. Vernon, has accomplished much during his term, and has worked most assiduously to benefit the English milling trade on every possible occasion. Mr. Vernon was knighted by King George during his presidency.

Kansas City and the Southwest

209 Postal Bldg. Kansas City, David Sosland, Representative

Kansas City, Mo., May 18, 1914.

The nearness of new winter wheat crop and anticipated reductions in flour prices were the predominating factors in the trade of Kansas City and Southwestern mills during the past week. Business for prompt shipment was of fair volume, about the same as a year ago, but there was a minimum of new crop flour booked. Mills are holding prices firm, strength in wheat and lower mill feed values during the past week causing some mills to ask 10c higher quotations, which did not meet with the views of buyers even on business for immediate shipment. Interior mills are still quoting a range of $3.50 to $3.85 for 95 per cent flour in cotton or jute sacks f. o. b. Kansas City.

Regular trade in nearby states buys flour in fair volume, business from cotton sack buyers in this territory amounting to more than 75 per cent of output of mills. Central states also buy single and mixed cars, but sales are only to replenish stocks, and all business is for immediate shipment. Few dealers in the Southwest have sufficient flour on hand to carry them 30 days, but millers are not expressing any hope that heavy replenishing will be done before the new crop.

A very small amount of flour is moving to Eastern markets from the Southwest, and the same is true of the spring wheat section. Buyers in New York and other large centers in Eastern states are uniformly bearish, expecting the winter wheat crop to cause sharp reductions in both Southwest and Northwest prices. Several single carlot sales were made to Eastern points last week to established trade, because stocks of flour were so low that they needed immediate replenishment. Mills are offering 95 per cent flour delivered New York City for prompt shipment at $4.15.

Clear is in fair demand, fancy grades finding good sale in both domestic and foreign markets at fair prices. Cables on 35 per cent clear last week were on a basis of about $2.95 bulk Kansas City net to the mills. Low grade clear is being taken by Eastern jobbers. There is also a good demand for clear from Southern and Southeastern markets. Prices range down to $2.60 for low grade clear in sacks, Kansas City basis.

Soft wheat flour business is of fair volume, but the brilliant crop prospects are limiting all business to immediate shipment. Nothing is being taken for more than 30 days shipment, and some buyers are expecting soft wheat flour to sell at a discount after the new crop moves. Soft wheat patents are now selling at $4.25 to $4.50 in sacks at mill. At some country points, where wheat is in liberal supply, mills are asking about 10c lower prices.

Reports to mills from connections in the large markets indicate that stocks of soft wheat flour are exceedingly light, and that a large volume of business may be expected when the new crop moves. Several large cracker bakers are already making offers on new crop flour for July-August-September shipment, but soft wheat mills are not willing to speculate on probable prices to the extent desired by the cracker bakers.

The following quotations are derived from sales made last week by interior Kansas and Nebraska mills, as reported by Kansas City buyers and commission men, and are basis jute, net f. o. b. Missouri River in round lots or single carloads: 95 per cent straight for May-June shipment, $3.50@3.85 per bbl.; high patents, 20 @25c higher than 95 per cent; first clear, $3@3.25 per bbl., according to quality and grades; second clear, $2.65@3.

No Interest in Mill Feed.

With demand lighter and offerings of mills increasing, mill feed quotations had a sharp decrease last week, bran declining about 5 cents per 100 lbs. for prompt shipment. Shorts were also weak, and middlings were quoted at slightly lower prices. At the close of the week bran sold at a range of $1.10 to $1.15, with country mills offering rather freely at the lower price delivered Kansas City. Outlet for bran is limited to immediate Southwestern states. In Northern states local mills are underselling and in Southern states demand is light and is being filled by soft wheat mills.

New crop bran has been sold by one Kansas City and several country mills at 90c per 100 lbs. to an Eastern jobber. The decline in corn prices several weeks ago had a weakening effect on new crop quotations, and resellers who had bought at 90c resold heavily at 87c. However, the bullishness in corn last week instilled a better tone to the new crop market, and Eastern jobbers were again bidding 90c. Most mills, however, are asking $1 per 100 lbs. for bran for season shipment, but are securing no acceptances.

Shorts sold at a range of $1.17 to $1.23, with pure white shorts commanding up to $1.28. Middlings were quoted at $1.28 to $1.35 in straight carlots. Mixed car buyers paid $1.40 per 100-lb. sack.

The following prices were paid by brokers and commission men at close of last week for mill feed from interior Missouri River mills, basis 100-lb. burlap net f. o. b. Missouri River: Bran, $1.15@1.18 per 100 lbs.; shorts, $1.20@1.28; fancy white middlings, $1.28@1.35; red dog, $1.35@1.40.

Cottonseed and linseed meal have a scattered demand from nearby states. Prices are the same as a week ago, but the volume of business is lighter. Kansas is one of the principal buyers from Kansas City. Cottonseed meal was quoted at $32 to $32.25 per ton; linseed meal, $29 to $29.25.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Quotations by Missouri River mills for prompt shipments to Eastern or Middle states in carlots f. o. b. Kansas City are as follows:

Flour—Hard winter wheat patents, 98s cotton or jute, $4.20@4.40 per bbl.; hard winter wheat straights, 98s cotton or jute, $4@4.20; first clears, $3.20@3.50; soft wheat patent, 98-lb. cotton or jute, $4.25@4.50 per bbl.; straight, $4.05@4.25; first clears, jute, $3.10@3.30; corn meal, 35c per 17½-lb. sack.

Cereal Goods—Rye flour in small sacks, $1.65@1.75 per 100; in 98s and 140s, $1.60@1.75; rye graham (pumpernickel) in small cotton sacks, $1.55 @1.65 per 100; in 98s and 140s, $1.50 @1.60; graham flour in small sacks, $2@2.10 per 100; whole wheat flour, in small sacks, $2.10@2.20 per 100; 98s and 140s, $2.05@2.15; rolled oats, in wood, 180 lbs., $5.20 per bbl.

Mill Feed—Bran, in 100-lb. sacks, in carlots, $1.10@1.20; red dog, in 100-lb. sacks, carlots, $1.40; white shorts, $1.30.

Linseed Meal—Carlots, per ton, $29.25.

Cottonseed Meal—Carlots, per ton, $32; ton lots, $32.50.

Southwestern Market Prices.

Following are prices of flour and other mill products quoted by Southwestern mills for straight or mixed cars, basis f. o. b. buyer's station. Flour in 24-lb. sacks 5c per cwt. higher:

Kansas—Hard winter patent, $4.20 @4.60 per bbl.; hard winter, straight, $4@4.40; bran, $1.10@1.20 per 100; mill run, $1.25; brown shorts, $1.17@ 1.25; white shorts, $1.30; corn meal, 38c per 17½-lb. sack.

Oklahoma—Soft winter patent, $4.80 5.00 per bbl.; hard winter patent, $4.50@4.60; bran, $1.25; mill-run bran, $1.35; white shorts, $1.55@1.65; corn meal, 33@37c per 17½-lb. sack.

Arkansas—Soft wheat, high patent, $5@5.20 per bbl.; hard wheat patent, $4.60@4.80; corn meal, 17-lb. sacks, 40c; bran, $1.35@1.45 per 100, basis L. R. rate points.

Texas—Soft wheat flour, extra patents, $5.30@5.60 per bbl.; hard wheat flour, high patent, $4.90@5.10 per bbl.; straight, $4.70@4.90; bran, $1.50 per 100; shorts, $1.65; corn meal, 70c per 35-lb. sack.

Change in Estabrook Laboratory.

A. W. Estabrook is now sole owner of the wheat and flour testing laboratory in Kansas City which bears his name. Harry Weaver, former partner, is now with the laboratory of the Larabee Flour Mills Co., Hutchinson, Kan. The Estabrook laboratory in Kansas City was recently enlarged, and many new improvements were made in the testing departments.

Flour Output Decreases.

Kansas City mills made 26,900 bbls. of flour the past week, compared with 30,100 bbls. in preceding week, 32,300 bbls. two weeks ago and 39,700 bbls. a year ago, when one larger mill was in operation. The present output represents about 45 per cent of capacity.

Elevator Stocks Decrease.

A reduction of more than 957,336 bus. in the elevator holdings of wheat in Kansas City was recorded last week, stocks now totaling only 2,053,650 bus., compared with 1,881,322 bus. a year ago. The exceptionally heavy movement of wheat out of Kansas City elevators is hardly accountable by present conditions. Some of the wheat is moving toward the gulf, where it will be shipped for export, but most of the grain shipped out of Kansas City is being sent to Chicago, where good prices are being secured. It is felt among some traders that most of the wheat in Chicago will eventually go to Buffalo and other large Northwestern milling points. The shortage of spring wheat in the Northwest will not be felt so sharply if the spring wheat mills are able to draw on large supplies of hard winter wheat.

The decrease in elevator stocks in Kansas City has been unusually rapid in the past six weeks, from 750,000 bus. to 1,000,000 bus. moving out weekly. With the light receipts at Kansas City, there is some fear felt among Southwestern mills that prices will move to an artificial level. A slight increase in the demand for wheat last week resulted in advances to 2 cents.

SOUTHWESTERN NOTES.

The Enns Milling Co., Inman, Kan., is building a new warehouse for the storage of flour. It will be completed by June 15.

The new warehouse of the Lindsborg Mill and Elevator Co., Lindsborg, Kan., is nearing completion. It has a capacity of 60 carloads of flour and feed.

A 100-bbl. mill is being built at Fairland, Okla., and will be incorporated under the style of the Fairland Milling Co. A Mr. Buzzard is the principal owner.

The Aetna Mills Co., Wellington, Kan., has just completed a new elevator at Milan, Kan. The mill is building other small elevators in the wheat belt of Kansas.

At the millers' meeting in Manhattan, Kan., on May 22, the dedication of the new experimental mill in the milling department of the Kansas State Agricultural College will be on the program.

The Kansas Grain Co., of Hutchinson, Kan., has filed suit in the district court against the Santa Fe for the recovery of $1,280 for loss of grain on shipments to Hutchinson from interior points.

W. J. McFarland is the new head miller at the International Mills, Sterling, Kan. He went there from the Holyrood Milling Co., Holyrood, Kan. Fred Richards, of Lyons, Kan., is the new head miller at Holyrood.

M. A. Princehouse, of the Aetna Mills Co., Wellington, Kan., was in Kansas City last week conferring with his local connections. Mr. Princehouse says flour business has maintained a steady tone so far this year. The Aetna mill is running full time.

It is not likely that the mill at Rogers, Ark., will be rebuilt, as its owner, H. L. Stroud, recently joined the Kansas City Board of Trade and has purchased a half interest in the Houston-Stroud Grain Co. Others interested in the mill at Rogers, however, might rebuild a smaller plant. John Kirkpatrick was manager.

Arthur Cain was in Atchison, Kan., again last week, investigating the prospects for reopening the plant of the Cain Mill Co. before the new crop year. With the brilliant wheat prospects in the Southwest, and present conditions indicating a very good business year throughout the country, the owners of the company believe that conditions are good for the resumption of operations.

John A. Groves, commercial agent in Kansas City territory for the Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic Railroad, has opened an office at 209 Postal Building, Kansas City, and will hereafter make his headquarters there. Mr. Groves travels among the mills of the Southwest, and handles most of the flour and feed shipments to Georgia and Florida. He succeeded H. G. Benedict as commercial agent in this territory a month ago.

The Larabee Flour Mills Co., Hutchinson, Kan., is now installing a complete laboratory outfit at its mill. Harry Weaver, formerly with Estabrook & Weaver laboratories, Kansas City, will be in charge of the testing department. The laboratory will have all of the latest testing devices, including a small experimental mill, and all testing for the three mills of the Larabee Flour Mills Co. will be done. The three other Hutchinson mills, the Monarch Milling Co., the Hutchinson Flour Mills Co. and the William Kelly Milling Co., are installing a co-operative laboratory.

Definite announcement was made last week of an addition to the Burlington elevator, operated by the Aylsworth-Neal-Tomlin Grain Co., of 500,000-bu. capacity, making the total capacity of the plant when completed 1,500,000 bus. Work will start immediately on the addition and it will be completed before Aug. 1. This makes the third addition this year to Kansas City elevators, the Milwaukee adding 1,000,000 bus. and the Missouri Pacific adding 1,100,000 bus. All of the additions will be completed in time to handle the new crop movement of wheat, which will probably be at its height early in August. Additions to country elevators have been unusually heavy in the past 60 days, elevator building operations being the heaviest of the past decade.

The Interstate Commerce Commission on May 1st suspended tariffs of the Baltimore & Ohio and the Pennsylvania railroads, in which increased switching charges at Baltimore were provided for. The suspension is in effect until August 13, 1914.

Two memberships in the Chicago Board of Trade were sold last week at $2,200 each, the same price secured at the last sale of a membership in the Kansas City Board of Trade.

St. Louis and the Southeast

716 Merchants Laclede Bldg., St. Louis

St. Louis, Mo., May 18, 1914.

While quotable prices on flour last week were practically unchanged from the preceding week, there was a slightly better feeling than has prevailed recently, and in the late trading a few mills reported freer sales at firm prices. There was nothing in the general situation, however, to indicate that a permanent change for the better in the trade had arrived, and expectations are for continued light buying until the winter wheat crop harvest has been accurately gauged and the spring wheat crop well on its way to harvest. Sentiment in general was slightly influenced by a 2-cent rise in wheat futures during the week, on reports of Hessian fly damage in Missouri and Illinois, and later in Kansas. It is a long span of imagination, however, if one is to expect wheat or flour trade conditions to be improved by excessive losses in winter wheat from Hessian fly or bug damage in general. Every year brings forward these pests in a more or less degree, but in only one year in 20 has the Hessian fly really reduced the winter wheat crop materially, excepting in the minds of crop experts and bullish commission houses, who pay big salaries to these so-called experts.

Aside from the crop situation, other factors in the trade were negligible. Conditions in Mexico were not such as to suggest that war will ultimately result and be followed by heavy buying of commissary supplies by the Government, and there were no further purchases by the Government in this market. Export demands were light, and at the close of the week no offers were heard for either foreign or new-crop shipment. During the week the export sales recorded were one lot of soft patent to the United Kingdom, a lot of Nebraska straight to the Continent, and 2,000 bbls. of hard elsewhere than Europe. Small sales of new crop movement soft patent were reported to Ireland, but bids were generally below millers' views, some given on a basis of $3.40@3.45 bulk for soft patent, or about 1 5cents lower than could be accepted. On domestic sales quoted prices were: Low grade hard at $2.65 jute, clear $3@3.15 jute, straight $3.45 bulk and 95 per cent patent (on direct orders) at $3.95@4 jute; soft low grade at $2.95 jute; clear $3.10 s. h. jute, scant patent $3.42½ bulk and patent on orders by Missouri mill at $4.50@4.75 wood, and by southern Illinois mill at $5.25 wood.

There was a slight increase in the St. Louis flour output last week, and the leading mills and those that sell through St. Louis offices reported 53,900 bbls., against 51,800 bbls. the preceding week and 53,000 bbls. the week before. The following figures were reported: G. P. Plant Milling Co. (city), 7,000 bbls.; Stanard-Tilton Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Dallas, Tex.), 12,500; Kehlor Flour Mills Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 7,500; Sparks Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Terre Haute, Ind.), 8,200; Saxony Milling Co. (city), 3,600; John F. Meyer & Son (Springfield, Mo.), 2,000; Camp Spring Milling Co. (Nashville, Ill.), 1,000; Hezel Milling Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 2,600; Bernet, Craft & Kauffman (Mt. Carmel, Ill.), 7,500; Annan, Burg & Co. (city), 1,000.

Mill Feeds Are Easier.

The week was a disappointing one in mill feed, with demand light and almost entirely local in character, with the tendency on bran still towards a lower level. There were some small sales of bran on direct orders to the South and East, but the general inquiry was scattered and business in small lots under competition from sellers. Middlings were in pretty good demand and firm, considering the weaker tone in bran, but other feedstuffs were unchanged and dull. There were a couple of sales for new crop shipment reported—15 cars 100-lb. mixed feed July at $1.02½, and 15 cars August at $1.02, and there were offers of hard bran for July-August-September shipment at $1, and bids at 99c. As the week closed no sales of new crop were heard of, but hard bran was reported as offered freely, summer shipment, at $1, yet a miller reported a direct bid of $1.03. At the moment there seems nothing in the situation to arrest the decline in bran, but the recent break has been a severe one, and there is little question but that prices will be carried too low, as is invariably the case when dealers can see nothing in the outlook to justify stocking up, even when their supplies are scant, as has been the case for some time. Just when the turn will come, however, is a question. At present the crop outlook suggests heavy grindings, as to make the trade unusually uncertain of future market conditions. Bran sold early at $1.17@1.18 for hard, and $1.17@1.20 for soft, but the week's final sales were hard bran at $1.14 to arrive, and one car soft bran at country point at equal $1.14 East St. Louis basis; one car soft delivered St. Louis at $1.15; one car mixed feed delivered to East St. Louis, $1.18 (on direct orders);: one car hard bran $1.17¾ and split car hard $1.19 for bran and $1.28 for middlings.

St. Louis Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $3.75@4; straight, $3.60@3.70; extra fancy, $3.45@3.55; fancy, $3.10@3.25; low grades, $2.85@3.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $3.85@4; straight, $3.60@3.70; first clear, $3.05@3.30; second clear, $2.85@3; low grades, $2.65@2.75.

Spring Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $4.05@4.25; clear, $3.50@3.65.

Rye Flour—In jobbing way at $3.65 in jute and $3.95 in wood.

Mill Feed (East St. Louis basis, in 100-lb. sacks)—Quote hard bran prompt or quick shipment at $1.14@1.15; soft, $1.15@1.17; mixed feed, $1.18; middlings, $1.28@1.40; fine ground white hominy feed held at $25 per ton; oat feed nominal at $11.50; brown alfalfa meal, $17, and green $20.75 per ton. At mills to city trade, 100-lb. bran sells at $1.20@1.21, and middlings at $1.30@1.45.

St. Louis Cash Grain.

The strong statistical position of cash wheat was further shown last week, when prices advanced to the highest point in months. The demand was good at all stages of the trading, and as the week closed prices recorded the best quotations. Local wheat stocks were reduced to 129,978 bus., compared with a total of 175,638 bus. the preceding week, and 959,552 bus. last year. When it is taken into consideration that receipts in this market on the present crop have totaled over 25,000,000 bus., hard and soft wheat, it is easy to see what a big cash business has been transacted by commission and elevator people. The firmness in the future market last week, of course favorably influenced the trade. But the continued strength in the May option in Chicago, where the price rose to the highest level on the crop, and the assertion that the leading interests in that market were in absolute control of the cash and May wheat options, and were talking $1 wheat for the May delivery before it expires, despite the fact that complaints are being made to the Board of Trade that the price is an unjust one, naturally causes a good demand for old crop supplies, to carry over until the new wheat is available. It is the old game of everyone selling the May option short on "scenery," and the Armour interests bottling them up on the end of the crop. How many more years this can be done before government investigation of the leading exchanges calls for a change to conditions where the law of supply and demand will prevail, remains to be seen. But certainly the years will not be many, as the game is becoming more flagrant every year. Final quotations on No. 2 red wheat were 96@97c; No. 3 red, 95c; No. 2 hard, 94@96c; No. 3 hard, 93@95c. Cash corn was 1½c to 3½c higher on the week, on light receipts and strong Liverpool markets, influenced by unfavorable crop reports from the Argentine. Cash oats were 1½c to 2c higher, mostly in sympathy with corn.

St. Louis Notes.

John N. Peek, of the Fulton Bag and Burlap Co., was over from Kansas City last week to visit headquarters.

A. J. Keiser has bought other interests in the Keiser Bros. Milling Co., Mount Olive, Ill., and will continue the business under the name of A. J. Keiser Flour Mills.

Receipts of flour in St. Louis last week were 52,040 bbls., against 60,640 bbls. the preceding week. Since Jan. 1, 1,190,610 bbls., against 1,136,895 bbls. last year. Shipments last week, 71,980 bbls., against 69,680 bbls. the preceding week. Since Jan. 1, 1,492,270 bbls., against 1,320,795 bbls. last year.

Cary H. Bacon, formerly head of the Sherry-Bacon Grain Co., which went out of business recently, has opened an office in the Merchants' Exchange building, and in the future will represent in St. Louis the Armour Grain Co. of Chicago. The firm will do a general commission business.

Among those going to the mass convention at Old Point Comfort next week are the following from St. Louis and vicinity: Charles Espenschied and wife, Charles E. White and wife, Edwin Stanard and wife, George H. and Samuel Plant and John E. Mitchell, of St. Louis; George Schoening, Columbia, Ill.; George Ziebold and wife, Waterloo, Ill.; H. B. Sparks, Alton, Ill.; Peter Knauss, Evansville, Ind.

Ralph J. Pendleton, of the Pendleton Grain Co., St. Louis, returned last Saturday from a four weeks' trip through California. Mr. Pendleton says that business sentiment in the West is much more cheerful than in St. Louis territory, and that merchants there expect a good fall business. He says that aside from a few reports of Hessian fly damage in winter wheat the crop outlook is highly favorable.

Receipts of wheat in St. Louis last week were 257,745 bus., against 310,995 bus. the preceding week. Shipments, 269,380 bus., against 300,370 bus. the preceding week. Stocks of wheat in St. Louis elevators on Saturday were 129,978 bus., against 959,552 bus. last year. Of the present stock 1,337 bus. is No. 1 red wheat; 29,270 bus. No. 2 red; 6,280 bus. No. 2 hard winter wheat, and 40,575 bus. No. 2 hard.

John Stuckwisch, grain buyer and office man for the Valier & Spies Milling Co., of Marine, Ill., with his wife and her brother, Oscar Meier, were instantly killed by a train on the Clover Leaf last Friday morning. Mr. Stuckwisch was driving his automobile near Kaufman on the way to Jacksonville and failed to notice the fast train and ran into the engine on a crossing. Witnesses stated that Mr. Stuckwisch was dragged under the train, his body severed and both his legs cut off. Mrs. Stuckwisch and Mr. Meier were hurled 200 feet through the air. All of them were instantly killed.

Pit experts are not always crop experts. This was elucidated last Thursday, when Roy Carter, W. E. Stewart, J. B. Taylor, E. B. Immer and Eugene Smith, secretary of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, made a 50-mile automobile trip through St. Louis county, in search of Hessian fly damage to wheat, which was reported as serious by speculators on the exchange. After the trip Roy Carter said that the wheat crop was in excellent condition in all fields inspected, and that as far as bugs were concerned, the net result of the trip was one Hessian fly, one angle worm, two grub worms and a garter snake. Some experts—hey?

St. Louis millers are interested in the announcement, made last week, that on May 20 the Atlas Transportation Co. will enter into active competition for freight between St. Louis and New Orleans. The company is owned by the Atlas Cement Co., which operates extensively in New Orleans, and has five new box barges of 800 tons with which to handle commodity and class freight. To give the business a footing, the company announces a freight rate 20 per cent below railroad tariffs. The down trip will be made in five or six days and the up trip in two weeks. With the new barges in operation south of the city and the Kansas City Missouri River Navigation Co. boats operating between St. Louis and Kansas City, millers are looking for considerably increased shipments of flour by the river routes.

Members of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, on May 25, will vote to amend the present rule on corn, which provides that "on sales of corn for future delivery, that the tender of No. 2 corn, No. 2 white or yellow corn, in whole or in part, shall be deemed sufficient," so as to permit the tender of the following grades of corn as may be convenient to the seller. But in no case an amount of less than 5,000 bus. of any one grade shall be deemed a valid tender, at the price difference mentioned in the following schedule, and that not less than 1,000 bus. be delivered in any one elevator. At contract prices: No. 1 white corn, No. 2 white, No. 1 and 2 yellow and No. 1 and 2 mixed. At 2 cents per bushel under contract price: No. 3 white, yellow and mixed corn. And, furthermore, that No. 3 white, yellow and mixed corn, cannot be delivered in March, April and May except at 4 cents per bushel under contract price.

Facts About Premium Methods.

It has been asserted that if a manufacturer gives good premiums his competitors can't pry his customers loose from him with a jimmy, if he maintains the quality of his flour and the inducement of the premium is not offset by the higher price of the premium goods. In a recent talk before merchants, a premium expert stated that premium-giving is a form of advertising, and when you have free gifts to play up in your publicity all the talks your competitor can put up about quality, price, service and other lures will fall on dimmed ears. The people don't take it seriously. What they want is something for nothing in the literal meaning of the phrase.

The "come-back" feature of trade is cinched by premium offers, according to some users of premium methods for stimulating business. New patrons who ordinarily buy but once get interested in winning your prizes and come back faithfully until they acquire the premium wanted. Then they repeat the performance. That means that soon they are regular customers.

But the opponents of premium methods have strong arguments to combat the foregoing.

Oklahoma millers and grain dealers are holding their annual meetings at Oklahoma City Tuesday and Wednesday of this week.

New York

New York, May 16, 1914.

Flour market very dull last week, although some extremely low quotations were made. The somewhat stronger wheat markets the latter part of the week failed to influence buyers, and the trade openly ridiculed the reports of extensive damage to the new winter wheat crop by Hessian fly and chinch bugs, calling attention to the recent green bug scare which was disproven by Government report.

Spring wheat mills, as a general rule, held firm in prices during the past week, although there were mills here and there which, to keep their mills running, were willing to offer bargain prices. Spring patents were generally held from $4.30 to $4.50 in sacks for May-June shipment, although several brands were offered as low as $4.20 jute for May shipment, with little buying done. The trade figures they will have no trouble in purchasing spring patents during the balance of the old crop at $4.25 jute and even under this price.

Old wheat Kansas flour is at an absolute standstill, and it is extremely doubtful if much will be done in Southwestern flour on the old crop. While mills during the past week have not quoted anything special in the way of prices for new crop shipment, buyers here showed just as much indifference. Having no fear as to the outcome of the crop now, they are content to bide their time. Old wheat 95 per cent straight was held at $4.20@4.35 in sacks, and new wheat. July-August shipment, was quoted from $3.75 to $3.90 in sacks.

Spring wheat clears were in rather moderate demand and mills were somewhat inclined to sell. Prices were held at $3.75@3.90 in sacks. Kansas clears were without feature, and, while offerings were not very free, demand was also very slow. Prices were held at $3.60@3.75 in sacks. Soft winter wheat flours showed lack of demand and prices for the week were practically unchanged. Straights were held at $4.30@4.40 in wood.

While there was no active demand for mill feed during the week, prices were fairly well maintained. City bran in bulk was held at $28.50 at mill.

New York Market Prices.

All prices quoted are the prices at which the trade could purchase in sacks and include brokers' commissions, or receivers' profits and charges:

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $4.50 @4.80 in bbls.; straights, $4.40@4.50 in bbls.; clears $4@4.15 in bbls.; low grades, $3@3.30.

Winter Wheat Flour—Patents, $4.90 @5; in bbls.; straights, $4.30@4.40 in bbls.; clears, $3.75@3.95 in bbls.; low grades, $3.15@3.50.

Kansas Flour—Patents, $4.35@4.65; straights, $4.20@4.35; clears, $3.60@ 3.75; low grades or low clears, $3.25 @3.40.

Mill Feed—Bran, coarse Western spring in 100-lb. sacks, to arrive, $26.50; standard middlings, $26.50; flour middlings, $29.50; red dog, to arrive, $30.50; oil meal, $31@31.50; city feed, bulk bran. $28.50 100-lb. sacks, $30; middlings, $27@31; red dog flour, $31.

Argentine bran and middlings, 100-lb. sacks, $27 f. o. b. New York.

New York Notes.

Announcement was made this week of the marriage of Frank H. Knighton, of Samuel Knighton & Son, on May 6, to Miss Marguerite Fisher.

Permanent receivers have been appointed for the Anger Baking Co. They are E. B. Walden, of the Corn Products Co.; T. R. Van Boskerck and Samuel Rowland, the latter two being flour men in this market.

The nominating committee recently elected by the Produce Exchange has reported the following nominations: For president, J. Ward Warner; vice-president, E. G. Broenniman; treasurer, E. C. Rice; for board of managers, Arthur Dyer, Walter B. Pollock, A. Maclay Pentz, Edward T. Cushing, Edward Flash and R. A. Claybrook.

At a meeting of the New York Flour Club held last Tuesday the matter of establishing a credit bureau for the protection of those in the trade extending credit was discussed and a committee was appointed to investigate the matter. The idea of the bureau would be to protect the mill agents and receivers in extending credit to unreliable dealers in the trade.

Tennessee

Nashville, Tenn., May 16, 1914.

Millers are not expecting much business until the new wheat crop begins to move. Flour trade was of moderate volume, as Southern distributors are taking on only such stocks as will meet their immediate needs.

Some little foreign buying was noted last week, small orders being reported from the West Indies, Great Britain and Holland, mostly for low grade.

Demand last week for mill feed was fair, with bran prices slightly reduced.

Nashville Market Prices.

The following prices are f. o. b. Nashville to points in the Southeast in wood:

Soft Winter Wheat Flour—Best patent, $4.65 per bbl; high patent, $4.35; half patent, $4.25; choice, $3.65; 15c less per bbl. for shipments in cotton bags.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (basis jute)—Best patent, $4.15@4.20.

Spring Wheat Flour (basis jute)—Best patent, $4.70@4.80.

Mill Feed—Bran, $27@28; middlings and shorts, $28.50@29.50; hominy feed, $25@26.

Nashville, Tenn., May 11, 1914.

Practically no change was noted in the alfalfa market last week and trading is rather dull. Receipts are very light and while stocks are generally low there doesn't seem to be any prospect of improvement for some time. No price changes were noted, dealers quoting f. o. b. Nashville as follows: Colorado and Oklahoma alfalfa hay, $21@23 per ton; No. 2 and Tennessee alfalfa, $18@19; molasses and dry feeds, $31@33; alfalfa meal, $30@31.

Southeastern Notes.

The first sale of new wheat reported was 1,000 bus. by Col. J. C. Hickman to the City Mill and Grain Co., of Columbia, Tenn., at 80c.

C. T. Johnson, of the Home Mill and Grain Co., of Mt. Vernon, Ind., was in Nashville this week, returning from Atlanta, where he went on business and also to attend the Shriners' convention.

Stocks on hand, as reported through the Nashville Grain Exchange for the week, were as follows: Wheat, 159,218 bus.; corn, 297,620 bus; oats, 397,509; flour, 41,000 bbls. Receipts of grain were 253 cars.

The Greenwood Mill and Elevator Co. has secured an injunction in the Nashville courts enjoining certain firms from proceeding against them until the affairs of the company can be wound up by a receiver.

Alphonse Mennel, president of the Harter Milling Co., Fostoria, Ohio, returned last week from a trip to the Samoan Islands, where Mr. Mennel visited his brother, Constant Mennel, a missionary and physician. Mr. Mennel and his brother had not seen each other for 46 years, when both left their home in France.

Iowa

Des Moines, Ia., May 18, 1914.

Trade in flour throughout Iowa was of fair volume, with new sales limited to single carlots for prompt shipment. Prices were maintained throughout the week, lower prices of mill feed strengthening flour quotations. Business in Kansas flour was about the same as the preceding week. Spring wheat mills placed a fair amount to regular trade. Local Iowa mills are running on half-time schedules.

Stocks of flour in jobbers' hands are considered very light. Compared with a year ago, flour holdings are about 50 per cent of normal. Indications are that no heavy replenishment of flour stocks will be made by jobbers until the new crop season starts. Some quotations for new crop flour have been received by bakeries in the state, and most business for July-August-September shipment has been offered at a discount of 30c per bbl. No acceptances have been made, as still lower prices are expected by the larger buyers in the state. With most factors pointing toward reduced prices, Iowa jobbers and bakers are finding little cause to make any new purchases except to supply their immediate wants. All orders placed the past week were for prompt shipment.

Kansas patent flour sold at $4.50 in Des Moines. Interior points were paying up to $4.70 for patents in mixed or straight cars, with $4.60 the ruling quotation. Nebraska mills transacted a fair business in southwestern Iowa counties at $4 delivered, but sales by Nebraska to other sections were made on a parity with Kansas prices.

Mill feed is in only fair demand, with current sales absorbing about all of the output of local mills. Bran prices were mostly steady during the past week. Kansas is out of line on mill feed values. Most supplies are being furnished by Iowa and Nebraska mills. Northwestern prices are also out of line, except in the northwestern part of the state. Standard middlings are held at $26@27.50, with bran selling at about $2 per ton less.

Des Moines Market Prices.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $4.40@4.70; straight, $4.20@4.50; fancy clear, $3.50; low grade clear, $3@3.25.

Spring Wheat Flour—Extreme short patent, $5; family patent, $4.50 @4.80; clear, $3.50@3.60; red dog, scarce at $1.65.

Mill Feed—Bran, $23.50@25.50 per ton; standard middlings, $26@27.50; flour middlings, $30.50@31.50.

Iowa Notes.

William Smiley, of the Plymouth Milling Co., LeMars, Ia., visited in Northwestern markets and in Chicago the past fortnight.

Winter wheat is in excellent condition and little abandonment is noted. Iowa prospects indicate that the state will harvest one of its biggest crops of winter wheat this year.

Corn planting in Iowa is well advanced, and from some sections of the state reports indicate that an increase of about 10 per cent is being made in the area. General reports from over the state, however, are not so encouraging as to the area.

The Iowa Millers' Club had a small gathering on May 13 at Mason City, Ia., in conjunction with the annual meeting of the Iowa Manufacturers' Association. All the different industries in the state were represented. Interviews with various manufacturers brought out the fact that all were expecting a wonderful improvement in business conditions with the opening of the new crop year.

The farmers near Holmesville, Neb., are organizing a farmers' elevator company.

New Orleans

New Orleans, La., May 16, 1914.

Local flour market unsettled last week. Buying was mostly of the hand-to-mouth variety. Kansas mills handled the bulk of the transactions, making some reductions to get sales.

Kansas values fairly firm, with old wheat quoted at $4.10@4.25 for patents in 98-lb. cotton sacks for May, June and July shipment. Oklahoma mills were offering new wheat for last half of June at $3.90@3.95 for 95 per cent straights, but little trading was done on that basis. New wheat high patents for Kansas ranged from $4.20 to $4.30, basis cottons, for prompt shipment, with straights at the usual 15c less per bbl. Clears were not in demand .

The Northwest mills put their prices down 10c per bbl. and were apparently eager to do business, but the buyers' views locally were still 20c a bbl. out of line with Minneapolis prices. All dealers said the bakers and cracker men were holding off orders, as they expected big reductions in quotations in the next 15 days. The Dakota mills were a trifle lower, and they got some small orders where bakers' stocks were low.

Movement in soft winter wheat flours was dull, at unchanged prices. There was some demand for export extra fancy for the Central American trade.

Mill feed values were down 3@4c per 100 lbs., especially for prompt delivery. For June movement the mills were ready to make concessions, but trade was stagnant. Soft wheat bran was quoted at $1.37@1.38, and hard wheat brans were on the same basis, but with little offering. Shorts were held at $1.45@1.47 per 100 lbs.

Texas

Grain men and millers of Texas are asking that Frank Kell, president of the Wichita Mill and Elevator Co., Wichita Falls, Tex., be named as chairman of the Class B directors of the Dallas regional bank.

A permit was issued last week for the construction of a corn mill and warehouse by J. C. Long, of Dallas, Tex.

Fire destroyed the elevator of the Collinsville Elevator Co., Collinsville, last week. The property was valued at $8,000, with insurance of $2,500.

After being idle for many months, the plant of the Star Flour Milling Co., at Abilene, is to be put in operation immediately. Considerable repairing is to be done. T. M. Sleeper, of the Sleeper Grain Co., has leased the plant from the owner, H. O. Wooten.

The Grinders' Special to the F. O. M. A. convention at Buffalo will leave St. Louis on the Big Four at 12:15 a. m. June 1. The delegation from Kansas City and the Southwest will join the St. Louis millers. The train will reach Buffalo about 8 o'clock Monday evening.

The attendance of millers at the Buffalo convention will be largely increased by a big crowd from Canada. The exposition will be international and is expected to be the largest exhibit of mill machinery ever held.

When you need shipping tags you need them quickly. Better look over your stock and send orders to Milling and Grain News.

All kinds of special forms for millers and grain dealers are furnished promptly by Milling and Grain News.

The farmers in the vicinity of Bowman, N. D., will build an elevator.

Minnesota

Minneapolis, Minn., May 16, 1914.

Conditions in the flour trade continue dull, and there is nothing in sight to suggest an improvement. Flour buyers are extremely bearish in their views; most of them clinging to the belief that they will see lower prices on account of the anticipated harvest, and the few orders that are being booked are generally for prompt shipment. The market appears to be more or less demoralized, due to the competition among spring wheat millers to stimulate buying and the low prices being made by the Southwestern mills. There is a wide spread in wheat prices of these two markets, and the Southwestern mills are taking advantage of this condition. Shipping directions are fair to slow, and most of the Northwest mills are endeavoring to reduce their bookiugs before the Southwest crop comes on the market.

First and second clear flours are in good demand, and prices are well maintained. The export demand has shown no improvement, as foreign bids are slightly out of line.

Mill feed prices have been well maintained, despite the fact that lower prices were auticipated for this season of the year. Most buyers have been looking for a decline in prices, but as the scarcity of mill feeds for immediate consumption is becoming more apparent, they have changed their views materially. Most of the mills are sold ahead through May, and are not anxious to entertain the bids being made by Minneapolis brokers for season-shipment bran. In cases where quick shipment is wanted, good prices are generally obtained.

The demand for the heavy feeds for prompt shipment is good, and very little is being bought for deferred shipment.

Minneapolis Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—First patents, sacks, $4.30@4.60; second patents, sacks, $4.10@4.30; first clears, sacks, $3.10@3.50; second clears, sacks, $2.60@3.

Mill Feeds—Bran in 100-lb. sacks, $22@22.50; standard middlings, in 100-lb. sacks, $22@22.75; flour middlings, in 100-lb. sacks, $24.50@25.50; red dog, in 140-lb. sacks, $25.50@26.50.

Cash Wheat Market.

The milling demand for choice wheat on track is fair, considering the fact that the terminal elevators are making deliveries in large quantities against old contracts. However, a little trouble is experienced in disposing of the softer varieties. Minneapolis public elevator stocks showed a decrease for the week of 1,375,000 bus. The futures market underwent many rapid chauges during the week ou receipt of news regarding insect damage in the Southwest. However, these rapidly changing markets can be expected for some time. The market advanced many times during the week, despite the bearish crop news. At the end of the week No. 1 hard sold at 5c over the July contract; No. 1 Northern sold at 2@3c over July for ordinary to good and 3½@4c over for choice. No. 2 sold at July price to 2c over and No. 3 at July price to 2c under. Durum wheat was steady at 87¾c for No. 1 and 85¾@86¼c for No. 2.

Northwestern Notes.

The H. H. Walland elevator at McCanna, N. D., burned on May 13. The blaze originated in the upper part of the elevator, and was due to an overheated bearing.

The Farmers' Co-operative Association of De Smet, S. D., has awarded a contract for the erection of a new and modern elevator, which will have a capacity of 40,000 bus.

Chas. L. Roos, former manager of the New Ulm Roller Mill Co. at New Ulm, Minn., now sales manager for the Hunter Milling Co. of Wellington, Kan., was calling on his friends in Minneaoplis this week.

Ben Gerlach, manager of the La Grange Mills, Red Wing, Minn., was a visitor on the Minneapolis Exchange floor Saturday. He reports new business slow, but orders from his regular customers coming in about as usual.

The crop outlook is extremely encouraging, considering the abundant moisture which is in the soil and the sunshiny weather which has followed the heavy rains. It is to be remembered, however, that the start is only an indication of the future, and not always realized in the harvest.

W. A. Appelgate, secretary of the Shannon & Mott Co., of Des Moines, Ia., was in Minneapolis for several days during the past week in connection with the Falcon pancake flour business. He says that on account of the open winter, the demand for pancake flour has been unusually light.

Rudolph Opsal, formerly with H. Wehmann & Co., and until recently manager of the feed department of Shane Bros. & Wilson Co., Minneapolis, has associated himself with M. S. Cohen, the well-known flour and mill feed jobber. The new firm will be known as M. S. Cohen & Co., with offices at 803 Metropolitan Life building, Minneapolis.

Frederick E. Dunn, pit trader for the Johnson, Case & Hanson Co., died at St. Mary's Hospital, Rochester, Minn.. on Friday. He was active in the pit until two weeks ago, when he went to the hospital for an operation. After the operation last Monday his condition improved, leading to the hope that he would recover, but a relapse which followed later in the week caused his death. "Jerry," as he was familiarly known in the pit, was a veteran of the grain business, having been trading floor representative of the Van Dusen-Harrington Co. for about 25 years. A year ago he severed his connection with that concern and was engaged by the Johnson, Case & Hanson Co. as their pit representative. He is survived by his widow, a son and two daughters. The funeral services will take place from the family residence, 3103 Portland avenue, Minneapolis, at 2:30 p. m. Tuesday.

James C. Andrews, general manager of the Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., has applied for a building permit for the new six-story flour mill to be erected in Minneapolis. F. G. Winston, vice-president of the Security National Bank, Minneapolis, and Dwight Yerxa, of the Pillsbury Flour Mills Co. at Pittsburg, together with Mr. Andrews are financially interested in the new venture. The mill complete will cost between $200,000 and $250,000. It will be an important addition to the industry in Minneapolis, and will be ready for operation by fall. It will be a spring wheat mill and not a Durum mill for the manufacture of Durum products, as was the original impression. James Leck of Minneapolis has the contract for the building. It is reported that a grain storage elevator also is to be erected and that plans on that eventually will mean a total investmeut in the plant of approximately $1,000,000.

Why should the wheat market be strong in the face of the present brilliant crop prespects is a question that is being asked by many millers in this country. A London expert ascribes the bullishness to the small crops in Argentine and India, but adds: The favorable outlook for the winter wheat crop in America and in most European countries, also the general belief that there are still large quantities of wheat available for export from Russia, the United States and Canada, have more than counteracted the effect of those two shortages.

Thos. McFeely Co. of 232-234 Bourse building, Philadelphia, Pa., extend a cordial invitation to all visitors of the F. O. M. A. convention, Buffalo, N. Y., June 1 to 5, to call on them at their headquarters, spaces No. 88 and No. 89, at the convention hall, or rooms 404, 405, 406 at the Lafayette Hotel.

Thos. McFeely Co. have arranged to take any visitors to the new Washburn-Crosby mills, capacity 15,000 barrels, as well as the new Hecker mills and granulating middlings finishers in operation. The superintendents and head millers in both cases have cheerfully given permission for the inspection of these machines.

H. G. Prottinger, of Cedar Rapids, Ia., is organizing a company at Red Lodge, Mont., to take over the Red Lodge elevator and build a 100-bbl. mill. Machinery contract has not as yet been let, but building operations are expected to commence in about two weeks.

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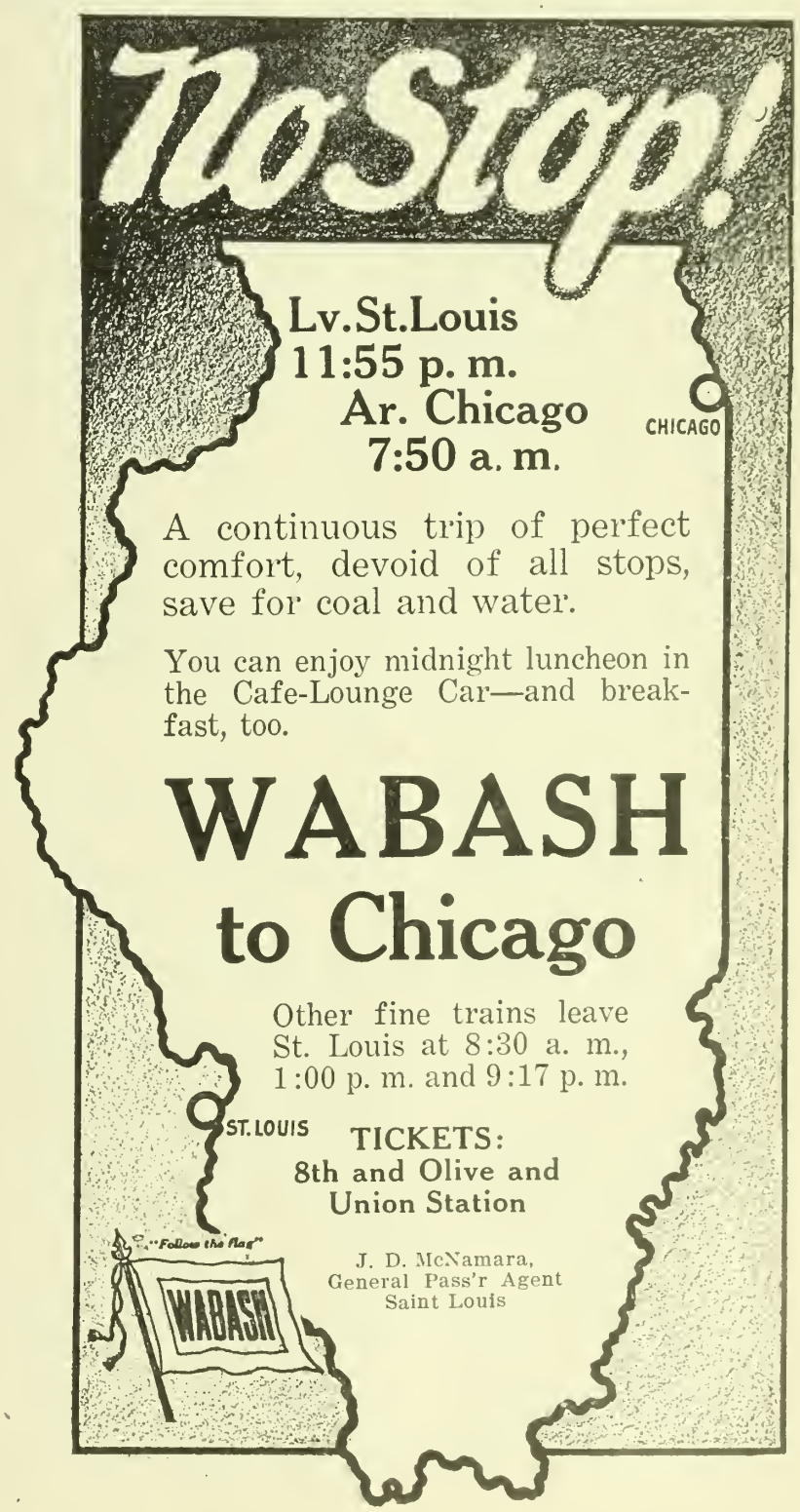
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Corn Products Department

Kansas City, Mo., May 18, 1914.

Business in corn products was light, new sales coming from a scattered territory and only for single carlots tor prompt shipment. Mills maintained prices throughout the week, and there was a tendency in the interior to advance quotations 5c per bbl. on corn goods for prompt shipment. Sales were to Southern and nearby states.

Buyers of corn goods in Southern states are still lacking faith in the present market. Many stepped out of the market last week, when prices were slightly advanced. Others refused to buy except at unchanged quotations, and then limited sales to prompt shipment for their immediate needs. Corn meal sold mostly at $1.65 to jobbers in carlots. Missouri and Oklahoma were fair buyers. Some points in Texas and Louisiana also bought of Kansas City and Missouri River mills, but Illinois and Iowa plants sold at lower prices and consequently secured most of the business.

Chop prices are too high, and feeders in the Southwest are using substitutes to as large an extent as possible. Prices were advanced several cents last week, following a rise in the preceding week of 5 to 7 cents per 100 lbs. Sales last week were made above $1.35 for No. 3 yellow chop. Arkansas took several carlots, and light shipments were made to interior Kansas and Missouri.

Other corn goods are light sale. Hominy and brewers' goods are dull, most millers reporting no demand now. Stocks in jobbers' hands are fair.

Following quotations for corn products, basis f. o. b. Kansas City, for shipment within 30 days, either in straight or mixed cars, were reported by Missouri River corn millers last week: Cream corn meal, in small cotton or paper sacks, kiln-dried and degerminated, $1.65@1.75 per 100; coarse hominy grits, in 100-lb. bags, $1.60@1.75 per 100; brewers' grits, in 100-lb. bags, $1.55@1.75 per 100; corn chop, in 100-lb. burlap bags, natural, $1.35@1.43 per 100; corn bran, in 100-lb. bags, 75@85c per 100.

New Orleans, La., May 16, 1914.

The demand for corn products was little better last week. Quotations were unchanged. Sales were scattered, with a good movement of unbolted meal at $25@26 per ton. Prices on other corn goods ruled as follows, basis carlots, f. o. b. New Orleans in 100-lb. cottons or jutes: Cream meal, $3.45@3.55 per bbl.; standard meal, $3.30@3.40 per bbl.; grits, $3.50@3.60 per bbl; corn flour, $3.10@3.20 per bbl.; chops, $1.40@1.45 per 100 lbs.

Little Rock, Ark., May 16, 1914.

There has been some change for the better in corn goods this week, as the advance in corn caused the jobbers with meal booked to order out more freely. The orders for immediate shipment have been very regular. Most of the mills are running half time, but none of them have been able to get enough business to justify a full-time run.

Prices are as follows, f. o. b. Little Rock rate points: Cream meal, $3.45 @3.50 in 24-lb. sacks; pearl, 15@20c less; standard, 25@30c less. Corn chops, 100-lb. bags, $1.52@1.55.

New York, May 16, 1914.

There was a little better demand for corn goods during the week, and prices were steadily held.

Current quotations are: Meal, kiln-dried export, $3.25 in sacks; fine yellow, $1.40@1.45; coarse, $1.35@1.40; hominy, $3.75; granulated yellow, $3.65; corn flour, $1.65. Brewers' goods: Meal, $1.73; grits, $1.72; flakes, $2.05.

Nashville, Tenn., May 18, 1914.

Corn millers reported only a fair demand for corn products last week. Practically all business at the corn mills now is for immediate shipment, and the orders are small. No change in quotations was noted, however. Millers are quoting f. o. b. Nashville, in 96-lb. bags: Best bolted meal, $1.60 @1.70; pearl meal and grits, $1.70@ 1.80.

As to Probable Wheat Reserves.

Estimating the wheat crop of the United States last year at 763,000,000 bus., and allowing supplies in all positions on July 1, at 90,000,000 bus., the aggregate supplies for the year would be approximately 853,000,000 bus. Consumption during the year is estimated at 525,000,000 bus., seeding requirements were 80,000,000 bus., and exports totaled 127,000,000 bus., accounting for 732,000,000 bus. of last year's crop and reserves. Therefore, there is remaining for export and carry-over 121,000,000 bus. Should exports be very much heavier the two months from May 1 to July 1 this year than a year ago, the carry-over will be lighter. In 1912, exports were 20,000,000 bus. during these two months, leaving reserves in all positions of 90,000,000 bus. at the opening of the new crop year in 1913.

The Foreign Commerce Association of Baltimore held a meeting last week at which the various industries of the town were banqueted. Prominent and steamboat officials attended the meeting. Grain and flour trade representatives also attended. The principal speech at the meeting was made by Hon. John Barrett, who has served in diplomatic posts in South American countries. He spoke on the possibilities of increasing export trade from Baltimore with the opening of the Panama canal.

Rumors to the effect that the government owned grain elevators in Canada were to be taken over by the Peavey interests of Minneapolis were denied at the different offices of the Peavey Grain Co. The elevators are now being operated by the Grain Growers' Grain Co., Winnipeg, but the Dominion government sometime ago cancelled the lease to go into effect at the close of the present crop year, August 31, 1914.

The ticket presented for officers of the New York Produce Exchange for the coming year include many flour receivers. The ticket is as follows: President, J. W. Warner; vice-president, L. G. Broenniman; treasurer, Edward C. Rice; managers for two years, Arthur Dyer, Walter B. Pollock, A. Maclay Peutz, W. T. Cushing, Edward Flash, Jr., and R. A. Claybrook.

The Darling mill, at Fremont, Mich., one of the oldest mills in western Michigan, was totally destroyed by fire recently. A large supply of sacked flour was burned. The loss is estimated at $20,000.

Hutchinson, Kans., grain companies have started suit at Kansas City to collect bills for cooperage on 56,000 grain cars. Seven railroads are made defendants.

J. R. Bolin, R. Hall and May Bolin have incorporated the Bolin-Hall Grain Co. at Liberal, Kan., for $40,000.

R. U. Kevil & Sons, Mayfield, Ky., have let contract to rebuild their mill which recently burned at Clinton.

The Grand Rapids Farmers' Grain Co., Grand Rapids, O., has been incorporated for $10,000.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia, Pa., May 16, 1914.

A number of cars of new Kansas flour were sold this week and also quite a number of cars of flour from the spring wheat section. The trade bought the latter for immediate shipment, as they do not think the present rise in wheat will hold.

Feeds are very scarce and hard to get, what few cars are at junction points are bringing a premium of about $2 a ton. The nearby mills are also getting good prices for prompt shipment.

Philadelphia Market Prices.

Prices f. o. b. cars, in full or mixed cars feed and flour:

Flour—Spring patent (basis wood), $4.50@4.75; straight, $4.20@4.50; clear, $4@4.20; low grade, in jute, $3.05@3.15; winter patent (basis wood), $4.50@4.90; straight, $4.15@ 4.40; clear, $3.85@4.10; extra, $3.40@ 3.65 (no new quoted); Kansas patent (basis jute or 98-lb. cotton), $4.40@ 4.70; straight, $4.15@4.45; clear, $3.65 @3.80; new about 40c less on patent and straight.

Western Rye—In sacks, $3.25@3.40; Pennsylvania, in wood, $3.40@3.50.

Feed (in 100-lb. sacks)—Spring red dog, $28.50@29.50; flour middlings, $27.50@28; standard middlings, $26.25 @26.75; bran, $26@27; Kansas middlings (100-lb. sacks), $28@29; bran, $28@28.50; winter middlings, bulk, $27.50@28; bran, $26@27.

Notes.

The rate on flour inspection in this city to non-members is now $2 a car.

The flour mill of the Fulton Milling Co. at Salisbury, Md., burned, with loss of $40,000.

The Corn Products Co. are going to close their mill at Granite City, Pa., on account of dull business.

John Washburn, H. P. Gallaher, H. F. McCarthy and E. S. Woodworth of Minneapolis were on 'change this week.

Samuel D. Graybill of Lancaster, Pa., died in his 62d near. Mr. Graybill was one of the well known millers of Pennsylvania.

Asa B. Porter, trading as the Philadelphia Flour, Feed & Grain Co., was adjudged a voluntary bankrupt, with liabilities of $58,835.30, and assets $405.25. H. S. Picard was a partner.

Growing wheat in Pennsylvania is reported as 94 per cent, against 90 per cent this time last year. This should make a harvest of over 24,000,000 bus. Had 21,000,000 bus. last crop.

The Farmers' Union Warehouse, Milling and Mercantile Co., at Bismarck, N. D., has incorporated for $10,000.

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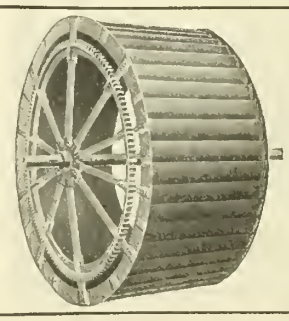

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FITZ WATER WHEEL COMPANY
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Arkansas

Little Rock, Ark., May 18, 1914.

Flour business has been very satisfactory the past week, taking all things into consideration. None of the mills expect a heavy business at this season, on account of the approaching new crop.

There is a very fair demand for hard wheat flour from the bakers. However, this is largely for immediate shipments, as all flour buyers are holding stock very low and in a great many cases nothing is bought except for immediate shipment.

Self-rising flour is sold in proportion to other flour, but it is generally believed that self-rising flour will have a very strong hold and that every merchant will be compelled to sell it within the next six months.

Bran seems to be getting a little cheaper. Most mills have lowered their prices about 10c per sack from the high point and a great many are quoting still lower than this for future shipment. Prices are as follows, f. o. b. Little Rock rate points: Highest grade Missouri patents, $5.20@5.40 wood; standard patents, 40@60c less; extra fancy, $1 less; hard wheat patents, $4.40@4.60 wood; standard patents, $4.10@4.30; bran, 100-lb. sacks, $1.29@1.32; shorts, $1.35@1.40.

Notes.

Frank H. Kolm of the Shawnee Milling Co., Shawnee, Ok., was in Little Rock this week calling on the trade.

D. B. Lipsey of the Cape County Milling Co., Jackson, Mo., was in Little Rock calling on the trade this week.

W. N. Adams, of the Arkadelphia Milling Co., Arkadelphia, Ark., was in Little Rock this week, looking after the interests of his firm.

C. E. Munn, of the Munn Brokerage Co., Little Rock, and Finley Darragh have been out of the city this week attending the Shriners' convention in Atlanta, Ga.

R. L. Anderson, who has been with the Kemper Mill & Elevator Co., Kansas City, has recently resigned, and accepted a position with the Shreveport Mill & Elevator Co., Shreveport, La. Mr. Anderson has moved from Texarkana to Shreveport.

A. B. Childress, of the Childress Grain & Elevator Co., Temple, Texas, was in Little Rock this week and placed his account with John H. Campbell for quite a large portion of Arkansas. Mr. Childress went from here to El Dorado, and from there to Shreveport; from Shreveport he expects to return to his home in Temple. Mr. Childress reports the general condition of the oat crop in his section to be very good, the recent rains having caused slight fear of rust, but up to the present time the outlook is very bright for a very large crop.

Alabama

Selma, Ala., May 16, 1914.

The growing crops of cotton, corn, etc., are reported ideal, having good stands. Bright crop prospects are giving business a better tone. Never in the history of this section has there been a better oats crop than is now being harvested, and, as more acreage was planted than before, the local supply will have a tendency to curtail the demand for foreign oats in this market for some months.

The following prices obtain here: Soft wheat fancy patent flour, $4.85, wood; standard patent, $4.35, wood; bran, $28.80; shorts, $30 ton; standard bolted meal, 96-lb. sacks, $1.62; No. 2 white corn, sacked, 90c; No. 2 mixed corn, sacked, 88¾c; No. 2 white oats, sacked, 50⅝c.

J. T. Moore, representing the Home Mill and Grain Co., Mt. Vernon, Ind., with headquarters at Birmingham, was in Selma this week.

W. E. Coleman has leased the Bunceton Roller Mills of Bunceton, Mo.

Mississippi

Jackson, Miss., May 16, 1914.

There is practically no change in prices for the past week. Jobbers are still bearish, although the wheat market has strengthened and some few mills have advanced 10c per bbl.

Quotations, wood basis, 196 lbs.: Fancy Illinois and Missouri patent, $5.30@5.60; Illinois extra fancy, $4.30@4.50. There is quite a little Colorado soft wheat flour being sold in this market at $4.40@4.50, with only 15c differential, wood basis, in car lot shipments from Memphis.

Columbus, Miss., May 16, 1914.

Jobbers in this section still complain of dull flour trade, and are buying just what they are compelled to have, and do not anticipate booking any until after the new crop. This is quite a supply trade market, and they, of course, are using quite a little flour, of which a great portion is Colorado soft wheat flour.

Quotations for 196 lbs. wood basis: Illinois fancy patent, $4.45@4.75; Colorado soft wheat flour, fancy patent, $4.60@4.70.

Notes.

W. C. Nance, flour broker of Jackson, speaks in pleasing terms of the present outlook.

H. M. Glenn, southern representative of the Meek Milling Co., Marissa, Ill., is at the mill for a few days.

R. C. Clark, of Clark & Co., Tupelo, speaks in pleasing terms of the business outlook through this section.

J. A. Davenport, representing Camp Springs Milling Co., Nashville, Ill., was a recent visitor to Jackson.

M. E. Craven, Southern representative for Highland Milling Co., Highland, Ill., visited Columbus this week.

L. F. Bickelhaupt, Southern representative of Koenigsmark Milling Co., Waterloo, Ill., visited Jackson this week.

F. W. Boggan, merchandise broker of Tupelo, states business is satisfactory in all lines other than flour and is looking forward for a good business after harvest.

Meridian territory is a large self-rising territory and jobbers at Tupelo report an increase in demand for self-rising. Some are beginning an advertising compaign, which they think will double their trade.

Luther Ellis, Southern representative of Southern Illinois Milling Co., Murphysboro, Ill., was a recent visitor to Mississippi. He reports no booking to speak of, but satisfactory carlot movement, and anticipates a heavy booking after the new crop.

The Farmers' Elevator Co., Pelto, N. D., has been incorporated for $25,000.

Nebraska

Omaha, May 16, 1914.

While wheat market has steadily advanced during the past week, No. 2 hard closing at 91c, an advance of 2½c, flour quotations continue on the same old basis. Mills are reported on a 12-hour run, and with trade generally quiet locally and little doing in Eastern or export.

Best patents are being quoted both north and south of the Platte river on a basis of $4.60 l. c. l. lots, with car lots quoted 20c a bbl. less. In Omaha, $4.50 is quotation to grocery trade by city mills and jobbers.

The bakers' trade varies from $3.90 to $4.10 bulk.

The advance in the wheat market does not seem to have influenced buying and stocks in the hands of jobbers and dealers are very small. Doubtless the excellent condition of the coming crop, which at this time of the year was never in better condition, is the cause of this, the general feeling being that the entire winter what belt will have a record crop if present crop reports are to be relied upon.

Mill feed is decidedly weaker for wholesale trade. Jobbers here report great falling off in demand, small lots are being delivered here on the basis of $23 for bran, $25 for shorts. These are about the same prices obtained by interior mills at mill door or in l. c. l. lots.

Nebraska Notes.

Alfalfa is more than a foot in height at the present time, with indications pointing to the best first cutting for years.

The Loomis Grain & Milling Co. plant, Loomis, Neb., was shut down at the beginning of the month for minor repairs.

Moore, Neb., will have a mill of 100-bbls. capacity in operation before the new crop year starts. The brilliant wheat prospects in the state hastened the milling project. Farmers are active supporters of the new mill.

G. E. Hunt, for several years head miller at the plant of the Loomis Grain and Milling Co, Loomis, Neb., has resigned and is now living at his home in Orleans, Neb. Mr. Hunt is succeeded by H. Moore, a competent miller.

A. H. Almonrode of Wolbach, Neb., plans to erect a 100-bbl. mill at St. Paul, Neb., before the beginning of the new crop year. He is interesting local capital in the project and has about 50 per cent of the desired amount already subscribed for.

The officers of the Aurora Elevator Co., Aurora, Neb., the new mill of which was put into operation last week, are: R. L. Mabon, president; S. B. Otto, vice-president; D. M. Walker, treasurer, and T. M. Scott, secretary. More than 360 farmers are stock holders in the company.

The State Board of Agriculture advised that fully 80 per cent of the corn has been planted. In the eastern and southeastern sections of the state the estimate indicates that 90 per cent of the corn is in the ground, in the northern and western sections about 60 per cent has been planted.

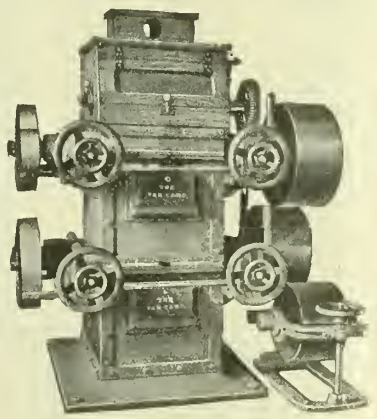
Heathcoat D. Beecroft, an old-time miller of Nebraska, at one time the owner of the Elm Creek Mill, and later of the mill at Genoa, which he sold some years ago to the Fonda Bros., died at his residence at Omaha last Thursday. Mr. Beecroft was 66 years of age and for some years had been living with his family in Omaha.

Conservative grain men in Omaha say that the 1914 crop of wheat in Nebraska will exceed by 5,000,000 bus. the previous record production of the state, if the deterioration from now to harvest is normal. The abandonment in the state is exceedingly light, and reports of damage are very few. Farmers in every section of Nebraska report their fields in excellent condition, and note a plentiful supply of moisture. Harvest is expected to be general a fortnight earlier than a year ago. Large yields ranging up to 35 bus. per acre are expected to be very common in the state. Conditions so far have been nearly ideal for a record crop.

Sales of more than 500,000 bus. of wheat were made by Omaha elevator companies to Chicago traders at 86½c to 87c delivered Chicago, this month. It is believed that the Chicago purchases were to fill export orders. Some of the wheat bought is being loaded out now, and all will be sent to Chicago before the close of the month.

Gearhart & Benson, millers at Arapahoe, Neb., have appeared before the State Board of Irrigation to show that their rights to the use of water power from the Republican River are paramount. Several irrigation companies are making an attempt to have the rights granted Gearhart & Benson canceled, claiming that it deprives them of water. One of the conditions imposed upon the milling firm when the irrigation board confirmed the rights of the company was that the irrigationists might secure the use of the water by condemning the mill property and paying the appraised value. Gearhart & Benson's claim is based upon the fact that the mill has been using the water power since 1879, though its rights were not fully confirmed until recently. The irrigators contend that the water is legally available for the most beneficial cause, and that irrigation is more beneficial than operating a flour mill. They say they have been irrigating from the Republican river for more than 20 years and have spent from $300,000 to $400,000 for canals, ditches and other improvements. C. C. Flansburg of Lincoln appeared as attorney for the mill.

ROLLER FEED MILLS



are especially adapted for grinding graham flour, rye meal, fine table meal, barley and other small grains.

We can save you some money on that mill you intend buying.

Write us today for our prices.

Decatur Foundry Furnace & Mach. Co., Decatur, Ind.

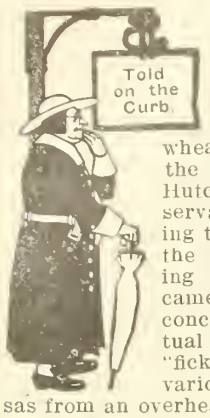
BURRELL

Engineering and Construction Company

1102 Webster Building

CHICAGO

Designers and Builders of Fireproof Grain Elevators and Mills.



To our anxious inquirer who wants a respectable idea of the size of the prospective Kansas wheat crop, we print the following from a Hutchinson, Kan., conservative, who, according to E. F. Emmons of the Southwestern Milling Co., Kansas City, came to the following conclusions, after actual observation of the "fickle" wheat fields in various parts of Kansas from an overhead view in an aeroplane:

"Replying to your inquiry as to the amount of old wheat back on the farms, I don't believe there is any wheat in this territory at all. In fact, I firmly believe our farmers have overdelivered the 1913 crop considerably and that at best it will take not less than 75 per cent of the coming crop to even them up.

"As to the growing crop, I can only say that in all the 97 years I have lived here I never saw anything like it. It will hide a steer now, and with favorable weather will undoubtedly develop such proportions that it will be impossible to harvest and thresh it in the usual way. In fact, I understand the railroads have decided it will be impossible to handle the crop in the usual way and are arranging for a large supply of flat cars with the idea of hauling the heads to market in that way.

"Jim Huskins, who has been farming here since 1832, says that the heads are breaking over and smashing the fences and there have been several fatalities by the heads falling on farmers attempting to walk through their fields.

"Hope you will be able to make arrangements to take care of some of our wheat and that we can do a nice business with you as usual.

"Yours very truly,
(Signed) "I. B. SOAKEM."

For the information of our inquirer, Mr. Soakem is an active grain dealer at Hutchinson, who ships to Kansas City, and has long had a gilt-edged reputation for veracity.

* * *

All was quiet over the winter wheat belt, and the moon hung like a big silver bubble in the sky. "Gee, I'm tired," said a tiny voice. "I certainly had a strenuous time today." "So did I," chirped a still smaller voice. This thing of being a Hessian fly and devouring whole wheat fields over night, as we have to do for the crop experts of commission houses on the boards of trade, is getting on my nerves. It wasn't so bad as long as we could eat along slowly, and not have to rush; but now they have got us scheduled to consume the crop in Missouri, Illinois and Kansas, and the way I'm being forced to eat wheat is giving me a bad case of indigestion." "My goodness, pal," said the first fly, "don't get sick so early in the game. You have Indiana, Ohio, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Texas to devour yet, and the experts have had you working for only a few days. You have only been eating fields so far. They will make you gobble up whole counties in a night, if they can, and, if your appetite holds out, even whole states. You haven't commenced to eat yet." "But how much can I eat?" asked the second fly. "Well," replied the first fly, "you'll probably be forced to eat 100,000,000 bushels. But even if you do that, the winter wheat crop will still be as large as last year, or 523,000,000 bushels." "Gee," remarked the second fly, "it makes me weak to think of it." "Let's go to sleep, for we'll certainly have to eat a million bushels a minute tomorrow, when the exchanges open." "Wake me early, old pal." "Good night."

Railroads allow liberal free storage privileges on flour, especially in large Eastern consuming centers. On domestic shipments free storage of 10 days and 30 days on export consignments is given to all receivers of flour in New York and other Eastern markets, not as a special privilege, but as a necessity. Special conditions surrounding the New York flour trade make it imperative that this free storage should be allowed and not reduced to four days, as suggested by Louis D. Brandeis, special counsel for the Interstate Commerce Commission. Mr. Brandeis, of course, is opposed to the 5 per cent general advance, but he claims to have some sympathy for railroads now in receivers' hands, who have been in litigation for some time. The special counsel for the commission believes that railroad revenues must be increased, but the course he is taking is not being supported by any shipper, who ought to be taken into consideration first.

Want Ads Help Business

The classified columns of

MILLING AND GRAIN NEWS

Bring Results

Use Them

Indiana

Indianapolis, Ind., May 18, 1914.

The advance in wheat, which some millers hoped would give an impetus to buyers, did not have much influence and trade remains dull. Prices are 5c and in some cases 10c higher, but most mills will accept orders at the old figures. Feed is up about 50c a ton, standing at $23.50@24.50.

Flour production in Indianapolis mills during the week was 12,412 bbls., compared with 9,073 bbls. in the preceding week, 3,800 bbls. in the corresponding week of 1913 and 3,598 bbls. in the corresponding week of 1912.

Indianapolis Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour—Patents, $4.50@4.60; straights, $4.25@4.35; clears, $3.90@4.05. Basis of quotations is wood; 15c less in cotton and 20c less in paper.

Northwestern Spring Wheat Flour—$4.55@4.65.

Mill Feed—$23.50@24.50 a ton f. o. b. Indianapolis; bran, $23.25@24.25; middlings, $24.50@25.50.

Indiana Notes.

Solomon Tracy has been appointed receiver of the Shirley Grist Milling Co., of Greenfield, and will continue the business until it is sold.

Charles E. Maloney, of Muncie, a grain merchant prominent in the affairs of the Indiana Grain Dealers' Association, died at his home, aged 54.

H. E. Johnson, R. R. Rockwell and C. B. Rockwell, of Goshen, have incorporated the American Hay Co., of Goshen, for $10,000, to deal in hay, grain and feed.

Nearly time to send out samples of new wheat and new wheat flour. Have you the sample envelopes? We ship orders same day received. Ask Milling and Grain News.

When writing to advertisers Please Mention MILLING AND GRAIN NEWS

BUFFALO

NINETEENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION of the F. O. M. A. and ANNUAL EXPOSITION of the Manufacturers' Auxilliary of the F.O.M.A.

Broadway Auditorium Buffalo, N. Y.

June 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 1914

The CONVENTION CITY

FREIGHT RATES ON FLOUR

The following are current rates on flour between the points named, in cents per 100 lbs., for domestic shipment only, basis all rail.

Minimum weights for carloads vary Local agents should be consulted as to requirements for different points before billing cars:

From / To	Kansas City	Omaha	St. Louis	Minneapolis
Albany, N. Y.*	28.20	28.20	19.20	24.50
Allegheny,: Pa.*	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Athens, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Atlanta, Ga.	34.00	35.00	26.00	40.00
Augusta, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Baltimore, Md.	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Binghamton*	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Birmingham, Ala.	32.00	33.00	29.00	38.00
Boston*	30.70	30.70	21.70	27.00
Buffalo*	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Cincinnati	17.00	17.00	8.00	18.00
Chicago	12.00	12.00	8.00	10.00
Charleston, S. C.	33.00	34.00	25.00	39.00
Cleveland, O.	20.50	20.50	11.50	18.50
Columbus, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Detroit, Mich.	19.50	19.50	10.50	18.00
Erie, Pa.*	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Ft. Smith, Ark.	14.00	17.00	16.00	28.00
Galveston	36.00	41.50	36.00	50.00
Grand Rapids*	19.50	19.50	10.50	18.00
Indianapolis	16.50	16.50	8.00	16.00
Jackson, Miss.	23.00	24.00	21.00	32.50
Kansas City	.....	.....	7.75	11.75	14.00
Little Rock, Ark.	18.00	21.00	14.00	28.00
Los Angeles, Cal.	65.00	65.00	75.00	75.00
Louisville, Ky.	17.00	17.00	8.00	19.00
Macon, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Memphis, Tenn.	14.00	15.00	11.00	23.50
Meridian, Miss.	23.00	24.00	21.00	35.00
Milwaukee	12.00	12.00	10.50	10.00
Minneapolis	14.00	14.00	14.00	.....
Mobile	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Nashville, Tenn.	20.00	21.00	12.00	26.00
Natchez, Miss.	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
New York*	28.70	28.70	19.70	25.00
New Orleans	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Omaha	7.75	.....	14.00	14.00
Peoria, Ill.	10.50	10.50	6.00	10.00
Philadelphia*	26.70	26.70	17.70	23.00
Pine Bluff, Ark.	18.00	21.00	14.00	28.00
Pittsburgh, Pa.	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Portland, Me.	30.70	30.70	21.70	27.00
Portland, Ore.	70.00	70.00	75.00	70.00
Richmond, Va.	26.50	25.70	17.50	22.00
Rochester*	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Schenectady*	28.20	28.20	19.20	24.50
Scranton, Pa.*	26.70	26.70	17.70	23.00
San Francisco	65.00	65.00	75.00	75.00
Seattle, Wash.	70.00	70.00	75.00	70.00
Shreveport, La.	24.00	29.50	24.00	38.00
St. Louis	9.00	9.00	.....	14.00
Syracuse*	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Terre Haute, Ind.	15.00	15.00	6.00	16.00
Texarkana, Ark.	20.00	25.50	20.00	34.00
Toledo, Ohio	19.50	19.50	10.50	18.00
Troy, N. Y.*	28.20	28.20	19.20	24.50
Utica, N. Y.*	26.70	26.70	17.70	23.00
Vicksburg, Miss.	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Washington, D. C.	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Wheeling, W. Va.	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50

Rates from Kansas City and Omaha apply when inbound tonnage is surrendered at these points.

Lake and rail points marked with * take a rate two cents less than above quoted rates during lake and rail season.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—LOCATED ON TWO RAILROADS

(Mo. Pacific and A. T. & S. F.) 400 Barrel Modern Mill in center of Kansas Wheat Belt, at Great Bend, Kans. Liberal terms to right parties. See or write

G. H. HULME, Great Bend, Kans.

BEST CLOTH CLEANER

Peterson's Patent Cloth Cleaner

Will clean the cloth in your sieve bolting machines to the very extreme edge of sieve frames which enables bolter to work to full capacity.

Write for sample.

CREAM CITY CAN WORKS

Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Have You Thought About the Granulating Milling System?

If SEVEN of the Largest and MOST PROGRESSIVE MILLING CONCERNS in the WORLD have bought, installed and paid for nearly FOUR HUNDRED of these GRANULATING MACHINES in less than FOUR YEARS, what does it signify?

One Leading Mill that has had a number of Machines in use (including several No. 8 Bran Finishers and large size Middlings Finishers, as well as No. 4 Special Middlings Mills) about a year ago, reflowed their mill, using Granulating Machines (about Twenty in all) after EACH and EVERY Smooth Roll reduction —thus increasing their capacity over 20% with the same rolls, bolters and same power; also improving the granulation and quality of the flour.

What does this MEAN to You—MILL OWNER?

What does it MEAN to YOU—HEAD MILLER, if you are the means of bringing this about and at the same time wonderfully improve the flour? Does it not mean much more than Profit—Gain—to you?

And whom can the MILL OWNER (if he is not a practical miller) look to for these important improvements if they are not asked for or suggested by the HEAD MILLER?

Thanks for an answer to this.

Thos. McFeely Co.

232-4 Bourse Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa

E. A. Pynch Co., Minneapolis, Minn., N. W. Agents.

Wheat on the Farms Roads are Impassable Flour Orders Delayed

Plant of Concordia Milling Co., Concordia, Kans., Built by

There are many mills which need more **wheat storage** to carry over the periods when wheat supplies dry up because there is no chance for farmers to deliver wheat. Same condition applies to car shortages.

Concrete re-inforced storage tanks will solve this problem for you.

WHY NOT WRITE TO

Otto J. Lehrack Const. Co.

4024 Prospect Ave.,

Kansas City, Mo.

That Problem

Millers have to solve each year when they begin grinding new wheat can be for all time settled by installing the *Alsop Electrical Process,* which properly ages, whitens and conditions flour, thereby eliminating the trouble and annoyance due to placing on the market new wheat flour that has not been properly aged and conditioned.

If you have not installed the Process, it would be greatly to your interest to do so before you begin grinding new wheat.

Write us for particulars.

ALSOP PROCESS COMPANY

ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

Illinois

Chicago, Ill., May 16, 1914.

While the general tone of the Chicago flour market is considerably firmer, the week closed with no eventful happenings. City buyers are taking only enough flour to satisfy their immediate demands, and inquiries from Eastern and Central states buyers were less than the previous week. Local mills are operating on half to three-quarters time, and are accumulating a little flour, owing to the lack of shipping directions on flour already booked and difficulty encountered in making new sales. Viewed from every angle, there is a marked dullness in trade. While some of the large millers state now is the time to buy flour, jobbers and consumers, taking into consideration the excellent condition of the growing crop, together with the fact that stock in all positions are anything but cumbersome—and are not being replenished—express the firm belief that much lower prices for wheat will prevail, which will in turn result in a corresponding decline in flour values.

Some very low prices were made during the week on spring wheat patents in order to move some round lots, but even at the attractive price of $4.10 jute Chicago, but very little flour changed hands.

Good, strong first clears continue to lead in demand and are followed by the straight grades.

Southwestern cut straight and 95 per cent flour are freely offered, and hard wheat mills are offering at about the same range of quotations as similar grades from Northwestern mills.

A few scattering sales were made during the week on export account, the flour to be shipped during the early autumn or winter. Exporters believe there will be an increased volume with foreign markets when the new crop comes in.

Mill feed, which has been noticeably falling off in price from day to day, suffered a radical decline in values a few days ago, and all grades are now approximately 50c to $1 a ton lower than a week ago.

The mills in rye flour territory continue to pour their offerings into this market and values and demand are unchanged.

Chicago Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Special brands (basis wood), $5.30 per bbl.; standard patents (basis jute), $4.20@4.40; straight, $3.90@4.10; first clears, $3.30@3.60; second clears, $2.60@2.80.

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $4@4.20; straight, $3.80@4; fancy clears, $3.30@3.60; standard clears, $3.05@3.30.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $4.10@4.20; straight, $3.90@4; fancy clears, $3.30@3.50; low grade, $3.15@3.35; Michigan 10c higher; patent, $4.20@4.35; straight, $4.05@4.15.

Mill Feed (100-lb. sacks)—Spring wheat bran, $23.50@24; standard middlings, $23@24; red dog, $27.50@28.

Rye Flour (in jute)—White, $2.75@3.05; dark, $2.30@2.60.

Coast Flour—Patent, $4.55@4.70; straight, $4.30@4.50.

White corn meal is quoted at $1.60@1.65 in 100-lb. cotton sacks in carlots delivered, and yellow corn meal, $1.55.

Chicago Notes.

The New Century Co. was recently awarded the contract to supply the Panama Railroad Co. with 6,000 barrels of patent flour.

Among those recently admitted to membership on the Chicago Board of Trade were C. L. McCraw and A. J. Kemper. Mr. McCraw is a resident of Louisville.

The Open Board of Trade has selected the following officers for the next two years: James Webster, president; Edwin J. Sherman, vice-president; N. R. Green, J. Hepperlin, O. K. Richards and David L. Barsalous, directors.

The weekly wage question, which has been causing some little strife between Chicago bakers and their drivers, is still unsettled. The bakers are demanding an increase in wages of $2 per week, as well as a material increase in commission on sales and collections.

The monthly meeting of the Flour Men's Club will be held on Wednesday evening, May 20, at the Great Northern Hotel. This will be the last until the close of the vacation season, and one of the features of the evening's attractions is to be a moving picture show of Western grain fields.

Harry P. Wilkins, for a number of years secretary and manager of the Gluten Milling Co., has resigned his position. This company is engaged in the production of gluten and starch flour from wheat, and Mr. Wilkins, who was formerly a chemist with one of the large Minneapolis mills, was one of the initial organizers of the company.

The Bakers' Supply Co. is a newly organized Chicago concern, under the management of A. J. Robinson, formerly connected with a Chicago bakers' supply house. It is understood that 40 or 50 bakers are interested in the new company, the purpose of which is to supply the members with flour and all other commodities used by them.

Forsyth, Mont., Mill Completed.

The mill at Forsyth, Mont., was given a trial run last week, and samples of the first flour were given to all of the housewives of the town. The mill will start active operations within the next several weeks, although the reserves of wheat on farms in its vicinity are not large. The brilliant wheat crop prospects in the territory surrounding Forsyth and throughout Montana are inducing many mill owners in the state to enlarge their plants.

A New Use for Flour.

Butter in Milwaukee was found to be adulterated with flour to the extent of more than 20 per cent by J. Steffan, in spector in Milwaukee. The flour-loaded butter was made, it was alleged, at Berlin and Sullivan, Wis. Samples were sent to Washington, and the manufacturers are to be prosecuted under the national pure food and drugs act. A regular flour-mixing machine was used by the dairy. The practice has been stopped and another use for flour has proved useless.

Changes proposed in the rules at Philadelphia for flour inspection charges were passed upon favorably at a meeting of the flour trade.

Leading Grain Dealers of St. Louis.

Morton & Co.
Grain - Hay - Seeds
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Merchants Exchange Bldg.
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

WHEAT FEEDS GRAIN FLOUR
ANNAN, BURG & CO.
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DEALERS ST. LOUIS
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ESTABLISHED 1880 MISSOURI
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St. Louis, the Market Center

Scene in Cash Grain Department of
St. Louis Merchants Exchange

The Consignment House
of St. Louis.
PICKER & BEARDSLEY
Commission Company
Grain, Hay and Grass Seed
Making no Track Bids, Your Consignments do not Conflict with our purchase.

ED. F. CATLIN
408 Merchants Ex. St. Louis, Mo
I Make a Specialty of Milling Wheat, Always Ready to Submit Type Samples.

W. C. GOFFE, G. S. CARKENER, G. C. MARTEN, Jr.
GOFFE & CARKENER CO.
ST. LOUIS, MO.
Grain and Hay Receivers

Marshall Hall, Pres.
E. L. Waggoner, V-Pres.
W. L. Green
Commission Co.
Hi-Grade Milling Wheat
Kiln Dried Corn
Feeding Cereals.

Alfalfa Department

Kansas City, Mo., May 18, 1914.

A quietude developed in the alfalfa mixed feed market during the past week, and the volume of business showed a sharp decrease from that of the preceding week. However, no weakness was recorded in prices. Meal handlers on the Kansas City market report only a fair inquiry for old crop meal, but the demand for new crop offerings is good, and considerable inquiry is being received from a scattered territory for new crop meal for quick shipment.

One dealer made rather liberal offers of choice new crop meal for shipment the last week in May at $17 per ton f. o. b. Kansas City. The first meal is expected to reach the Kansas City market the last week of this month from Southern Kansas, although the first shipment of new crop alfalfa hay received here was consigned from Southern Oklahoma. Most of the new meal is expected to grade choice or No. 1. Sales are being made on a basis of $17 for choice, with a reduction of about 50c to $1 for No. 1 new crop meal. Reports from parts of Southern Kansas and Oklahoma say that the quality of the first hay is poor, due to the low temperatures during the growing season, and that the new crop meal from this hay will not grade very high. By the middle of June, new crop shipments from Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska are expected to be heavy. Mills in all three states are offering new stuff.

Old meal is in exceedingly light supply, a condition just the reverse of a year ago. In 1913, several country mills had large supplies of old meal in warehouses here unsold when the heavy new crop movement started. The supply now is smaller than the needs of the mixers. This means a good condition in the trade, and a rather good market for new crop stuff at the beginning of the heavy movement. Some mills in the country are disposed to hold back offers of new crop meal, indicating at least they expect no further reductions.

The good pasturage conditions in the Southwest are being felt materially in the alfalfa mixed feed trade. Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma have been small buyers of grain mixed or molasses alfalfa feed the past week. Most dealers expect prices to go lower in the next 30 days and are indisposed to make new purchases, trying to get along on present holdings.

Southeastern cotton states are still good takers of molasses alfalfa and grain mixed feed. No preference is shown by the Southeastern states. There was a tendency on the part of several dealers to hold back new purchases, but it was not so marked in the Southeast as in nearby territory of mixers. Some dealers asked for reductions of 50c to $1 per ton in prices of grain mixed feeds, but no concessions were made by mills.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Range of prices of sales on the Kansas City market during the past week was as follows:

Alfalfa Meal—Choice new crop meal, $17@17.50; No. 1 old, $19.50@20.50; No. 2, $16@17.50.

Alfalfa Molasses Feed—No. 1, $20@20.50; No. 2, $19.50; standard, $18.50.

Alfalfa Grain Molasses Feeds—$21; No. 2, $20.50; standard, $19.50. alfalfa grain, dry mixed, $28@30.25.

Alfalfa Hay—Fancy, $18; choice, $16.50@17.50; No. 1, $15@16; No. 2, $9@12.50; No. 3, $6@8.50; standard, $13@14.50.

New Orleans, La., May 16, 1914.

Despite the fact that stocks of alfalfa hay and meal are low, the trade was not disposed to buy last week. Quantities of Arizona alfalfa hay, all choice stuff, was offered at $19 per ton for new crop, but the trade preferred to wait for New Mexico and Oklahoma new crop so as to save on freight charges. Some Oklahoma new crop meal was offered at $19.50 f. o. b. New Orleans, and some of this was snapped up, but buying was not as heavy as would be expected under the circumstances. Stocks on hand are poor—in fact, far below the average—and meal is not much better. The average price asked for Arizona meal is $23 for old crop, but the trade expects $20 prices in a few weeks, when Oklahoma new meal is moving. Movement in both hay and meal was slow, there being practically no demand. Stock feed was selling fairly well at $23 to $24 per ton. The higher grades seemed hard to sell, but molasses mixed feeds had a spotted demand in the Southeast and Cuba.

Nashville, Tenn., May 18, 1914.

Dealers reported very little demand for alfalfa hay and products last week. The market is very dull here, and has been for several weeks. Receipts are light and stocks low. Western alfalfa is quoted from $21 to $23 per ton, with Tennessee stocks from $2 to $3 less. Alfalfa molasses and grain mixed feed range in prices from $30 to $32 per ton.

St. Louis, Mo., May 18, 1914.

There was little, if any, change in the alfalfa market last week. The demand was scattered, and the orders bulked about sufficient to hold prices steady on light offers from first hands. The bugaboo of the new crop in the Southwest still is a restraining influence on values, but from the present tone of the market indications are that old supplies are so closely held and stocks of good meal so light as to permit of maintaining prices at the current level until the new meal is well on the market. There is little, if any, speculation in the new crop deliveries, but dealers are quoting July shipment at $1 to $1.50 under the market, without sales. This however, is not in line with views of the trade, which expects a much wider concession in future prices before supplies find ready buyers to replace stocks.

Choice meal is very scarce in all markets, but the demand here is mostly from the Central states, where mixers will not be in a position to use the new crop immediately because of fear of "heating." Mixed feeds are in better demand in the Southwestern states than elsewhere, while the cotton states are fair takers of alfalfa molasses meal. In the latter trade local dealers have cut in somewhat on the Kansas City trade. Brown alfalfa meal sold as the week closed at $17 per ton, and No. 1 green meal at $20.75. Quote alfalfa molasses meal wtih grain at $25@27.50, and without meal, $21@21.50.

Chicago, May 16, 1914.

There was no improvement whatever in the demand for alfalfa products during the week. The sales made were confined to the regular channels, very little new trade being sold, and values remained stationary. Hay was offered at a range of quotations from $15 per ton carlots delivered, up to $20 for the choice pea green variety. Alfalfa feed, molasses and grain mixed, is quoted at $24 per ton in 100-lb. sacks in carload lots f. o. b. Chicago, and alfalfa, molasses feed, at $21 per ton.

Alfalfa Meal--Haywood Alfalfa Warehouse Co.
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

ALFALFA LEAVES.

The New York State Hay Dealers' Association will hold its annual meeting early in August at Syracuse.

J. W. Anderson of the Kornfalfa Feed Milling Co., Kansas City, will deliver an address on Co-operative Advertising before the annual meeting of the American Feed Manufacturers' Association in Chicago this week.

Plans have already been completed for the erection of a large alfalfa mill at a new town named Avondale, 15 miles east of Pueblo, Colo., on the Missouri Pacific railroad. The Avondale Alfalfa Milling Co. has been incorporated, and plans call for the completion of the plant so that this year's crop of alfalfa will be ground.

The May report of the national Department of Agriculture on old stocks of hay on farms at the opening of the month reflects the scarcity prevailing in the Kansas City supply territory. The report credits Kansas with a supply of only 81,000 tons on May 1, compared with 317,000 tons a year ago and 66,000 tons on May 1, 1912.

Condition of alfalfa in North Dakota is excellent as reported by the North Dakota Experiment Station. The winter was not so severe as to harm the plant to any extent and other disturbances which helped to kill out the alfalfa in previous winters were reported as being fewer in the Northwest this year. Several alfalfa meal mills expect to resume operations in the next 60 days if alfalfa prospects continue as at present.

The first car of new crop alfalfa hay was received at the Kansas City market last week. It graded standard. Reports from Southern Oklahoma, where the first car originated, indicate that the hay in that section was considerably damaged by the low temperatures prevailing recently, and that the first crop will be of inferior quality. The cutting will also be light, for the growth was retarded considerably by the low temperatures. The first car was shipped from Paul's Valley, Ok.

ALFALFA MILLERS MEET.

Official recognition and inspection of alfalfa meal on the boards of trade of all principal Eastern and Southern markets were the principal topics of discussion at the semi-annual meeting of the National Alfalfa Millers' Association at Wichita, Kan., on May 11 and 12. Discussions of this subject occupied the millers throughout the first day of the meeting, and a committee was appointed to outline a set of rules governing the sale of alfalfa meal. It is planned to submit such rules at the annual gathering of the American Feed Manufacturers' Association in Chicago this week for approval.

Suggestions from the American Feed Manufacturers' Association will be welcomed, and boards of trade at all markets will be asked to give official inspection of meal based on the new rules.

Alfalfa meal is just 10 years old, and although the product has gained national consumption in the past decade since its beginning of manufacture, alfalfa meal millers believe that with official recognition and inspection at the boards of trade of the country, the sale of the product will become broader. It is planned to have the rules of the national association adopted at all markets as the official inspection rules.

A representation of the National Alfalfa Millers' Association will be sent to Chicago this week to attend the annual convention of the American Feed Manufacturers' Association, and present the side of the alfalfa meal millers in the official rules. A number of alfalfa millers are prominent in the American Feed Manufacturers' Association, and they are planning to have the rules of the alfalfa millers adopted.

Millers in Wichita were optimistic about trade prospects during the coming year. The millers said that the acreage in Kansas City and Oklahoma was 20 per cent larger than a year ago, and that the supply of hay for grinding purposes would be ample. Consumption, they declared, had shown a big increase in the past year, and prospects were that many new users of alfalfa feeds would be gained this year.

President Otto Weiss of Wichita presided at the meeting.

Among the millers attending the gathering were the following: Kansas—H. A. Cord, Dodge City; H. W. Schopf, Wichita; A. H. Ottaway, Wichita; E. P. Smith, Valley Center; H. L. Cox, Cedarvale; Dr. F. T. Axtel, Newton, and Otto Weiss, Wichita.

Oklahoma—A. M. Dicks, Cherokee; W. W. Church, Clinton; E. M. Abernathy, Lexington; T. E. Cones, Lamont.

To Argue Memphis Rate Case.

The Memphis rate case, in which the Kansas City Board of Trade is seeking to secure a readjustment of the freight rates of grain and grain products from Kansas City to Memphis and common points, was argued by H. G. Wilson, transportation commissioner, and Johu Atwood, representing Kansas City, before the Interstate Commerce Commission last Friday. Testimony in this case was taken in Kansas City two months ago. An early decision is expected, as the Kansas City representatives asked the commission for a decision before the new corn crop year.

The Kansas City Board of Trade is seeking a readjustment of freight rates to the same basis that existed about eight years ago, when flour and wheat had a rate of 9½c to Memphis and coarse grains a rate of 8c, or 5c under the present tariffs.

The boards of trade of Wichita, St. Louis, Memphis, Omaha, Cincinnati, Nashville and Louisville intervened, and asked that a similar reduction be given them if the Kansas City rates are lowered. The Southwestern Missouri Millers' Club, the Southern Illinois Millers' Association and other millers' clubs also opposed the advance asked for by Kansas City. It was their contention that the present balance of rates should be continued in effect and that interior Missouri, Illinois and Kansas should have equal reductions with Kansas City.

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Originators, not Imitators.

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Tulsa, Oklahoma

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June 1 to 5, 1914

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We make cases to fit any scourer made.

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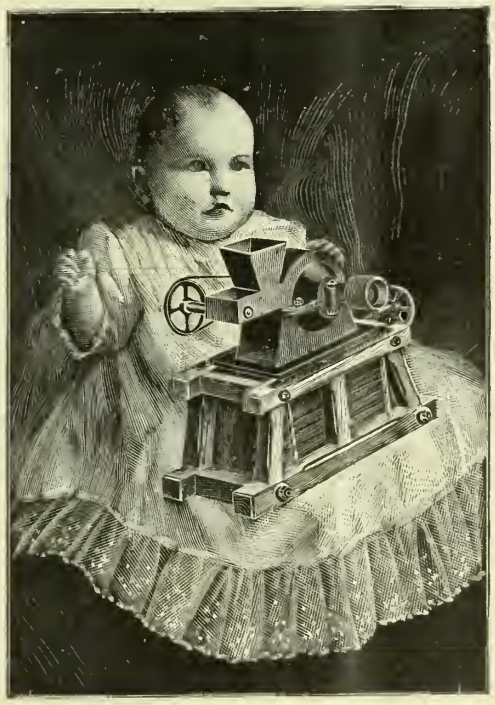

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We build and equip all kinds of feed milling plants, and can supply anything required in the feed grinding business, or for the grinding of any by-products.

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FOR SALE OR TRADE—A fine 80-bbl. mill in southern Kansas. Will trade for land or other good property. Owner has two mills and cannot handle both of them. Address Box 232, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE—For the very best reasons, a going mill of 350 barrels' capacity; full sifter, 12 stands of rolls, modern throughout, located in city of 100,000, surrounded by good country and reached by 14 railroads. Full information furnished reliable and legitimate inquirers. Address Executor, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—Flour salesman for soft wheat mill. One who understands milling, making flour and selling it and can keep mill in good repair. Mahan Milling and Elevator Co., Centertown, Mo. Box 15.

WANTED—A competent manager for a flour milling, grain and coal business established with $50,000 investment. Applicant must invest $20,000 in the business and be able to hold down job. Address Milling and Grain News, Box 219, St. Louis, Mo.

POSITION WANTED.

WANTED—Position by practical miller of over 25 years' experience with hard and soft wheat. Have good letters and references, and will guarantee results. Forty-eight years old and have family. Give capacity and wages paid in first letter. Address A. W. Patrick, Ozark, Mo.

WANTED—Position as head miller in mill of 100 barrels and up. Have had charge of mills from 150 to 2,000 barrels. Can furnish very best of references. Can keep mill in good repair, have my own tools. Married. Can come at once. Wish a situation where there are good schools. Address Milling and Grain News, Box 203, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Position as head miller in mill of 100 to 500 bbls. capacity. Am married, 28 years of age, have had 12 years' experience in hard wheat mills. Prefer Kansas or Nebraska, but will go anywhere for good position. References furnished. Address D. B. Libbee, Dawson, Neb.

WANTED—Position as head miller by young man 29 years of age, in mill from 100 to 500 bbls. capacity. Am thoroughly up-to-date in modern milling and capable of obtaining best results in quality and yield. A-1 recommendations as to character and ability from both past and present employers. Address Box 171, Clyde, Kan.

WANTED—Position by practical and experienced manager in either hard or soft wheat mill. 30 years' practical experience, have private system to improve flour. Larger mill preferred. Address "Practical," care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—As a partner, a man who has had experience as a miller or as a salesman who can invest $2,000 to buy grain to operate Kansas mill. Have a nice little plant Address Box 231, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—To hear from mills wanting Louisiana representation. Will open offices in all big towns in Louisiana in the interest of selling flour. Experienced men will be in charge. What have you to offer? Address Lock Box 74, Washington, La.

WAREHOUSE OPPORTUNITY—Will sell part interest to party having goods to store each year, to help build Kansas City warehouse. Present warehouse running, with extra ground, switch and dock available. Warehouse 4220 St. John Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR EXCHANGE—A well-improved 200-acre Jasper county, Ia., farm, priced worth the money, for a mill of about 50 bbls. capacity in Iowa or edge of adjoining states. Send best price with your description. No inflated values considered. Am a miller and will give a No. 1 deal to the party with a good mill. Address Box 586, Dayton, Ia.

FARM in trade for mill. Mill in trade for farm. If you have a mill for sale or trade for a farm, or if you want to buy a mill, or trade for one, write to T. M. Warne, Amboy, Ind. He also has mill machinery for sale.

WE TAKE YOUR MILL

with a complete description, place it in the MID-WEST Mill & Elev. Bulletin, absolutely FREE. These lists reach prospective buyers thru-out the west. Write for List Blank.

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Sunderland at Omaha, will give your orders for Grinding and Re-corrugating prompt attention.

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PUMPERNICKLE RYE
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR
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Milling and Grain News

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Volume Twenty-three. TUESDAY, MAY 26, 1914. Number Twenty-six

Kansas Experimental Mill

Millers Visit the College at Manhattan and See New Experimental Mill.

About 30 Kansas and Nebraska millers helped dedicate the new 75-bbl. experimental mill at the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan, Kan., on May 22. The new experimental mill, which is the largest in any school of milling technology, was put in operation, and some of Kansas' best millers stamped the mark of approval on the plant and the work it promises to accomplish. Prof. L. A. Fitz, chief of the department of milling of the college, acted as host throughout the day and succeeded in making the visit to the college an interesting one. Mr. Fitz guided the millers through the 18 large stone buildings of the agricultural school, the most recently built being the "Aggie" mill, the home of Aggie's Best Flour, competition of which is never felt by millers.

In the afternoon an impromptu program was arranged. Acting President Willard welcomed the millers to the agricultural college. He was followed by W. M. Jardine, director of the Manhattan Experiment Station, who discussed the work of the station in securing better wheat, both as to milling yield and average yield per acre.

Prof. George A. Dean, who has done much for the millers in devising means for the elimination of mill insects, gave a very timely talk on the Hessian fly. Mr. Dean said that there was some Hessian fly in the state, but he ventured the prediction that with favorable weather until June 15 Kansas would raise in excess of 135,000,000 bus. and other Southwestern states would also harvest record-breaking crops. Prof. Dean explained where the Hessian fly did its damage to wheat, and told the millers that the principal cause in the spreading of the fly was volunteer wheat "Generally, winter wheat in the Southwest is affected by two broods of Hessian fly, one in the early autumn and the second in the early spring," said Prof. Dean. "However, this year Kansas wheat will get a third brood within the next fortnight that might do some damage to the wheat and reduce the yield to some extent. The principal thing about the Hessian fly now is to prevent its spreading. Nothing can be done to prevent infestation now."

C. V. Topping, secretary of the Southwestern Millers' League, responded for the millers. At the conclusion of his talk Mr. Topping brought up a question concerning a feedingstuffs regulation—whether or not a mill, selling low-grade flour as flour and the dealer selling it for feed, should be compelled to register this feed and pay the tax. It was finally decided that unless the miller realized that his low-grade was being sold by the dealer for feed he would not have to register the product and pay the annual tax.

Millers were fortunate after the close of the meeting in being able to witness the annual May Day celebration of the college.

The results of various baking and sample tests of the students taking the short course were brought to the attention of the millers. In laboratory tests of various wheats the college students and teachers arrived at the conclusion that, although fertilized land did not add to the average production of rotated fields to any large extent, fertilizers did add to the gluten, protein and fat contents of the wheat produced.

Among the millers present at the meeting were the following:

Kansas—T. J. Blakey, Pleasanton; C. E. Williams, Hays City; David Bowie, C. O. Chamberlain and F. E. Goodrich, Topeka; C. B. Warkentin, Newton; C. E. Curran, Concordia; H. H. Starkweather, Clay Center; C. G. Albert, Junction City; George Hibbs, Osborne; A. M. Floersch and Charles Heartburg, Manhattan; David Lukens, Atchison; C. V. Topping, Wichita; R. L. Thompson and David Sosland, Kansas City.

Nebraska—W. E. Lea, Fairbury.

About the Net Weight Law.

The national net weight law, which goes into effect Sept. 3, does not state specifically that the net weight of an article must be shown upon the container. It requires that the weight shown on the label represent the weight of the actual contents, and must not include the weight of the sack. Millers will not be required to say 99 lbs. net weight, but just the words "99 lbs." will be sufficient. However, if the weight is placed at 99 lbs. it must be the net weight.

No specific tolerances covering shrinkage and other natural losses in flour have been fixed yet. Such allowances will probably be adopted within the next month, and millers can be guided by these allowances in having their sacks printed.

Because of the confusion that would follow in putting the same amount of flour in a sack, but deducting the weight of the sack in the weight shown on the label, a majority of millers in the Southwest, especially those who have an extensive family trade, will add the weight of the sack in flour and will mark their sacks as heretofore. This will result in every barrel of flour packed in 24s containing about one-half pound more of flour under the net weight law than at present.

Assisting the Salesman.

The manufacturer's salesman who gets the best attention from the dealer is the one who is able to show that back of him is a house prepared to go the limit in removing the goods from the shelves of the grocer as fast as possible. The smooth-talking salesman of the old school, who is of a disappearing type, was quick to see the advantage of using the magic words "dealer helps" as a strong selling point, and consequently the word has been overworked and the dealers have come to adopt a "show me" attitude when the man with the real proposition tries to swing them in line.

There are, however, hundreds of progressive manufacturers whose advertising campaigns consist largely of strenuous efforts to help sell the goods after they have been put in stock. These "dealer helps" take the form of window displays, show cards, interior displays, free samples, booklets, circulars, form letters, bill boards, promotion work on individual customers, and they count for much.

Security Flour Mill Co., Abilene, Kan.: "We are running full time five days a week. Flour dull; fair locally. Fair demand for mill feed. Growing wheat 95 per cent perfect."

John Henry has bought the mill at Holyrood, Kan., put it in shape, and is operating it.

All Ready at Buffalo

Preparations for F. O. M. A. Convention and Exposition at Buffalo.

Preparations are nearly completed for the annual convention and exposition of the Fraternity of Operative Millers of America, which will be held at the Broadway Auditorium at Buffalo next week.

While the business program of the convention is in charge of the officers of the F. O. M. A., a manufacturers' auxiliary was organized early in the year to assume the responsibility and active management of the machinery exposition. As the space for exhibits has all been taken, the largest exposition of mill machinery will be made at Buffalo which has ever been held in the United States.

The attendance of millers from not only the United States but Canada is expected to be very large, and arrangements have been made for special equipment or special trains from St. Louis, Kansas City, Minneapolis and Chicago, as follows:

St. Louis Union Station, Sunday night, May 31, 15 minutes after midnight, via Big Four Railroad. Train will reach its destination at Buffalo 8:40 p. m. Monday evening. Passengers taking this train can purchase round-trip tickets for $21.40, good for 30 days. For further particulars address John B. Watkins, 1222 South Eighth street, St. Louis, Mo.

Kansas City, Union Station, Sunday, May 31, 10 a. m., arriving St. Louis 6 p. m., leaving St. Louis via Big Four Railroad 15 minutes after midnight Sunday. Train will reach destination at Buffalo 8:40 p. m. Monday. Tickets to Buffalo and return $32.40, good for 10 days. For further particulars address P. C. Lucius, 124 Board of Trade, Kansas City, Mo.

Minneapolis.—C., M & St. P. Station Sunday, May 31, 9:15 a. m., leaving St. Paul 10 a. m., arriving at Chicago 10:15, arriving Buffalo Monday 3:30 p. m. Tickets to Buffalo and return $35.10, good for 10 days. For further particulars address John Kraft, Mill "A," Washburn-Crosby Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Chicago.—Park Row Station, May 31, 12 p. m., Michigan Central Railroad, arriving at Buffalo 3:30 p. m. Monday. Tickets to Buffalo and return, $19, good for 10 days. For further particulars address J. F. Mueller, 443 South Dearborn street, Chicago.

Program.

Monday, 8:30 p. m.—Opening. Assembly hall session.

Tuesday, 9:30 a. m.—Business session, Assembly Hall.

Tuesday, 8:30 p. m.—Vaudeville entertainment, Assembly Hall.

Wednesday, 9:30 a. m.—Business session, Assembly Hall. Automobile ride for the ladies.

Wednesday, 8:30 p. m.—Exhibitors' entertainment, Assembly Hall.

Thursday, 9:30 a. m.—Business session.

Thursday afternoon.—Boat ride up Niagara River and around Grand Island.

Thursday, 8:30 p. m.—Colored cabaret and tango dance.

Friday, 9 a. m.—Business session.

Friday, 8:30 p. m.—Band concert in Exposition Hall.

Convention Committees.

F. O. M. A. Executive Committee—F. J. Becker, chairman; J. W. Flaherty, vice-President; J. F. Mueller, secretary; A. C. Brantingham, treasurer; A. H. Bahr, C. H. Barnard, E. T. Bauer, J. T. Briggs, John Kraft, J. E. Neidhardt.

Finance Committee—A. C. Brantingham, chairman; A. H. Bahr, C. H. Barnard.

Membership Committee—John Kraft, chairman; J. T. Briggs, J. E. Neidhardt.

Program Committee—F. C. Becker, chairman.

Convention Committee—J. F. Mueller, chairman; E. T. Bauer, J. W. Flaherty.

Exposition Executive Committee—M. M. Fredel, chairman; A. C. Barbeau, president; C. G. Hammond, vice-president; C. N. Howes, treasurer; J. F. Mueller, secretary; C. S. Parke, assistant secretary; J. R. Smith, H. G. Wolf, F. F. Hitchcock, H. H. Moyer, Elgin Keith.

Local Managing Committee—John J. Gerard, chairman; M. M. Fredel, Walter Gordon, R. J. Olivey, P. J. Flynn, George Sieber, B. T. Ortman, John Curinder.

Entertainment Committee—Walter Gordon, chairman; Elgin Keith, secretary and treasurer; P. J. Flynn, B. T. Ortman, John Curinder, John McBride, S. Kimpel.

Reception Committee—R. J. Olivey, chairman; F. A. McLellan, W. W. Thistle, E. D. Ebersole, S. B. Gerard, M. Freelove.

Registration Committee—F. F. Hitchcock, chairman; C. S. Parke, J. F. Mueller.

New Feed Rule in Arkansas.

Ground corn cobs or rice hulls will not be permitted to be used as an ingredient of feed shipped into Arkansas or manufactured in Arkansas after June 1, 1914. Nor will any mill, company or individual be allowed to ship any such ingredients into Arkansas for mixing purposes or for use as a feed of any character after June 1, according to a recent ruling of John H. Page, Commissioner in charge of feedingstauffs regulation in Arkansas.

The ruling regarding ground corn cobs and rice hulls does not conflict with any previous ruling. The ruling on ground corn cobs does not affect section 8 of the Arkansas feedingstuffs law, which makes provision for crushed ear corn, provided it is so branded.

Flour by Parcel Post.

At some points in Montana, Wyoming and Colorado rail rates to nearby towns are exceedingly high, because of the roundabout line of the railroads. In many instances mills have found it much cheaper to ship flour by parcel post than take the less than carlot rate. The Wilsall Milling Co., Wilsall, Mont., recently filled an order for a small lot of flour in 49s. The cotton sacks were incased in burlap bags, and it took 54c to pay the postage on each sack. Each sack weighed the limit allowed by the postal authorities—50 lbs. The flour was transported a greater part of the way by the star route carrier, who uses horses and wagon.

Schultz-Baujan Co., Beardstown, Ill.: "We are running full time. Flour poor; good locally. Mill feed dull. Growing wheat excellent, 100 per cent."

The mill belonging to J. F. Hughes at Osborn, Mo., has been converted into an elevator.

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No Excess of Profits in This History.

Milling and Grain News presented some arguments in our issue of May 12 showing why the proposed plan of the Federation of Nebraska Retailers was based on wrong conclusions regarding the profits of mills in the local flour trade. There may be conditions which could be remedied in the retailing of flour, but if it is because of excessive profits of mills in the last 10 years, how many mills will be left in another decade if the retailers succeed in reducing the imaginary large profits of the past?

A Nebraska miller has called our attention to the history of mill ownership and the apparent success or failure of the mills along a stretch of railroad about 100 miles long. He contemplates the situation, in connection with the apparent plea of the federation that the mills make too much money, to the detriment of the retailers. Here is the result of his reflections regarding a row of small mills during the past 10 years:

No. 1. Burned, not rebuilt.

No. 2. Taken over by creditors. Idle two years.

No. 3. Burned, not rebuilt.

No. 4. Twice traded for land. Now selling direct to consumers.

No. 5. Twice sold and turned back to original owner. Selling direct to consumers.

No. 6. Traded for land three times. Sold once by sheriff.

No. 7. Operated continuously by same management.

No. 8. Sold by sheriff once. Sold or traded twice.

No. 9. Burned, not rebuilt.

No. 10. Burned, not rebuilt.

Of the 10 mills, five are in operation more or less actively and five have been burned or are idle. Only one can be termed successful, as it has been operated continuously with the same management and made money. This section of the state produces the best of wheat and has been increasing in population and developing rapidly. The quality or quantity of wheat raised has not been at fault, nor the environment of the mills. Competition for local trade has been too severe and the mills have been too small to secure remunerative outside business.

Did the two mills which now confine their business largely to selling direct to consumers give up the excessive profits of selling to retailers, or was it forced upon them in an effort to find some profit by an attempt to eliminate the middleman? The retailers have good reason to complain of a few mills selling direct to consumers, but they are certainly aware that this method can only be carried on in a small way and is not a good argument to prove excessive profits in selling the merchants.

The history of these 10 mills for 10 years, in a good wheat country, is rather convincing proof that the millers have not made excessive profits on flour to the detriment of the retailers.

Self-Rising Flour.

The remarkable increase in the use of self-rising flour in certain states ot the South has been referred to repeatedly by Milling and Grain News correspondents. Prepared flour, ready-mixed with the ingredients for making biscuits quickly, is marketed regularly in hundreds of places where it was a stranger a few years ago. While some considered it as a passing fad, the trade turned to it so readily and continued its use that many mills were soon persuaded that self-rising flour had come to stay, and they were soon catering to the requirements of their trade.

There are some economic reasons for ready-prepared flour which may account for the rapid increase in its consumption, aside from the Southern preference for hot biscuits. The miller adds certain ingredients to his flour, which he buys in large quantities at much lower prices than the consumer would pay. He usually ships in carloads and the freight is less on the added ingredients than if purchased separately. The housewife pays more for the flour but less for all the materials used in the biscuits. Being easier to mix and bake, there is probably less waste and a greater saving caused by more certainly of good results.

The tendency of the times is toward small packages, and the carton and small paper sack is readily adaptable to the self-rising flour trade. It is natural that it should be preferred by the dwellers in flats and apartment houses in the cities, as this class buys nearly all provisions in very small quantities and are more apt to buy their bread than bake it. So the ready-prepared flour takes its place on the pantry shelves with the ready-cooked breakfast foods. Easy methods of housekeeping are in vogue and self-rising flour meets a natural demand of the period.

Self-rising flour will not come into as general use in Northern states as in the South, because the biscuit preference is not as firmly fixed or likely to become a regular habit. Nevertheless, the use of prepared flour is gradually increasing toward the North. In the cities particularly, there will doubtless be an increased use of self-rising flour for the general economic reasons referred to.

Although the manufacture and sale of prepared flour requires considerable more detail and a larger organization, it offers several advantages to millers in disposing of their output. They can keep more of their flour on the market under their mill brands in the small packages, give it wider distribution and get the benefit of quality, bringing in the repeat orders. On the whole, it is conceded that the larger the percentage of home baking the better it is for the millers, for there is a better margin of profit in flour sold for the family trade than in that sold to bakers. Any increase in the volume of flour used in the home, whether self-rising or regular grades, will add to the amount the miller can market under his own brands at a profit. This is the aim of all millers and the coveted goal so many are striving to reach.

It is difficult to reach any other conclusion but that self-rising flour has not only come to stay but will predominate in still more territory. It will be generally beneficial to millers if manufactured and sold with due regard to the necessity of maintaining quality and good business principles.

International Wheat Situation.

Millers in the winter wheat states are trying to anticipate the foreign demand for wheat at the beginning of the new crop year, but aside from the fact that export shipments will be heavy there is little definitely known. Some export sales of new crop wheat for July and August shipment have been made at 76c, f. o. b. the wheat fields of Kansas and Oklahoma, but this business has not been heavier than usual at this time of the year. With prospects of a record-breaking winter wheat crop in the Southwest, the export wheat demand will be a bigger factor than ever in fixing prices at the beginning of the year. The opinion seems general among exporters that they will be able to get all the wheat they want at below 80c, basis interior points. Some have bid as low as 74c, but have secured no acceptances.

Prospects are favorable for an increased wheat movement from North America and the Black Sea, says Broomhall in his weekly review, although a large Continental demand is expected. The Continental demand is not only large now, but it is increasing in every importing country, and if the weather remains favorable Continental farmers will probably sell the balance of their old crop, thus reducing the immediate demand for imported wheat, but this will be an important factor at the beginning of the export movement of the new crop in America. This condition may happen in France, but unlikely in Germany, and the demand from Germany will likely absorb all offers. Continental requirements will be in excess of 8,000,000 bus. weekly in the aggregate.

Gluten Content of Wheat.

The production of wheat with a soft, starchy, yellow kernel, known as yellow berry, is due to the weather conditions rather than to the seed from which it is grown. This has been shown by a series of experiments and analyses conducted by the agronomy department and the milling department of the Kansas State Agricultural College, at Manhattan.

Two samples of wheat were selected. One was a good, dark-colored hard wheat, with almost no yellow berries, and containing 12.2 per cent of protein. The other was a light-colored soft wheat, having a larger number of yellow berries and containing only 9.75 per cent protein. Two plots each were planted from the hard and soft samples, one plot of each being planted at Manhattan and the other at Hays, Kan.

Samples of wheat taken from the two plots at Manhattan, in spite of the fact that the seed was different, were practically the same in protein and gluten content, one containing 14.26 per cent and the other 14.20 per cent gluten. They were also similar as to color, hardness and the number of yellow berries.

The samples of the two different plots at the Hays station were also similar as to appearance, hardness, yellow berry and gluten content being about the same, but were very different from the Manhattan product. Wheat from one of the plots at Hays contained 21.8 per cent gluten, and from the other the sample tested 21.79 per cent.

Work along the same line has been carried on at the California Experiment Station. The results have been much the same as those obtained by the Kansas College. The work at the California station was done in conjunction with the Bureau of Plant Industry of the national Department of Agriculture, and consisted in growing wheat from the same variety of seed, similar in color, hardness and composition, at different stations in the United States. Kansas, Texas, South Dakota and California are the states in which the stations are located. Samples of the same varieties, but differing in appearance, color, hardness and composition, were planted at the same stations.

The result was that the same varieties, when grown under the same weather conditions, produced wheat very much the same in color, hardness and composition, no matter what the appearance of the seed planted, while wheat grown under different weather conditions varied greatly, even though it was grown from the same sample of seed.

These tests show that in general it is the conditions under which wheat is grown that determines the color,

hardness and composition, and these qualities in the seed are of secondary importance in determining what the product is like.

Some of the experimenters have come to the belief that the soil has little effect upon the composition, but that the climate is the important factor. No matter what the character of the seed in California, it is impossible to grow a good grade of dark Turkey wheat. It has been the conclusion of the California authorities that the weather conditions there will not allow of the production of Turkey wheat and that soil and quality and kind of seed is not a factor.

Still Chance for Big Crop

Rains Are Needed in Central States, but Southwest Has Fine Prospects.

The area of Hessian fly damage in winter wheat has increased slightly, and in all the important producing states is prevalent to a more or less extent. In Missouri, counties bordering on the Missouri and Mississippi rivers show losses ranging from 30 to 50 per cent. Some fields are being plowed up. Illinois is in a slightly better condition than Missouri, but has severe visitations of the pest in central and southern counties. Kansas, generally speaking, maintains a high promise, although sections of McPherson and Saline counties and a district north of the Kaw River show considerable damage. Southeastern Nebraska is infected slightly, and Ohio and Indiana report scattered attacks. The present promise still indicates a crop well above last year's record yield of 523,561,000 bushels, but the harvest may be further reduced by dry weather, which is becoming a serious menace in Missouri and Illinois, where moisture is needed over a wide area.

The present winter wheat crop, on the Government's estimate of May 1, could lose 100,000,000 bus. and still total as large as the yield of 523,000,000 bus. a year ago, which was a record-breaking harvest. That insect damage has resulted to the crop is admitted, but so far it is confined to a relatively small area and has not extensively touched Kansas and the Southwest. It must be taken into consideration also, when reckoning on future trade conditions, that the spring wheat crop last year was almost 100,000,000 bus. under the crop of the preceding year, which, if made up this year, would materially offset any minor bug damage to winter wheat.

Illinois and Missouri Reports.

Avon Milling and Manufacturing Co., Avon, Ill.: "No fly here and no fields of wheat plowed up. Prospects good."

Bernhard Milling Co., Strasburg, Ill.: "Farmers report fly in wheat. Wheat, though, is looking fairly well (most of it), with few exceptions. No wheat has been plowed under yet. Rain is needed for all growing crops."

H. F. Bycroft & Son, Gillespie, Ill.: "We can positively say that there has been a great deterioration in the wheat crop in the past 20 days. Some fields thickly infested with the fly and there will be quite a few fields plowed. Dry weather greatly affecting the plant and chinch bugs are more numerous for time of year than ever known."

Ashland Roller Mills, Ashland, Mo.: "Farmers in southern end of Boone County report wheat crop badly damaged by Hessian fly, scarcely a field escaping. Many fields will be almost a total failure, others ranging from 40 to 60 per cent. No fields plowed up, as farmers became aware of damage only in last few days. Doubtful if we make half a crop."

Bernet, Craft & Kauffman Milling Co., Mt. Carmel, Ill.: "Numerous inquiries fail to elicit reports of any trace of Hessian fly. All indications here are for a bumper crop."

J. L. Grigg, secretary of the Southern Illinois Millers' Association, says, under date of May 23: "In answer to our inquiry about condition of wheat last week, 21 mills have replied, and the reports of damage run from 1 per cent to 3.5 per cent, with an average of 21 per cent damage to crop. The cause all seems to be about alike, 'Hessian fly,' 'bugs' and 'lack of moisture.' I believe this is a very good report and shows the condition to be about as the millers through this section have been predicting."

W. H. Marshall, secretary of the Southwestern Missouri Millers' Club, says: "That the wheat yield in this section promises to be more per acre than the estimates of a few weeks ago indicated seems assured so far as the views of millers are concerned. Answering a question on that point, there is one miller who places the yield per acre at less than a year ago. This one, however, is on the lonesome side of the question, and is also a miller who is located in an unimportant section of the producing territory. Every other reply estimates that the yield per bushel per acre will be from 10 to 50 per cent increase over the yield last year, but both these extremes have a very limited following. It is almost the uniform forecast that the increase will amount to 15 to 20 per cent. It is said harvest will begin all the way from June 10 to June 15. With the heavy increase in yield upon the increase in acreage, the aggregate yield of raw material in this section promises to be most satisfactory."

Out of 36 reports made late last week by Indiana millers, there was not one adverse report on condition of growing wheat crop.

Kansas Reports.

Allen Logan, of Kansas City, wired on Monday: "I am willing to go on record at 150,000,000 bus. for Kansas. Covered yesterday Hutchinson to Dodge, big belt. It's all good for 18 to 30 bus. Took motor from Dodge north through Jetmore. Ness City to Wakeeny, 100 miles. Never saw a field that promised less than 20 to 35 bus."

Le Count wired from Topeka, Kan., on Monday: "Small per cent of the wheat badly affected by Hessian fly, but in general wheat is in splendid condition and will make full crop, if it fills well. Crop expected to be early, and needs about 20 days' more favorable weather to mature, as nearly all headed now."

Kansas City, Mo., May 25, 1914.

A bumper wheat crop for most sections of Kansas is practically assured, rains of the past week putting sufficient moisture in the ground to carry most fields through harvest. Throughout the Southwestern states wheat has headed out well, and fields show an unusually good appearance. The damage by Hessian fly in Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Nebraska and Texas will not exceed 10,000,000 bus. Harvesting will be at least a fortnight earlier than a year ago.

More than 100 reports received by E. F. Emmons, of the Southwestern Milling Co., Kansas City, from Kansas and Nebraska say prospects are good for a record-breaking crop. "Wheat in western Kansas will be of exceptionally fine quality," said Mr. Emmons this week. "Much of the land in the western half of the state has not had a wheat harvest in several years, and the wheat from this land will be high in gluten and protein content. The average yield per acre, too, will be high, my reports indicating from 20 to 40 bus. per acre."

Rochester, Milling Co., Rochester, Minn.: "We are running full time. Flour fair; good locally and in East. Mill feed fair. Growing wheat excellent. We will install new boilers soon."

Southwest Feed Rules

Percentages and Constituents of Bran and Other Feeds.

The following are the standards and definitions of commercial feeding stuffs as agreed upon by Prof. L. A. Fitz, in charge of Commercial Feed Control, Manhattan, Kan.; L. McLennan, State Feed Inspector, Oklahoma, and agreed to in conference attended by a committee appointed by the Oklahoma Millers' Association, consisting of C. V. Topping, secretary of the Southwestern Millers' League; Frank Foltz, secretary Oklahoma Millers' Association; W. H. Marshall, secretary Southwestern Missouri Millers' League, and several representative millers of Oklahoma and Kansas:

1. **Pure Wheat Bran.** Shall consist of the coarse outer covering of the wheat kernel as separated from cleaned and scoured wheat in the usual process of commercial milling. Standard guaranty which must be equaled: Minimum protein 14.5 per cent, minimum fat 3.5 per cent and maximum crude fiber 10 per cent.

2. **Wheat Bran and Screenings.** Shall consist of the coarse outer covering of the wheat kernel as separated from cleaned and scoured wheat in the usual process of commercial milling, plus the various impurities separated from the wheat during the cleaning process and known collectively as **screenings.** Standard guaranty which must be equaled: Minimum protein 14.5 per cent, minimum fat 3.5 per cent and maximum crude fiber 10 per cent.

3. **Standard Wheat Shorts.** Shall consist of the fine particles of the outer bran, the inner or "bee wing" bran, germ, and the offal of fibrous material obtained in the last reduction on middlings. Standard guaranty which must be equaled: Minimum protein 16 per cent, minimum fat 3.5 per cent and maximum crude fiber 5.5 per cent.

4. **Wheat White Shorts.** As compared with standard shorts shall contain a smaller portion of the fine bran particles and germ and a much greater portion of the fibrous offal from the "tail of the mill." Standard guaranty which must be equaled: Minimum protein 14.5 per cent, minimum fat 3 per cent and maximum crude fiber 3.5 per cent.

5. **Wheat Brown Shorts.** As compared with standard shorts contains mostly the fine particles of bran, germ, and contains much less of fibrous offal obtained from the "tail of the mill." Standard guaranty which must be equaled: Minimum protein 16 per cent, minimum fat 3.5 per cent and maximum crude fiber 6.5 per cent.

If to any of the above brands of shorts there should be added either ed various impurities separated from ground or unground, bolted or unbolt- the wheat during the cleaning process and known collectively as **screenings,** the same shall be registered, labeled and sold as standard shorts and screenings, or white shorts and screenings, as the case may be, and each must conform to the standard guaranty required for the pure product.

"The quality of the shorts should appear as part of the label or brand name that is required and should be printed in the same size and face of type as the remainder of the label, e. g., **'Standard Wheat Shorts.'**"

"Screenings shall consist of the smaller, imperfect grains, weed seeds and other foreign materials having a feeding value separated in cleaning the grain. (Sand, dirt or other substances without feeding value must be eliminated from screenings before they are added to any feed.)"

"The word **screenings** should appear as part of the label or brand name that is required and should be printed in the same size and face of type as the remainder of the label. For example, **'Wheat Bran and Screenings,' and not 'Wheat Bran and screenings.'**"

6. **Pure Wheat Mixed Feed.** Shall consist of pure wheat bran and pure wheat shorts combined in the proportions obtained in the usual process of commercial milling. Standard guaranty which must be equaled: Minimum protein 16 per cent, minimum fat 3.5 per cent and maximum crude fiber 8.5 per cent. The name of each ingredient, for example, pure wheat bran, pure wheat shorts, should also be given on the label. (This feed has commonly been known as mill run or mill run bran.)

7. **Wheat Mixed Feed and Screenings.** This shall consist of the wheat bran and wheat shorts to which have been added the various impurities separated from wheat during the cleaning process and known collectively as **screenings** The name of each ingredient, wheat bran, wheat shorts and wheat screenings and maximum percentage of screenings should appear on the label. Standard guaranty which must be equaled: Minimum protein 16 per cent, minimum fat 3.5 per cent and maximum crude fiber 8.5 per cent.

Additional standards and definitions adopted by the Kansas and Oklahoma Feed Inspection departments.

8. **Chop.** This shall be composed wholly of ground, cut or chopped kernels of grain from which no portion has been abstracted for the manufacture of other substances and to which no other substance has been added. If it is sold under the name of any one cereal, it must be composed of that cereal only.

9. **Corn Chops.** Corn chops shall be composed wholly of ground, cut or chopped kernels of corn from which no portion has been abstracted for the manufacture of other substances and to which no other substance has been added. Standard guaranty which must be equaled: Minimum protein 9 per cent, minimum fat 3.5 per cent maximum crude fiber 3.5 per cent.

10. **Ear Corn Chops.** Consist of corn with the cob which bears it ground together. Standard guaranty which must be equaled: Eight per cent protein, 3 per cent fat and maximum crude fiber 8 per cent. The percentage of corn and cob must be stated on the tax tag. (Nominally, corn cob constitutes 20 per cent of the weight of ear corn.)

11. **Kafir or Milo Maize Chops.** Consist of the entire grain removed from the head and chopped up. Standard guaranty which must be equaled: Ten per cent protein, 2.5 per cent fat and maximum crude fiber 3 per cent.

12. **Kafir or Milo Maize Head Chops.** Consist of the entire head chopped up. Standard guaranty which must be equaled: Nine per cent protein, 2.5 per cent fat and maximum crude fiber 8 per cent. The percentage of grain and segment must be stated on the tax tag. (Normally, kafir heads consist of 30 lbs. grain, 70 lbs. segments; and milo maize heads 25 lbs. grain and 75 lbs. segments.)

13. **Alfalfa Meal.** Is the entire alfalfa hay ground and does not contain an admixture of ground alfalfa straw or other foreign substances. Standard guaranty which must be equaled: Minimum protein 14 per cent, minimum fat 1.85 per cent and maximum crude fiber 27 per cent.

John O. Reed, of Whitehall, Mich., has purchased property in Montague, Mich., where he will open a feed, grain, hay, produce and general commission business. He expects to build a large warehouse in connection with the present building.

A 50,000-bu. elevator at Kasota, Minn., owned by the P. B. Mann Elevator Co., of Minneapolis, was destroyed by fire recently, at a loss of $25,000.

Kansas City and the Southwest

209 Postal Bldg. Kansas City, David Sosland, Representative

Kansas City, Mo., May 25, 1914.

Advances of 10c to 20c were general in flour quotations of Kansas City and Southwestern mills last week, but the response to higher prices was more pronounced dullness. Volume of business last week was lighter than in preceding week, but shipping instructions improved and mills were able to maintain half-time operations or better. Some millers used their elevator stocks of wheat, and, as they did not pay the higher prices for wheat, sold at unchanged values. Consequently, trade was somewhat irregular. Straight flour was offered on a basis of $3.65 to $4 in jute delivered Kansas City.

Dealers had a great deal of assurance that present higher prices were only temporary, and, except those who were compelled to replenish stocks immediately, were out of the market. This was not the case, however, where flour was offered at the same level as a week ago. Continued brilliant promise of the new crop is a factor that is always before flour buyers, and the course of flour prices they see is mostly downward. Strained wheat situation, which caused advances, is not expected to weaken until after the May deal, at least, and probably not before new crop wheat is started marketward.

Regular single carlot trade predominated last week. Some bakers bought one to three carlots at the same level of a week ago, but refused to pay advances. Flour salesmen report an unusually small percentage of bakers in Central and Southwestern states with sufficient flour on hand to run them to July 15.

Export bids on new crop flour are limited to cut straight and clear grades. Quite a few Southwestern mills are booked ahead for two to four months on new crop clears on a basis of about $2.90 to $3 net Kansas City basis for 30 per cent. Cut straight bids have been out of line, and cables are nearly out of the question. Most mills are refusing to book on new crop flour. Foreign offers are on a basis of the July option.

Easterners are bearish on new crop flour, and are offering mills a range of $3.50 to $3.75 for 95 per cent in jute delivered July-August shipment. No acceptances have been made on this basis, for with the declining mill feed markets, mills cannot see their way clear to accept offers at these prices.

Soft wheat flour was in fair demand last week from established buyers. Kansas City mills sent most of their output of patent to Southeastern trade. Prices were steadily maintained throughout the week. Patents were sold at a range of $4.20 to $4.35 in sacks, Kansas City basis.

The following quotations are derived from sales made last week by interior Kansas and Nebraska mills, as reported by Kansas City buyers and commission men, and are basis jute, net f. o. b. Missouri River in round lots or single carloads: 95 per cent straight for June shipment, $3.60 @3.85 per bbl.; high patents, 20@25c higher than 95 per cent; first clear, $3@3.25 per bbl., according to quality and grades; second clear, $2.65@3.

Feed Sharply Lower.

Bran declined more than 10c per 100 lbs. last week, while shorts and middlings were about 6c lower at the close, compared with a week ago. These declines were made, despite the fact that corn displayed considerable bullishness throughout the week. However, at the lower level of prices a slight improvement in the demand developed and the undertone in the market is fairly steady. Bran sold as low as $1.04 per 100 lbs., and country mills offered freely at a range of $1.04 to $1.05.

Sales of shorts on the Board of Trade were made at $1.14 to $1.16 for brown grades, while pure white shorts sold at $1.20 and higher. Middlings were offered at $1.25 to $1.35. Heavy feeds showed good improvement in demand, country feed dealers reporting larger sales to farmers for hog feeding.

Business in feed is limited to immediate Southwestern states. Nothing is being shipped northward. Soft wheat mills are underbidding in Southern and Southeastern markets.

Eastern feed jobbers have raised their bids on new crop bran about 2c per 100 lbs. in face of the declining market on mill feed for prompt shipment. A round lot of bran was sold in Kansas City last week to an Eastern jobber at 92c for August-September shipment. Offers of jobbers generally ranged from 88c to 92c, but mills refused to sell at the lower figure. Interior mills are not seeking to place any bran for new crop shipment. Most mills do not expect prices to go much lower than at present. Some interior mills have placed their price for new crop bran for season shipment at $1. However, no jobbers have been found willing to pay this figure, and there are a good many predicting that bran will go lower than 88c.

With strength in the corn market the first part of the summer and the high prices commanded by other feedstuffs, mill feed prices are not likely to go much lower than 90c. Up to the new crop year, at least, prices are not likely to go much lower than the $1 mark, on account of the light running operations of mills.

The following prices were paid by brokers and commission men at close of last week for mill feed from interior Missouri River mills, basis 100-lb. burlap net f. o. b. Missouri River: Bran, $1.04@1.05 per 100 lbs.; for new crop shipment, 88@92c; shorts, $1.14 @1.20; fancy white middlings, $1.25@ 1.35; red dog, $1.35@1.40.

Cottonseed and Linseed Meal.

Sales of cottonseed meal last week were of fair volume, about the same as in the preceding week. No price inducements were offered to stimulate business, jobbers asking unchanged figures. Same is true of linseed meal, which sold at $29 to $29.25.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Quotations by Missouri River mills for prompt shipments to Eastern or Middle states in carlots f. o. b. Kansas City are as follows:

Flour—Hard winter wheat patents, 98s cotton or jute, $4.20@4.40 per bbl.; hard winter wheat straights, 98s cotton or jute, $4@4.20; first clears, $3.20@3.50; soft wheat patent, 98-lb. cotton or jute, $4.25@4.50 per bbl.; straight, $4.05@4.25; first clears, jute, $3@3.30; corn meal, 35c per 17½-lb. sack.

Cereal Goods—Rye flour in small sacks, $1.65@1.75 per 100; in 98s and 140s, $1.60@1.75; rye graham (pumpernickel) in small cotton sacks, $1.55 @1.65 per 100; in 98s and 140s, $1.50 @1.60; graham flour in small sacks, $2@2.10 per 100; whole wheat flour, in small sacks, $2.10@2.20 per 100; 98s and 140s, $2.05@2.15; rolled oats, in wood, 180 lbs., $5.20 per bbl.

Mill Feed—Bran, in 100-lb. sacks, in carlots, $1.05@1.15; red dog, in 100-lb. sacks, carlots, $1.40; white shorts, $1.28.

Linseed Meal—Carlots, per ton, $29.25.

Cottonseed Meal—Carlots, per ton, $32; ton lots, $32.50.

Southwestern Market Prices.

Following are prices of flour and other mill products quoted by Southwestern mills for straight or mixed cars, basis f. o. h. buyer's station. Flour in 24-lh. sacks 5c per cwt. higher:

Kansas—Hard winter patent, $4.20 @4.60 per bbl.; hard winter, straight, $4.40; bran, $1.05@1.20 per 100; mill run, $1.25; brown shorts, $1.17@ 1.25; white shorts, $1.30; corn meal, 38c per 17½-lb. sack.

Oklahoma—Soft winter patent, $4.80 5.00 per bbl.; hard winter patent, $4.50@4.60; bran, $1.20; mill-run bran, $1.30; white shorts, $1.50@1.60; corn meal, 33@37c per 17½-lb. sack.

Arkansas—Soft wheat, high patent, $5@5.20 per bbl.; hard wheat patent, $4.60@4.80; corn meal, 17-lb. sacks, 40c; bran, $1.30@1.40 per 100, basis L. R. rate points.

Texas—Soft wheat flour, extra patents, $5.30@5.60 per bbl.; hard wheat flour, high patent, $4.90@5.10 per bbl.; straight, $4.70@4.90; bran, $1.40 per 100; shorts, $1.65; corn meal, 70c per 35-lb. sack.

Prepare for Moving Wheat Crop.

The prospective inability of Kansas railroads and others in the Southwest to handle without delay the immense crop of wheat has brought about cooperation between railroad officials and shippers. A meeting will be held this week in Kansas City, which will be attended by millers, grain men and railroad officials, to devise means of averting any serious shortage in cars. It is planned to have receivers at terminal markets keep in touch with country shippers and arrange for a gradual movement of the crop.

Wheat Advances Sharply.

The strained cash wheat situation in Kansas City led to sharp advances in cash wheat last week, caused principally by the rapid unloading of elevator stocks, which decreased more than 676,070 bus. last week, and more than 7,500,000 bus. in the last 60 days. Chicago is in complete control of the cash wheat supply. Reserves in the Southwest are about cleaned up, and daily receipts at Kansas City are insufficient to keep the local mills in operation. Mills are drawing heavily on their elevator stocks, and are paying the top prices for fair grades of turkey wheat. A milling mixture in Kansas City is worth about 91c, compared with 88c a fortnight ago.

Receipts of wheat in Kansas City last week were 196 cars, compared with 120 cars in the preceding week, 203 a year ago and 134 in 1912.

Elevator stocks now are 1,022,778 bus., compared with 1,720,710 bus. a year ago.

Flour Output Increases.

An increase of 2,500 bbls. of flour was recorded in the output of Kansas City mills during the past week, production being 29,400 bbls., compared with 26,900 bbls. in the preceding week, 30,100 bbls. two weeks ago and 41,000 bbls. a year ago.

SOUTHWESTERN NOTES.

A wholesale flour and feed store has been opened at Poteau, Ok., by G. M. Stafford.

Charles B. Wilser was elected to membership in the Kansas City Board of Trade last week.

Twenty grain men from Kansas City attended the seventeenth annual meeting of the Oklahoma Millers' and Grain Dealers' Association at Oklahoma City last week.

H. W. Stiles will be head miller of the new E. A. Wales Milling Co., Harper, Kan. W. D. Hawkins, millwright, and a crew of six men are installing the machinery in the mill.

Bids were received at Kansas City quartermaster's office of U. S. army up to Monday noon for 76,048 lbs. of Kansas hard "issue" flour and 44,100 "issue" flour for Fort Sill, Ok. Shipment must be made before June 5, 1914.

Frank Kell of the Witchita Falls Mill & Elevator Co., Wichita Falls, Tex., is being advocated for election as chairman of the Class B directors of the Dallas Federal Reserve Bank. Millers and grain men are supporting him.

Plans are being considered by the newly organized Union Grain Co., Hutchinson, Kan., which is an organization owned by millers, for the construction of a large elevator at Hutchinson before the new crop year. However, plans are not fully materialized.

The second issue of Your Best Friend, the new monthly booklet of the Lyons Milling Co., Lyons, Kan., certainly "pulls" for Lyons Best Flour. Again just five minutes of the buyers' time is asked for, and the five minutes are filled with interesting reading matter.

Phil Patterson, formerly employed in the laboratory of the Red Star Mill & Elevator Co., Witchita, Kan., has taken charge of the co-operative laboratory of the Hutchinson Flour Mills Co., Monarch Milling Co., and the Wm. Kelly Milling Co., Hutchinson, Kan. Mr. Patterson is succeeded by Ray Southwell at the Red Star plant.

Tyler & Co., operating the Aurora Mills, Junction City, Kan., will install a new sifter and other machinery in its mill before the new crop year. C. G. Albert, manager of the plant, says wheat conditions in his territory are good, and indications are that a record crop will be cut earlier than usual.

The Manhattan Milling Co., Manhattan, Kan., will have a 50,000 bus. addition to its elevator capacity erected before the new crop movement starts. Plans call for a structure similar in size and capacity to the one being built by the Page Milling Co., Topeka, Kan. It will be of concrete construction.

The new plant of the Southwestern Milling Co., Kansas City, which will be known as the largest hard winter wheat mill in the world, having a capacity of 3,000 bbls., will be ready for operation about July 15, if no more petty labor disputes are met with. Machinery installation has been going on for several weeks. The buildings proper are already completed.

L. R. Jewell, formerly Kansas City representative of the Washburn-Crosby Co., Minneapolis, Minn., has entered the flour brokerage business in Kansas City. Mr. Jewell has opened offices at 209 Postal Building, and will make a specialty of hard winter wheat flour. He will also represent one spring wheat mill. Mr. Jewell is well-known among the bakers of Kansas City and the Southwest, and has a large acquaintanceship among millers in Kansas.

Prospects for the reopening of the plant of the Cain Mill Co., Atchison, Kan., before the new crop year are considered good. More than $20,000 worth of stock has already been pledged, and only $13,000 more is needed. Arthur Cain and John Schmitt are negotiating with business men at Atchison for the purchase of the remainder of the stock. The Cain mill is in good shape and prospects are that Atchison territory will harvest a record wheat crop this year.

E. C. Williams, manager of the Hays City Milling & Elevator Co., Hays City, Kan., who was a visitor in Kansas City several days last week, stated that flour trade was of fair volume at present. "Advancing wheat prices and lower mill feed offers compelled us to raise our flour prices," said Mr. Williams, "and the tendency of flour buyers to hold off became more pronounced. Our wheat is in good condition, and I look for a yield of at least 5,000,000 bus. in Ellis county. Plant is heading out well and Hessian fly reports are very few, no more than is usual at this time of the year."

The Larabee Flour Mills Co., Hutchinson, Kan., reports wheat conditions in its vicinity as excellent and assurance of a record-breaking crop through the Central Kansas wheat belt, even though Hessian fly accomplishes some damage.

St. Louis and the Southeast

716 Merchants Laclede Bldg., St. Louis

St. Louis, Mo., May 25, 1914.

Efforts of millers and jobbers to advance flour values to a level to conform with ruling quotations on cash wheat and feed prices met with only moderate success last week, because of a continued light demand on scattered orders for domestic shipment. There was, however, a slightly better sentiment in the market, especially in the early week, when wheat futures were strong on reports of excessive Hessian fly damage to the growing winter wheat crop in Missouri and Illinois. It is a long span, however, if the trade is to depend largely on Hessian fly damage in wheat to improve general sentiment in flour.

Conditions in Mexico seem to be shaping toward peace, especially as far as the United States is concerned, which will eliminate heavy purchase of flour and supplies to supply the army's needs in Mexico. These would have been considerable of an influence on prices had actual war resulted.

Export sales last week were nothing over which to enthuse, and were entirely without influence on the trade, as there is nothing in the crop outlook in foreign wheat-producing countries to indicate that an excessive export demand must develop for American wheat in the near future. There were a few small export sales recorded for prompt shipment, mostly hard straights and patent to the Continent, and a couple of hard patent elsewhere than Europe, partly to the West Indies; also one lot soft patent to the United Kingdom for prompt shipment, and a sale for new crop shipment netting the miller $3.70 bulk, based on option price of wheat and $1 bran, which was considered a good price by the trade. As the week closed cable offers on small lots hard and soft for prompt shipment were within 3d of sellers' prices. On domestic sales prices quoted during the week were: Soft clear, $3.10 jute; extra fancy, $3.50 jute (on order $3.75 jute); nondescript at $3.50@3.65 jute, and high patent $4 jute—latter on orders by Missouri mills at $4.65@4.85 wood; hard clear, $3.25@3.35 jute, and straight, $3.75@3.85 jute, on direct orders; 95 per cent patent, $3.85 bulk, and high patent $4.05 bulk; Minnesota patent, $4.35 jute; hard low grades, $2.65 jute, extra fancy (direct order) $3.75 jute; one car soft patent (direct order), $4.75 wood; Kansas patent (direct order), in cotton sacks, at $4.50.

There was a rather sharp falling off in the output of flour in St. Louis last week. City mills and those reporting through their city offices made 47,100 bbls., against 53,900 bbls. the preceding week and 51,800 bbls. the week before. The following figures were reported: G. P. Plant Milling Co. (city), 1,000 bbls.; Stanard-Tilton Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Dallas, Tex.), 2,500; Kehlor Flour Mills (East St. Louis. Ill.), 6,000; Sparks Milling Co. (Alton, Ill., and Terre Haute, Ind.), 1,000; Saxony Milling Co. (city), 600; John F. Meyer & Son (Springfield, Mo.), 2,000; Camp Spring Milling Co. (Nashville, Ill.), 1,000; Hezel Milling Co. (East St. Louis, Ill.), 1,500; Bernet, Craft & Kauffman Milling Co. (Mt. Carmel, Ill.), 7,500; Anan, Burg & Co. (city), 1,000.

Mill Feed Is Quiet.

The mill feed market was inactive and easy last week. Sales were light on track and for immediate delivery, and the demand on a hand-to-mouth basis at all stages of the trading. There was an occasional sale direct by mills for shipment, but these were in small lots. There was no business reported in new crop feed, but early offers to sell hard wheat bran in 100-lb. sacks at $1 were withdrawn later, and no open bids were reported as the week closed.

There was nothing in the market news of the week to indicate a change in trade sentiment, and with the approach of the harvest season in the Southwest the trade will not stock up with feed until grinding is in full swing and the benefits of the new crop offerings can be derived by the purchasers. There is little question but that bran prices would have been lower than they have were it not for the continued strength in the corn markets, which have instilled a better tone to the new crop market and made Eastern buyers less bearish on the future outlook than would have been the case had the decline in corn a few weeks ago, and which caused selling in bran, continued to the present time. Middlings were in pretty good demand, and relatively steady, although most of the business came in small orders from regular trade sources. Late sales were: One car soft mixed feed at $1.20, one split car 100-lb. soft to arrive (local) at $1.18 bran and $1.35 middlings; (on direct order) one car middlings at $1.22.

St. Louis Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $3.90@4.10; straight, $3.65@3.80; extra fancy, $3.45@3.55; fancy, $3.10@3.25; low grades, $2.85@3.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $3.90@4.05; straight, $3.70@3.85; first clear, $3.15@3.35; second clear, $2.85@3; low grades, $2.65@2.75.

Spring Wheat Flour (in jute)—Patent at $4.20@4.35; clear, $3.50@3.65.

Rye Flour—In jobbing way at $3.65 in jute and $3.95 in wood.

Mill Feed (East St. Louis basis, in 100-lb. sacks)—Quote hard bran prompt or quick shipment at $1.15@1.16; soft, $1.17@1.18; mixed feed, $1.18@1.20; middlings, $1.26@1.40; fine ground white hominy feed held at $25.50 per ton; oat feed nominal at $11.50; brown alfalfa meal, $17.65, and No. 1 green, $20.50 per ton. At mills to city trade, 100-lb. bran sells at $1.20@1.21, and middlings at $1.30@1.40.

St. Louis Cash Grain.

Cash wheat, influenced by a strong future market in the early trading last week, was strong and higher, and even when futures reacted late in the week, on denials of excessive crop damage, cash prices only lost a part of the earlier upturn. Continued decreases in old wheat stocks, locally and in other primary markets, were the direct forces back of the market's firmness. Stocks of wheat in St. Louis elevators are now down to 103,651 bus., against 129,978 bus. the preceding week and 808,865 bus. last year. Elevator men say the present stock is the smallest in the St. Louis market in 20 years, and others cannot recall when supplies were so light at this season of the year. Manipulation of the May option in the Chicago market tends also to help the cash trade, as during the week the May future was carried above 99c, the highest point on the crop. And, as cash supplies in that market are concentrated in the hands of the Armour interests and the May option is controlled by the same house, it is easy to maintain both the cash and future prices until the end of the old crop. Export demands are light and there are no signs of improved buying from foreigners. Some of the best authorities on the Merchants' Exchange voice the opinion, however, that export sales from this market will be very heavy next year. This view is expressed by correspondence to several well-known commission houses from their foreign representatives. Final quotations on No. 2 red wheat were 95@96½c; No. 2 hard, 94½@98c; No. 3 hard, 94@97c. Cash corn was strong and higher, in sympathy with futures. Talk of Argentine competition has dried up completely, and no doubt was merely a pretext to shake out weak holders and accumulate a line of corn in the Chicago market. Cash oats also were firm, on less favorable crop reports, decreasing stocks, and in sympathy with corn.

St. Louis Notes.

Receipts of flour in St. Louis last week were 52,590 bbls., against 52,040 bbls. the preceding week. Since Jan. 1, 1,243,200 bbls., against 1,183,025 bbls. last year. Shipments last week 66,900 bbls., against 71,980 bbls. the preceding week. Since Jan. 1, 1,559,170 bbls., against 1,385,125 bbls. last year.

W. B. Christian, president of the Eureka Elevator, St. Louis, has sold his interest in the company to J. H. Morse and W. W. Carruthers, with whom he has been interested in the business. After June 1 Mr. Christian will be with the wheat department of the W. L. Green Commission Co.

Roy Carter, of the T. W. Carter Commission Co., St. Louis, left Monday for Worcester, Mass., where he will spend three weeks visiting his mother. T. W. Carter, president of the firm, who has been in the East for some time, will come to St. Louis to look after the affairs of the company while Roy Carter is away.

Receipts of wheat in St. Louis last week were 312,789 bus., against 257,745 bus. the preceding week. Shipments 345,840 bus., against 269,380 bus. the week before. Stocks of wheat in St. Louis elevators last Saturday were 103,654 bus., against 803,365 bus. last year. Of the present stock 24,363 bus. is No. 2 red wheat and 28,994 bus. No. 2 hard winter.

Talk of organizing a bank to cater strictly to the needs of the grain and milling trade has been revived on the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, and indications are that the plans will be definitely formulated in the near future. There is no question but that such an institution is badly needed in St. Louis, for in times of extreme activity in the grain trade it would vastly improve the present facilities for handling the business. Chicago and other import grain centers have similar banks, and have found them a distinct advantage.

Members of the Merchants' Exchange Monday voted to amend the rules governing deliveries on all contracts made for corn so that after June 1 the following grades may be delivered in such proportion as may be convenient to the seller. But in no case an amount less than 5,000 bus. of any one grade shall be deemed a valid tender at the price difference mentioned in the following schedule, and not less than 1,000 bus. be delivered in any one elevator. At contract price: Nos. 1 and 2 white, Nos. 1 and 2 yellow and Nos. 1 and 2 mixed; at 2 cents per bu. under contract price: No. 3 white, yellow and mixed. During March, April and May No. 3 white, yellow and mixed cannot be delivered, except at 4c per bu. under contract price.

Archie Keyes recently told a friend that he would stand good for a $12 pair of shoes on his bill. The friend failed to call for the shoes, so Mr. Keyes took them and paid the bill. Then he raffled them off last week on the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange at 25 cents a chance. Arthur Petri, of Bartlett-Frazier Co., took three chances and won them. Then he sold them for $5 and the purchaser sold them for $6. But the buyer found them too small and sold them back to the seller for $5. He sold them again for $6. At last reports the shoes were changing hands at the rate of three times a day. Why not start a "future" shoe market?

Wheat in St. Louis County and territory contiguous to St. Louis is in need of rain, according to reports of members on the Merchants' Exchange. So far no severe damage from dry weather has resulted, but the vigorous growth of the wheat plant has absorbed the subsoil moisture rapidly and general rains would vastly improve the outlook. Reports of Hessian fly damage to wheat continue to circulate freely on the exchange from commission house sources and letters from outside correspondents. Many samples of fly-infested wheat also are on exhibition on the floor. Best opinion is, however, that the Missouri crop still is in line to make a fair showing, as the damage has so far been confined to certain sections.

Another Mill in Montana.

A proposition to build a flour mill at Fort Benton, Mont., received the hearty support of the local Commercial Club, and with the promised subscriptions of the business men of the town the success of the mill is practically assured. Plans call for a mill suitable for local needs only, similar to many small mills recently erected in the state. Work will probably begin on the mill some time in the next 30 days, and it is planned to start operations before the new crop year. Most of the output will be sold in Fort Benton, and the mill will not attempt a shipping business.

The Fitz Water Wheel Co. of Hanover, Pa., have recently made the following sales of I-X-L Overshoot Water Wheels: Bunday Lumber Co., Linesville, Pa. Sylvester Lilly, Siegfrieds, Pa.; Maiden Rock Lumber Co., Maiden Rock, Wis.; A. L. Clark, Lexington, Ga.; W. R. Moore, Sharon, Ga.; Jas. A. Tucker, Lafayette, Ala.; Y. L. Burton, Lafayette, Ala.; W. B. Fussell, Oaklands, New Zealand; Theo. V. Kneale, Perry, O.; J. K. Drayer, Bainbridge, Pa., R. 1; Geo. F. Simmons, Thaxton, Va.; C. Temple Emmett, Stony Brook, N. Y.; H. D. Ott, St. Matthhews, S. C.; Allison Bros., Spring Mills, Pa.; R. McGinty, Blackwells, Ga.; Thos. C. Basshor, Baltimore, Md.; Joseph Hoff, Pittstown, N. J.; M. W. Hearn & Son, Seaford, Del.; Quincy Engine Co., Quincy, Pa.; M. B. Chambers, West Chester, Pa.; J. Allen Kelley, West Union, S. C.; Mrs. Sallie B. A. Lynch, Felton, Del.; N. E. M. Hoover, West Dublin, Pa.; Gower Bros., Kunkletown, Pa.; R. Hogshead, Raphine, Va.; H. H. Brown, Pine View, Pa.; Wm. H. Keiter, Parkersford, Pa.; Andrew D. Howard, Chamblee, Ga.; F. P. H. Akers, Atlanta, Ga.; J. C. Meitzler, Gilbert, Pa.; W. R. Conover, Titusville, N. J.; Wm. J. Jenkins, Clyde, N. C.; Fred J. Fry, McCrea, Pa.; W. T. Siniard, Mt. Roszell, Ala.; F. McM. Staunton, 29 Broadway, N. Y.; R. O. Couch, Grant, Fla.; John T. Ayres, Lulu, Ga.; Edwin Wollaston, Kennett Square, Pa.; J. B. Wood, Eimaru, New Zealand; C. E. Scott, Belfast Mills, Va.; John P. Lee, Rocky Mount, Va.

The following agricultural patents were issued this week to Minnesota and Dakota inventors, as reported by Williamson & Merchant, patent attorneys, 925-935 Metropolitan Life Building, Minneapolis, Minn.: J. A. Fraser et al., Mitchell, S. D., steering device for traction engines; Edward Olson, Robbin, Minn., plow share securing attachment for plows; A. J. Wakefield, Faulkton, S. D., gang plow; Peter Weyman and G. Gillitzer, Spring Hill, Minn., corn planter.

Buena Vista Milling Co., Chester, Ill.: "We are running half time. Flour dull; fair locally. Mill feed brisk. Growing wheat fair."

Thomas Enright, a flour and feed dealer at Manson, Ia., has sold out to M. J. Hogoboom.

Iowa

Des Moines, Ia., May 25, 1914.

Flour business in the state is limited to single carlot sales for immediate shipment. Buyers can see nothing but the brilliant wheat crop prospects ahead and the bearish effect this will have on prices. All sales are for prompt shipment and cover only the immediate needs of buyers. Everyone is refusing to take on any flour for more than 30 days shipment at present prices, and as mills are holding prices steady on more than 30 days delivery and asking a premium in a few instances, buying of flour is very light. Prices last week were steady to strong. Kansas mills were compelled to advance prices 10 to 30c per barrel, on account of the declining mill feed prices and the higher quotations on cash wheat in the Southwest.

Bakers are imbued with the new crop spirit, which is keeping them out of the market, except for their immediate needs. Advances in cash wheat in the Southwest and a tightening of prices by Northwestern mills has not had any effect on bakers in the state. All are expecting much lower prices by the new crop year, and some are keeping out of the market even for their requirements of the next 30 days. They are asking concessions in face of the stronger cash wheat situation throughout the country.

Iowa mills held prices at about the same level as a week ago, selling hard winter wheat patent at $4.40 to $4.60 per bbl. and spring wheat flour at 10 to 20c above the hard winter wheat level. Most Iowa mills are running half time, with some operating only 10 hours. Business is of small volume, but about the same as a year ago.

Northwestern mills are doing a fair business in straight and mixed cars to established trade. Prices last week were steady, and concessions were refused.

Kansas mills did about the same business as in the preceding week. No new crop offers have been made to bakers or large jobbers as yet, mills not willing to speculate on prices this far ahead.

Mill feed was weak throughout the week, and offerings were liberal. Iowa mills filled most of the orders for feed in the state. Kansas is out of line on prices. Some Nebraska feed is being offered in the state at same price as Iowa mills. Northwestern feed shipments are mostly on old contracts.

Des Moines Market Prices.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $4.50@4.80; straight, $4.30@4.60; fancy clear, $3.50; low grade clear, $3@3.25.

Spring Wheat Flour—Extreme short patent, $5; family patent, $4.50 @4.80; clear, $3.50@3.60; red dog, scarce at $1.65.

Mill Feed—Bran, $23.50@25.50 per ton; standard middlings, $26@27.50; flour middlings, $30.50@31.50.

IOWA NOTES.

Winter wheat is in good condition in the state. Rain has been ample, and heading out has started in the southwestern portion. Crop will be as large as a year ago.

Corn planting is nearly completed in Iowa. Rains are needed in some sections to give corn a good start, but the situation has not become at all serious. Some farmers have been delayed in planting corn, but it is expected that the entire area will be planted before June 1.

Sioux City grain interests were heard by the Interstate Commerce Commission last week in their petition for lower grain rates on wheat, corn and other grain and grain products. Arguments were presented to the commission at Washington showing that Sioux City was being discriminated against in the matter of grain rates, and that the present rates in effect had worked to the disadvantage of the town in favor of Omaha and Des Moines. The case is of much importance to grain interests in western and northwestern Iowa. The contention now is limited to in-bound rates to Sioux City from tributary territory, which grain interests seek to lower.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia, Pa., May 23, 1914.

Thas has been a very peculiar week in the flour business. The difference in the asking price of the same grade of flour from different mills has been as much as 60c a barrel from both Kansas and spring wheat millers. Consequently, the lower-priced mills have done fairly well for orders for quick shipment. A good number of cars were also booked for new Kansas flour at about 20c under old wheat flour prices. A great many Kansas mills would not quote on the new crop, as they claim the risk is too great, as the crop is too far off. Some inquiries have also been made for new spring wheat flour, but have heard of no prices as yet.

The growing wheat looks fine and well set, but away behind what it is generally at this time of the year, although some fields were heading out this week. The farmers are busy putting in corn. The farmers are complaining of dry weather, but the ground must be full of moisture, as we had snow very late.

A great many cars of bran have been sold by brokers for May delivery at $23 per ton in 100-lb. sacks. This will be a big loss to the brokers, as about the lowest bran has been quoted at $26. The buyers are beginning to get anxious about the delivery, as they need the goods, as bran is well cleaned up in all warehouses.

Philadelphia Market Prices.

Prices f. o. b. cars, in full or mixed cars feed and flour:

Flour—Spring patent (basis wood), $4.50@4.75; straight, $4.20@4.50; clear, $4@4.20; low grade, in jute, $3.05@3.15; winter patent (basis wood), $4.50@4.90; straight, $4.15@ 4.40; clear, $3.85@4.10; extra, $3.40@ 3.65 (no new quoted); Kansas patent (basis jute or 98-lb. cotton), $4.40@ 4.70; straight, $4.15@4.45; clear, $3.65 @3.80; new about 20c less on patent and straight.

Western Rye—In sacks, $3.25@3.40; Pennsylvania, in wood, $3.40@3.50.

Feed (in 100-lb. sacks)—Spring red dog, $28.50@29.50; flour middlings, $27.50@28; standard middlings, $26.25 @26.75; bran, $26@27; Kansas middlings (100-lb. sacks), $28@29; bran, $28@28.50; winter middlings, bulk, $27.50@28; bran, $26@27.

Notes.

Jacob A. Walker, of the milling form of George Walter & Sons, Butler, Pa., died.

The commercial exchange of Philadelphia will grade Argentine corn the same as home-grown corn.

L. Pollock, the flour miller at Kittanning, Pa., bought the Ford City (Pa.) mills from Roy Bowser.

A. Beckman, of Antwerp, and Max Hottelet, of Milwaukee, were visitors to the Philadelphia 'Change this week.

A. E. Brecht, a flour dealer of Philadelphia and vice-president of the Menominee (Wis.) Milling Co., is very sick.

T. N. Dunham, of Warren, Pa., sold his mill to a firm who will call themselves the Warren Milling Co. Mack Bros., the millers of Titusville, Pa., are interested in the deal.

Henry C. Travilla, of Philadelphia, died at the age of 76 years. Mr. Travilla at one time was in the flour and feed business. He was the first man to put self-raising buckwheat flour on the market.

Tennessee

Nashville, Tenn., May 25, 1914.

Flour trade the past week was of seasonable volume. Wheat showed considerable strength. Some of the mills advanced prices 10c per bbl., but most mills continued at unchanged quotations.

Buyers are taking on only sufficient flour to bridge them over until new flour is offered. Some new wheat is being sold. A sale of 1,000 bus. at 80c was reported from Maury county, Tenn., to a mill at Columbia.

Millers report a fairly good demand for mill feed, with bran a little easier.

Nashville Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Patent (basis wood)—Best patent, $4.65@4.75; high patent, $4.40@4.50; half patent, $4.25 @4.35; choice, $3.65@3.75; 15c less per bbl. for shipments in cotton.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour (basis jute)—$4.25@4.35 for the best grade.

Spring Wheat Flour (basis jute)—$4.90@5 for the best grade.

Mill Feed (per ton)—Bran, $27@ 28; middlings and shorts, $28@29; hominy feed, $25@26.

Southeastern Notes.

The Peters & Bradley mill at Knoxville, Tenn., has just installed a new Alsop electrical bleacher.

Plans have been drawn up for an addition to the mill of Tasso, Tenn., which contemplate considerable improvement and installation of new machinery.

Stocks on hand for the week and reported through the Nashville Grain Exchange were as follows: Wheat, 160,030 bus.; corn, 290,190 bus.; oats, 371,771 bus.; flour, 42,100 bbls. Receipts of grain for the week were 191 cars.

Memphis, Tenn., May 23, 1914.

The flour business has been very quiet here for the past few days. The trade seems to be slow in making contracts, even though the wheat market has been very bullish. Stocks are very low and prices seem low, comparatively speaking, since some of the best-known mills have not advanced their prices in line with the recent advance in wheat.

Prices here are about as follows: Indiana soft straight $4.50, and high patent $4.90; Illinois straight $4.50@ 4.70, high patent $4.90@5, delivered Memphis; bran, 100-lb. sacks, $24.50.

Among the recent visitors to this market were A. L. Gilster, Steelville (Ill.) Milling Co., and Buena Vista Milling Co.; H. M. Glenn, Meek Milling Co., Marissa, Ill., and L. E. Ellis, of the Southern Illinois Milling Co., Murphysboro, Ill.

Grain business is very good at present. Most of the dealers seem to be very well pleased with the trade in corn, oats, feed and hay.

Alabama

Selma, Ala., May 23, 1914

The advance in the grain markets has put some "ginger" in buyers here this week. A few had heavy contracts on meal made the first of the year, and the advance brought forth specifications liberally.

Jobbers report a continued dullness in flour, country buyers taking very small quantities. Buyers are all "bearish," believing present advance will not hold and that when new wheat begins to move mills will shade prices to sell.

The rapidly changing market this week has made it difficult to quote firm prices on grain products. Following prices are quoted at this time: Soft winter wheat fancy patent flour, $4.75@5 wood; standard patent, $4.50 @4.65 wood; wheat bran, 100s, $29.50 ton; shorts, $30.25 ton; standard bolted meal, 96s, $1.67; No. 2 white corn, 140-lb. sacks, 91; No. 2 mixed corn, 140-lb. sacks, 88½c; No. 2 white oats, 160-lb. sacks, 51c; No. 2 white clipped oats, 160-lb. sacks, 52c.

Birmingham, Ala., May 23, 1914.

There is little improvement in the flour business through this section during the week. Several large orders were bought at a concession, agreeing to furnishing specifications with the order. One firm, which does a big flour business, bought 1,000 bbls., specifications with the order, at 15c or 20c under the market. This shows that the mills are very anxious for the business and makes it hard for those who try to hold up to the market price. There were not nearly so many flour men working the trade for the past two weeks.

Arkansas

Little Rock, Ark., May 25, 1914.

The advance in cash wheat has had very little effect on the flour business here. The general opinion is that new wheat flour will be a great deal lower than present prices, and buying is of hand-to-mouth variety.

On account of slow business, very few of the mills have followed the recent advances, although some have advanced 10c per bbl.

Self-rising flour is gaining ground in this section all the time, and some mills are putting out their very best flour under their self-rising brands.

The hard wheat mills are enjoying an exceptionally good business in this section, on account of their trade with the bakers.

The demand for wheat bran and shorts has fallen off a great deal the past week, and there is a very wide difference in the prices made by different mills, one mill quoting pure wheat bran as low as $1.23 per 100 lbs. on the 20th.

Notes.

J. N. Winburne, of the Kansas Flour Mills Co., Kingman, Kan., was in the city this week calling on the trade. Mr. Winburne makes his home in Little Rock, but is generally out in the state during the week.

E. B. Overton, of the Dulle Milling Co., Jefferson City, Mo., visited the trade in this section this week. Mr. Overton has been with the Dulle Milling Co. for the past several years and makes his home in Little Rock, at 2103 Broadway.

Sanders Bros. Co., Texarkana, report very slow business in flour and feed, especially in flour, and that the outlook for improvement is not encouraging until after new crop is harvested, as merchants are talking about the low prices that will be made then.

Guy Cameron, formerly of the Nelson Grain Co., Kansas City, has recently accepted a position as manager of the Hayes Grain and Commission Co., Little Rock. Mr. Cameron was with the Munn Corn Products Co., Little Rock, before he went to Kansas City.

H. S. Hughes, of the Eisenmayer Milling Co., Springfield, Mo., called on the trade in Little Rock this week. Mr. Hughes, with his wife and daughter, went from here to Union City, Tenn., to visit their old home. Mr. Hughes has an office in Texarkana and will return to that city about June 5.

Prices are, f. o. b. Little Rock rate points, as follows: Missouri highest patents, $5.25@5.45, wood basis; standard patents, 40@60c less; extra fancy, $1 less. Hard wheat patents, $4.20@4.40, basis 48s; standards patents, $3.90@4.10; bran, 100-lb. sacks, $1.25@1.30; shorts, $1.30@1.35.

The Minden Milling Co., Minden, Neb.: "We are running half time. Flour business very light. Eastern prices out of line. Good sale for mill feed. Growing wheat 100 per cent. We contemplate putting in automatic scales."

Ohio

Cincinnati, O., May 24, 1914.

There was no change in the flour market this week. Millers declare that the price of winter wheat brands of flour will be advanced to follow the cash wheat market. Spring wheat flour is quiet. The only business being done is in small quantities, as the large baking concerns seem to have enough on hand to run them for the next few months. Kansas flour is steady. The buyers declare that they will wait for developments before entering into any contracts for large lots. Rye flour is unchanged. Mill feed prices recorded a decline this week. Bran and mixed feed prices were lowered 50 cents, while middlings dropped 25 cents.

Cincinnati Market Prices.

Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $4.25 @4.50; fancy, $3.90@4.15; family, $3.20 @3.50; extra, $3@3.15; low grade, $2.75@2.95.

Hard Winter Wheat Flour—Patent, $4.50@4.85; straights, $3.85@4.25; clear, $3.50@3.75.

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $4.35 @4.65; straight, $3.65@4.05; clear, $3.25@3.45.

Rye Flour—Northwestern blended, $3.75@3.90; city pure, $4.10@4.20; city blended, $3.80@4.10.

Mill Feed—Bran, $25.75@26; mixed feed, $26@26.50; middlings, coarse, $27@27.50; middlings, fine, $28@28.50.

Ohio Notes.

David E. Page, of Topeka, Kan., was a visitor on the Chamber of Commerc floor at Cincinnati this week. He was the guest of Monro Izor, the prominent flour man of Cincinnati.

The receipts of flour this week amounted to 28,762 bbls., compared with 24,652 last week, and 27,625 a year ago. The shipments this week were 24,652 bbls., compared with 22,762 last week, and 20,176 a year ago.

Cincinnati lost one of its best known flour merchants in the death of B. W. Gale, president of the Gale Bros. Co. Mr. Gale had been ill since last October. Mr. Gale had been in the flour business at Cincinnati for over 50 years and was one of the first flour brokers of the city. He was a member of the Chamber of Commercc for about 50 years, and was one of the oldest members.

Indiana

Indianapolis, Ind., May 25, 1914.

Trade in both flour and wheat has been very slow during the last wcek. Buyers of flour have made a few inquiries, but only for short-time delivery, and they are apparently holding only enough stock to carry them along. Millers would have advanced prices under ordinary conditions of demand, but have been obliged to keep them at old levels to coax out the little business they have had.

The flour production of Indianapolis mills for the week, as reported to the Board of Trade, was 11,156 bbls., compared with 12,412 bbls. in the preceding week, 4,800 in the corresponding week of 1913 and 11,910 bbls. in the corresponding week of 1912.

Indianapolis Market Prices.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour—Patents, $4.50@4.60; straights, $4.25@4.35; clears, $3.90@4.05. Basis of quotations is wood, with prices 15c less in cotton and 20c less in paper.

Northwestern Spring Wheat Flour—$4.55@4.65.

Mill Feed—$23.50@24.50 a ton f. o. b. Indianapolis; bran, $23.25@24.25; middlings, $24.50@25.50.

Indiana Notes.

Grain men and millers nominated for office in the Board of Trade include: George H. Evans, of the Acme-Evans Milling Co., for vice-president; Tom Oddy, for treasurer; Bert A. Boyd for member of the governing committee.

George G. Doran, of the Blanton Milling Co., Indianapolis, believing that a great injustice was being done by the reckless manner in which reports were spread of damage done by the Hessian fly in several wheat-producing regions, sent out many telegrams to Western millers, and the replies received, indicating the damage was less than first estimated, were printed in local papers to inform the people of the state. Little damage has been done in Indiana.

New Orleans

New Orleans, La., May 23, 1914.

Unsettled prices demoralized the flour market in both city and country last week. Quotations were higher from both Kansas and Minnesota mills by from 10c to 20c per bbl., but the trade held off and buying was confined to small lots. Stocks are low in all grades, but buyers will not order except to cover pressing needs.

Kansas mills advanced prices 10@ 15c per bbl. early in the week, but by Saturday the majority had shaded values for May and June shipment 5@ 10c per bbl. High patents were offering Saturday for immediate delivery at $4.15@4.25 per bbl. in cottons and straights at $4@4.10. Oklahoma mills were still out of line, 95 per cent straights being quoted at $4.10@4.15 per bbl. in cottons.

Minnesota mills were eager for business, but the trade was well supplied and did not respond. The trade felt prices were far out of line and intimated that future deliveries ought to be down 20c per bbl. before millers could expect an even break on this market. Some sales for immediate shipment were made at cuts of 10c per bbl. High patents ranged from $4.55 to $4.75 per bbl. in cottons, with straights and clears in proportion.

In soft winter wheat flour the mills advanced prices 10c., but the trade was dull and buying was restricted to those pinched for stocks. Quotations on 98 per cent patents ranged from $4.50 to $4.65 per bbl. in cottons; straights, $4.40@4.50 per bbl.; extra fancy, $4.10@4.15; clears, $3.80@3.85.

Offerings were small in mill feed and prices dropped 3@4c per 100 lbs., and both hard and soft winter wheat brans were selling at $1.33@1.35 per 100 in cottons and jutes. Shorts were more freely offered at $1.40@1.45, but there was little demand. Stocks of mill feed are ample for the trade, as this is the off season here.

Bushton Roller Mills, Bushton, Kan.: "We are shut down for repairs. Flour is fair locally; poor elsewhere. Growing wheat excellent; blooming and just had half inch rain. Almost insures full crop."

Glasgow Milling Co., Glasgow, Mo.: "We are running half time. Flour dull; fair locally. Mill feed good. Recent reports claim wheat going back."

Rohm Bros., Rockville, Ind.: "We are runnink half time. Flour fair. Mill feed slow. Growing wheat fine."

A BAKING TEST

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A. W. ESTABROOK
Cereal Chemist
Kansas City, Missouri

Mississippi

Tupelo, Miss., May 23, 1914.

There is no change to speak of in the conditions in the past week. The rapid advance in the wheat market the early part of the week caused very little booking. Farmers are having to replant quite a lot of their cotton, which seems to effect the furnishing business through all north Mississippi.

Quotations, wood basis, 196 lbs.: Illinois and Missouri patent, $5.50@ 5.70; Colorado soft wheat flour, $5.50 @5.60, cloth basis, with 15c differentials on wood from Memphis, in car lots.

Notes.

H. M. Glenn, Southern representative of the Meek Milling Co., Marissa, Ill., has just returned to his territory from the mill.

R. C. Clark, of Clark & Co., of Tupelo, Miss., has just returned from New Orleans, where he spent several days on business.

A. L. Gilster, representing the Steelville Milling Co., Steelville, Ill., is now back in the trade, after several days spent at the mill.

John Brand, Southern representative Scott County Milling Co., Sikeston, Mo., has been calling on the trade in northeast Mississippi this week.

Wingate Brown, who is well known through this section by the jobbers, has recently accepted a position to travel through the Southwestern territory for the Eagle Roller Mills Co., New Ulm, Minn.

Moore & Rogers, flour and merchandise brokers, of New Albany, Miss., have recently opened a branch office in Tupelo. Charles Moore has recently moved to Tupelo and will look after the business in this section for the firm.

Island of Jamaica

Kingston, Jamaica, May 15, 1914.

The flour and feed markets are firm, however, more or less dull. Canadian flour and feed are having a strong hold. There is a steady demand for low-grade hard wheat flour put up in osnaburg or cotton sacks of 196 lbs. These grades are used for the ordinary retail trade, not for baking purposes. Prices c. l. f. per bag of 196 lbs. must not exceed $3.90 to $4. The average annual amount of 36,000 sacks is handled here.

There is a good, steady demand for a high-class hard wheat article for bakers. Average annual amount handled about 40,000 sacks. It is necessary to state that flour for baking purposes in Jamaica must be of a high-class nature, which will be able to compete against the present competition. Price varies from $4.50 to $4.90 c. i. f. At present Canadian flour is the bakers' favorite, but there is room for several American brands at competing prices or even 5c to 10c less. The buyers buy by steady contracts and purchases are made by drafts at 40 and 60 days' credit. Plenty of flour is also sent to this market on consignment.

The Galveston and Mobile steamship services are giving ample satisfaction to the Jamaica buyers and very little flour is now routed through the port of New York.

There is a good demand for bran and mixed feed put up in sacks of 100 lbs. net. On the whole, the market is in a dull position at present, but believe that flour and feeds can be placed on the above conditions as long as prices and qualities are right.

The mill at Sweetwater, Neb., has been traded for Western land.

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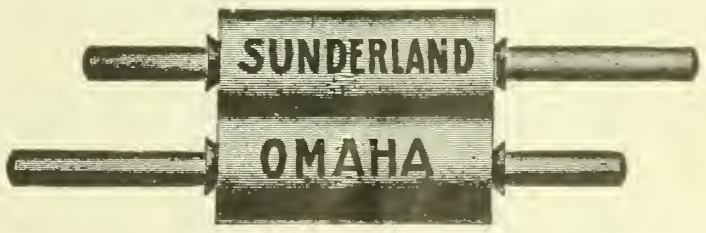

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Corn Products Department

Kansas City, Mo., May 25, 1914.

Advancing prices in the local cash corn market last week were reflected by smaller sales of corn goods. Southern buyers were out of the market altogether, and only sales made were to replenish stocks. Some mills advanced their asking prices on meal about 20c per bbl., hut others raised quotations just 10c. Volume of business was lighter than in the preceding week and much lighter than a year ago.

Immediate Southwestern states were fair buyers of meal in single carlots. Interior mills report demaud for meal in mixed cars with flour of fair volume to the grocery trade, but single carlot buyers of corn goods were not in the market. Corn prices in the interior advanced with Kansas City prices, most of the supplies coming from Kansas City. Meal sales last week were made mostly on a basis of $1.70 for cream corn meal in small paper sacks. Standard meal was offered at 15c lower prices.

Louisiana johhers are carrying fair stocks of meal and other corn goods. Texas filled most of her wants from Oklahoma. Southwestern markets were getting most of their supplies from Illinois and Iowa mills, who were underbidding Kansas City from 10c to 30c per bbl. in Southeastern and most Southern markets.

Chop sales decreased again on account of the higher prices. Mill feed declined last week in face of the higher corn prices, and this had an adverse effect on chop trade.

Brewers are not taking any corn goods. Possihle sales to the South were shut off by the higher prices. Rice substitutes are being used largely.

Following quotations for corn products, basis f. o. h. Kansas City, for shipment within 30 days, either in straight or mixed cars, were reported hy Missouri River corn millers last week: Cream corn meal, in small cotton or paper sacks, kiln-dried and degerminated, $1.70@1.80 per 100; coarse hominy grits, in 100-lb. bags, $1.60@1.75 per 100; brewers' grits, in 100-lb. bags, burlap bags, natural, $1.37@1.45 per 100; corn bran, in 100-lb. bags, 75@85c per 100.

Cincinnati, O., May 25, 1914.

The firmness of the cash corn market brought about an increase in the prices of corn products. Corn millers declare that the market is too high to permit them to take hold of corn in large quantities, and they were doing very little grinding of corn products this week. Consequently the supplies on the market were light, and prices advanced 10c this week. The total receipts of corn this week amounted to 154 cars. Quotations are: Corn chop, $1.55@1.60; corn meal, $1.65@1.70.

New York, May 23, 1914.

A quiet demand was in evidence on corn goods and no decided change in prices was noted.

Current quotations are: Meal, kiln-dried export, $3.30 in sacks; fine yellow, $1.40@1.45;: coarse, $1.35@1.40; hominy, $3.80; granulated yellow, $3.70; corn flour, $1.70. Brewers' goods: Meal, $1.76; grits, $1.77; flakes, $2.10.

New Orleans, La., May 23, 1914.

Corn goods of all kinds were up 5@10c per bbl. last week, in sympathy with the advance in corn. There was little local demand. The increase in acreage planted in corn this year in southern and central Louisiana is fully 30 per cent.

The following were quotations on carlots, f. o. b. New Orleans in 100-lh. cottons and jutes: Cream meal, $3.55@3.65 per bbl.; standard meal, $3.35@3.45 per bbl.; grits, $3.60@3.70 per hbl.; corn flour, $3.15@3.25 per bbl.; chops, $1.45@1.47 per 100-lbs. Unbolted meal had a good sale at $26@26.50 per ton.

Nashville, Tenn., May 25, 1914.

Corn prices have ruled strong on the Nashville market for some days, and while corn millers have not advanced quotations on products it is believed that any further advance in corn prices will bring it about. The demand is of fair volume and stocks are light buyers taking on only sufficient stocks to meet current demands

Quotations f. o. b. Nashville, in 96-lb. bags are as follows: Best holted meal, $1.60@1.70; pearl meal and grits, $1.70@1.80.

Little Rock, May 25, 1914.

The corn market has been in a rather peculiar condition the past week. St. Louis firms have heen quoting considerahly under Omaha and Kansas City, but very few, if any of the St. Louis firms have been ahle to quote for prompt shipment. One firm offered a round lot for immediate delivery to a Little Rock broker and it was sold within a very short while after the wire quotation was received here.

The meal business appears to be much better than for some time, the mills are runing much better than for some time and are in the market for more corn than any time during the past few weeks.

A great deal of the corn sold in Little Rock, Pine Bluff and Arkadelphia during the past few months has heen kiln dried, hut the uatural is selling hetter at present.

Prices are, f. o. b. Little Rock rate points, as follows: Cream meal in 24s, $3.50@3.55; pearl, 15@20c less; standard, 25@30c less.

Fred Renard, Oakland, Neb.: "We are running half time. Flour fair locally; Eastern and Southern markets out of line. Mill feed strong. Growing wheat hest in years."

Moffett & Co., Peabody, Kan.: "We are running 11 hours. Flour fair locally; dull elsewhere. Good sale for mill feed. Growing wheat 95 per cent."

Charles Tiedemann Milling Co., O'Fallon, Ill.: ."We are running half time. Flour fair locally and in Southern markets. Mill feed firm. Wheat suffering."

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MILLING AND GRAIN NEWS

New York

New York, May 25, 1914.

Owing to the erratic action of the wheat market during the past week, the flour business remained at an absolute standstill. The market advance on the strength of the reports of damage by insects did not alarm the trade here in the least. All mills advanced prices somewhat during the week, which blocked business, as the trade held off. Spring patents were held at $4.30@4.60 in sacks, with no takers. Some buyers offered $4.25, and in several instances $4.30 jute on particular hrands, but, these figures being refused, withdrew from the market.

Kansas flours were without feature, as the trade is not interested any further in old wheat flours and the recent advance has shut off prices from the mills on new crop stuff. Old wheat 95 per cent straights were quoted at $4.25@4.35 in sacks. Spring wheat clears in moderate demand and prices held at $3.85@4 in sacks.

Kansas clears were in very slack demand, even though offerings were rather light. Prices were held from $3.60 to $3.80 in sacks. Soft winter wheat flours were rather featureless, as the trade were not much interested. Straights were held at $4.35@4.45 in hhls.

While mill feed was rather quiet, prices were fairly firm, especially on Western feeds to arrive, and from present indications, considering that stocks are light, it appears that present prices will be well maintained during the summer. City bran in bulk was held at $27 at mill.

New York Market Prices.

All prices quoted are the prices at which the trade could purchase in sacks and include brokers' commissions, or receivers' profits and charges:

Spring Wheat Flour—Patent, $4.60@4.90 in bbls.; straights, $4.45@4.55 in bbls.; clears, $4@4.25 in bhls.; low grades, $3@3.30.

Winter Wheat Flour—Patents, $4.90@5 in bbls.; straights, $4.35@4.45 in hhls.; clears, $3.75@3.95 in hbls.; low grades, $3.15@3.50.

Kansas Flour—Patents, $4.35@4.65; straights, $4.25@4.35; clears, $3.60@3.80; low grades or low clears, $3.25@3.40.

Mill Feed—Bran, coarse Western spring in 100-lb. sacks, to arrive, $27; standard middlings, $27; flour middlings, $29.50; red dog, to arrive, $30.50; oil meal, $32@32.50; city feed, bulk bran, $27; 100-lb. sacks, $28; middlings, $27@31; red dog flour, $31.

Argentine bran and middlings, 100-lb. sacks, $27 f. o. b. New York.

New York Notes.

W. P. Tanner left last Friday on a trip to Ohio, visiting his mill connections.

Samuel Knighton, of Samuel Knighton & Son, started on a trip Saturday of about two weeks' duration, during which time he will visit his various connections in the Northwest and Southwest.

Among the visitors to the New York Produce Exchange during the past week were: J. A. Walter, of the J. A. Walter Milling Co., Buffalo, N. Y., and F. B. Stubbs, sales manager Wells Flour Mills Co., Wells, Minn.

D. O'Donnel has sold his feed store at Bonner Springs, Kan., to Thomas Jackson.

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Nebraska

Omaha, Neb., May 23, 1914.

The wheat market here has been inundated, as have all others, with reports of damage to the growing crop from drought and the Hessian fly. No doubt rain was needed in parts of the state, but, as the entire state has had good drenching showers, that trouble is over.

As to the Hessian fly, Prof. Brunner, expert of the State University farm, has this to say: "The Hessian fly will do very little damage to wheat, as the eggs are only just beginning to be laid and by the time they hatch the wheat will be strong enough not to be affected by the pest." A few fields he has examined have been damaged about 30 per cent, but these are scattering.

Quotations on flour remain the same as last week. There has been no advance in any portion of the state, $4.60 being the general quotation. This, however, is in l. c. l. lots, carlots being quoted 20c per barrel less. In Omaha $4.50 is the general quotation by city mills and jobbers to their grocery trade. The bakers' trade is being supplied on a basis of $3.85@4.10 bulk.

Local business is reported fairly up to the average, but there is no improvement in Eastern or export trade. Some business is being done in the South, which, owing to the high price of mill feed, has been fairly remunerative. With the lower prices now prevailing on mill feed, conditions may change.

While bran and shorts are in better demand, quotations are lower. Jobbers are now offering $20.60@21 for bran, with shorts at $22@24.

Nebraska Notes.

Corn planting is well advanced and corn is coming up in the southern counties.

Alfalfa cutting will begin in a few days and the first crop will be the heaviest that has been harvested in many years.

The establishment of a grist mill at Monroe, Neb., is being supported by the farmers. It is planned to erect a small plant, selling flour in Monroe only.

The newly organized Clay Center Grain Co., Clay Center, Neb., has become the owner of the Updike elevator at Clay Center and will operate it after June 10.

Malvern Miller, who leased the Hemingford Roller Mills about a year ago, has decided to quit the milling business, and will return to Chicago. A. M. Miller will return to Hemingford and operate the mill.

John Kay, of Neligh, is the successor of A. P. Wolcott as traveling salesman for the Pierce Milling Co., Pierce, Neb. Mr. Kay will assist in the office work, but will spend most of his time on the road selling flour.

J. C. Temple, of Lexington, Neb., who is the present owner of the Elm Creek Milling Co., Elm Creek, Neb., intends to remodel the plant and place it in operation before the new crop year. It is a water power mill.

The De Witt Roller Mills, DeWitt, Neb., plan to make some extensive changes in their plant before the new crop year. It is not likely that the capacity of the mill will be increased, but some new machinery will be installed.

C. E. Wattles has purchased the Knox Flouring Mills, Sweetwater, Neb., and will probably put it in operation before the new crop year. The mill is operated by water, and indications are that a good supply will be had this year.

Extensive improvements are to be made in the power plant of the Oakdale Mill, Oakdale, Neb. A new turbine wheel will be installed and the mill dam improved. Other changes will be made to protect the mill in case of high water.

The Omaha Grain Exchange will erect their new building on the southwest corner of Nineteenth and Harney streets, opposite the public library. The building will probably be eight stories in height, with an estimated cost of $300,000. The exchange has 187 members.

P. W. Moore, head miller for the new flour mill at Pierce, was drowned in the north fork of the Elkhorn late Thursday afternoon. He was crossing the foot bridge at the mill dam, when the flood washed out the dam, carrying the bridge with it, and he was precipitated into the water and was drowned.

The corn acreage in Nebraska is somewhat lighter than last year. Most of the planting has been completed, but there has been a lack of moisture in many fields and corn needs a large supply at the beginning of the year. Very few wheat fields have been abandoned and planted to corn, less than in any year of the past decade.

Hessian fly damage reports in Nebraska are limited, and although there is some complaint of an insufficient supply of sub-soil moisture, conditions generally in the state are as nearly perfect as possible. Mills report the wheat about two weeks in advance of the season a year ago. Conservative estimates of Omaha grain men place the probable harvest at more than 75,000,000 bushels, or as large as the Kansas crop of a year ago, and the higgest yield ever harvested in Nebraska.

Decision that the Omaha Elevator Co., Omaha, Neb., will not be compelled to dismiss 164 suits for alleged loss of grain in transit brought in various parts of Nebraska in order to try all of the claims in one action in the Omaha courts has been rendered by District Judge Sutton. The case, which was an injunction suit brought by the Union Pacific, will be carried to the Supreme Court. Should the Omaha Elevator Co. win the suit for loss of grain in transit, it will be followed by numerous others filed by mills and elevator companies in the state.

H. D. Rush, one of the first millers in the state of Kansas, died on May 12 at his home in Kansas City, Kan. Mr. Rush was 87 years old at the time of his death. He operated a large mill at Leavenworth just after the Civil War. Mr. Rush came to Kansas City in 1857, and later settled in Leavenworth, Kan.

The Buhler Mill & Elevator Co., Buhler, Kan., shut down its mill last week, while general repair work and cleaning of the mill was done in preparation for the new crop year.

Minnesota

Minneapolis, Minn., May 23, 1914.

The winter wheat crop damage reports, which caused many rapid changes in the wheat market during the past week, did not seem to have any effect on flour buyers, and consequently they remain as bearish in their views as heretofore. Business was dull with all the Northwest mills, and the few sales that were made recently were mostly for prompt shipment or within 30 days, and at very close prices, considering the activity of the wheat market during the earlier part of the week. The wheat market advanced to a point on Wednesday which warranted an increase in flour prices of 10c per bbl. over former quotations, but, as wheat prices did not hold firm for any length of time, there was practically no change in flour prices at the end of the week. Total flour shipments from Minneapolis for the week have fallen off considerably. Shipping directions are fair to slow, and this, together with the dull demand, is responsible for this condition. There is an excellent demand for first clear flour, and second clear is also quite firm. The export demand is not very keen, although it is reasonable to expect a much better business abroad in the very near future.

Mill feed prices remain steady, and there is still a demand for prompt and quick shipment feeds. The bran market is beginning to show signs of weakness, although a Minneapolis broker is said to have taken on a limited supply of this feed for first half June shipment at $21.75, and there is every reason to believe that prices on this commodity will remain quite steady for a few weeks at least. Mills as a general rule do not show any desire to sell for deferred delivery, as the output is expected to be very light during the summer months and prices will naturally remain steady.

The heavy feeds are being sold at current prices, and there will probably be more snap to the demand as the summer season approaches.

Minneapolis Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—First patents, sacks, $4.40@4.70; second patents, sacks, $4.20@4.40; first clears, sacks, $3.10@3.50; second clears, sacks, $2.60@3.

Mill Feeds—Bran in 100-lb. sacks, $22@22.50; standard middlings, in 100-lb. sacks, $22.25@22.50; flour middlings, in 100-lb. sacks, $24.50@25.50; red dog, in 140-lb. sacks, $25.50@26.

Cash Wheat Market.

There is only a moderate demand for cash wheat, as terminal elevators have been making deliveries quite freely from their stocks. As wheat seeding is now practically completed, some choice milling grades will no doubt come on the market for sale on track. Minneapolis stocks of wheat are decreasing rapidly at the rate of over 1,000,000 bus. per week. At the end of the week No. 1 hard wheat sold at 4¾c over July. No. 1 northern, out of terminal elevators, is offered for sale at 2@3½c over July, according to quality. No. 2 sold at ½c under July to 1¾c over July, and No. 3 at ½@2c under July. No. 1 durum sold at 89c and No. 2 durum at 87@87½c.

Northwestern Notes.

E. O. Wright, of the Wisconsin Milling Co., Menomonie, Wis., was an exchange floor visitor on Monday.

The Hickok Construction Co., of Minneapolis, has the contract for the new farmers' elevator to he erected at Gwinner, N. D.

Applications for Trademarks.

The following applications have been filed recently. Anyone claiming ownership of these marks or similar ones, or believing that he would be injured in his business by reason of the registrations, may oppose same if steps are taken promptly in accordance with the law. For further information apply directly to our correspondent, Edward S. Duvall, solicitor of trademarks, Bond Building, Washington, D. C.

Lucky. Used on feeds made from wheat, corn and oats, since May 20, 1907. Applicant, Federal Milling Co., Lockport, N. Y. Serial No. 73575.

Hesperian. Used on wheat flour since Nov. 8, 1913. Applicant, Kansas Milling Co., Wichita, Kan. Serial No. 75805.

Representation of two cows and word **Larro-Feed** on a black background. Used on mixed feed for dairy cattle since Dec. 1, 1913. Applicant, The Larrowe Milling Co., Cohocton, N. Y. Serial No. 75939.

Shiloh Valley. Used on wheat flour since May 1, 1871. Applicant, Charles Tiedemann Milling Co., O'Fallon, Ill. Serial No. 76225.

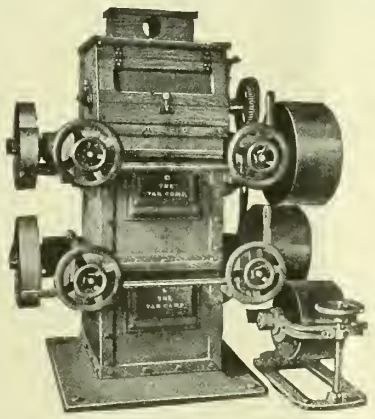
Hudson-Fulton. Used on wheat flour, rye, graham flour and cornmeal since October, 1909. Applicant, W. L. Sweet & Co., New York, N. Y. Serial No. 46461.

Veribest and representation of flour mills, all arranged within a multiple-circular border. Used on wheat flour since January, 1905. Applicant, The Acme Mills, Hopkinsville, Ky. Serial No. 72683.

Cotton States and representation of two cotton bolls, all arranged within a circular border. Used on wheat flour since Oct. 1, 1906. Applicant, Randolph Milling Co., Baldwin, Ill. Serial No. 75945.

In referring to the exhibit of Thomas McFeely Co., of Philadelphia at the Buffalo Exposition, Milling and Grain News should have said that both the Washburn-Crosby and the new Hecker mill contained machines of the Thomas McFeely Co. in operation, and that the superintendents of both mills had given permission that millers attending the convention could inspect these machines and the results obtained.

ROLLER FEED MILLS



are especially adapted for grinding graham flour, rye meal, fine table meal, barley and other small grains.

We can save you some money on that mill you intend buying.

Write us today for our prices.

Decatur Foundry Furnace & Mach. Co., Decatur, Ind.

BURRELL

Engineering and Construction Company

1102 Webster Building

CHICAGO

Designers and Builders of Fireproof Grain Elevators and Mills.

Mesa Flour Mill Co., Grand Junction, Colo.: "We are running 11 hours. Flour good. Mill feed good. Growing wheat splendid, never better. Just finished installing new machinery."

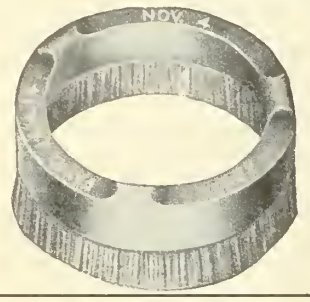
Oxford Mill & Elevator Co., Oxford, Kan.: "We are running 11 hours. Flour fair. Shorts brisk, bran slow. Growing wheat fine. Some few bug reports. Contemplate work on mill buildings."

FOR SALE OR LEASE—LOCATED ON TWO RAILROADS

(Mo. Pacific and A. T. & S. F.) 400 Barrel Modern Mill in center of Kansas Wheat Belt, at Great Bend, Kans. Liberal terms to right parties. See or write

G. H. HULME, Great Bend, Kans.

BEST CLOTH CLEANER



Peterson's Patent Cloth Cleaner

Will clean the cloth in your sieve bolting machines to the very extreme edge of sieve frames which enables bolter to work to full capacity.

Write for sample.

CREAM CITY CAN WORKS

Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

No Stop!

Lv. St. Louis 11:55 p. m.
Ar. Chicago 7:50 a. m.

CHICAGO

A continuous trip of perfect comfort, devoid of all stops, save for coal and water.

You can enjoy midnight luncheon in the Cafe-Lounge Car—and breakfast, too.

WABASH to Chicago

Other fine trains leave St. Louis at 8:30 a. m., 1:00 p. m. and 9:17 p. m.

ST. LOUIS

TICKETS: 8th and Olive and Union Station

"Follow the flag" WABASH

J. D. McNamara, General Pass'r Agent Saint Louis

Kansas Dealers Convene.

Kansas City, Mo., May 26, 1914.

The seventeenth annual meeting of the Kansas Grain Dealers' Association was opened here today. President A. L. Ernst, of the Kansas City Board of Trade, delivered the address of welcome and was followed by President A. H. Bennett, of the Kansas dealers. Secretary E. J. Smiley read his annual report, which contained much about the prospective compulsory state inspection law in Kansas.

The attendance of Kansas grain dealers is large, and the reports on winter wheat prospects in the state are bright. Dealers are very optimistic over the wheat situation in Kansas, and many expect a crop in excess of 135,000,000 bus.

O. A. Cooper, Humboldt, Neb.: "We are running 18 hours. Flour good. Mill feed good, getting 5 to 10 over Kansas City at mill. Growing wheat some damaged, but acreage large, and will be plenty of wheat."

Oswego Milling Co., Oswego, Kan.: "We are running 10 hours. Flour very slow. Demand for mill feed exceeds supply. Growing wheat could not be better. Have just completely overhauled plant."

The Ravenna Mills, Ravenna, Neb.: "We are running 18 hours. Flour good locally. Growing wheat O. K. Will buy 9x24 roller mill reduction soon. Installing new water wheels and remodeling drive."

Oakdale Mill, Oakdale, Neb.: "We are running half time. Flour fair locally. Good demand for mill feed. Growing wheat average. We are building new head gate and installing new water wheel."

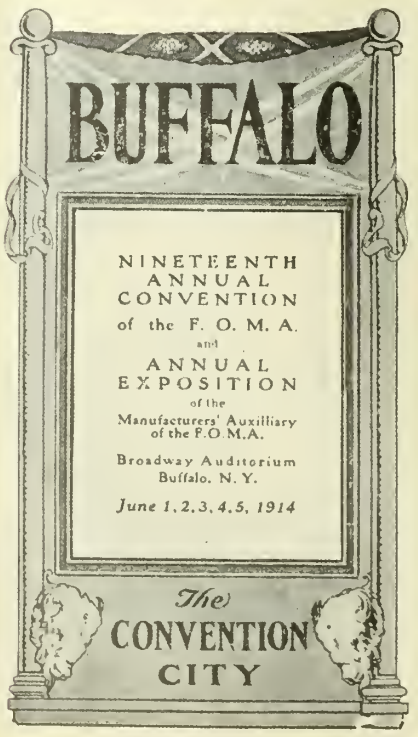
Platte Center Milling Co., Platte Center,: Neb.: "We are running 11 hours. Flour fine. Mill feed only local. Growing wheat never better."

Deur & Tamasie, Missouri Valley, Ia.: "We are running 11 hours. Flour business fair locally. Mill feed scarce. Growing wheat fine."

The Akron Milling Co. have sold their mill at Akron, Ia., to Bernatz Bros., of Cedar Rapids.

The Farmers' Co-Operative Association will erect a 40,000 bu. elevator at De Smet, S. D.

John Eliot, a flour and feed dealer of Centuria, Wis., has sold out to L. Lumsden.



FREIGHT RATES ON FLOUR

The following are current rates on flour between the points named, in cents per 100 lbs., for domestic shipment only, basis all rail.

Minimum weights for carloads vary Local agents should be consulted as to requirements for different points before billing cars:

From / To	Kansas City	Omaha	St. Louis	Minneapolis
Albany, N. Y.*	28.20	28.20	19.20	24.50
Allegheny,: Pa.*	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Athens, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Atlanta, Ga.	34.00	35.00	26.00	40.00
Augusta, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Baltimore, Md.	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Binghamton*	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Birmingham, Ala.	32.00	33.00	29.00	38.00
Boston*	30.70	30.70	21.70	27.00
Buffalo*	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Cincinnati	17.00	17.00	8.00	18.00
Chicago	12.00	12.00	8.00	10.00
Charleston, S. C.	33.00	34.00	25.00	39.00
Cleveland, O.	20.50	20.50	11.50	18.50
Columbus, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Detroit, Mich.	19.50	19.50	10.50	18.00
Erie, Pa.*	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Ft. Smith, Ark.	14.00	17.00	16.00	28.00
Galveston	36.00	41.50	36.00	50.00
Grand Rapids*	19.50	19.50	10.50	18.00
Indianapolis	16.50	16.50	8.00	16.00
Jackson, Miss.	23.00	24.00	21.00	32.50
Kansas City	.....	7.75	11.75	14.00
Little Rock, Ark.	18.00	21.00	14.00	28.00
Los Angeles, Cal.	65.00	65.00	75.00	75.00
Louisville, Ky.	17.00	17.00	8.00	19.00
Macon, Ga.	36.00	37.00	28.00	42.00
Memphis, Tenn.	14.00	15.00	11.00	23.50
Meridian, Miss.	23.00	24.00	21.00	35.00
Milwaukee	12.00	12.00	10.50	10.00
Minneapolis	14.00	14.00	14.00	.....
Mobile	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Nashville, Tenn.	20.00	21.00	12.00	26.00
Natchez, Miss.	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
New York*	28.70	28.70	19.70	25.00
New Orleans	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Omaha	7.75	.....	14.00	14.00
Peoria, Ill.	10.50	10.50	6.00	10.00
Philadelphia*	26.70	26.70	17.70	23.00
Pine Bluff, Ark.	18.00	21.00	14.00	28.00
Pittsburgh, Pa.	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50
Portland, Me.	30.70	30.70	21.70	27.00
Portland, Ore.	70.00	70.00	75.00	70.00
Richmond, Va.	26.50	25.70	17.50	22.00
Rochester*	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Schenectady*	28.20	28.20	19.20	24.50
Scranton, Pa.*	26.70	26.70	17.70	23.00
San Francisco	65.00	65.00	75.00	75.00
Seattle, Wash.	70.00	70.00	75.00	70.00
Shreveport, La.	24.00	29.50	24.00	38.00
St. Louis	9.00	9.00	.....	14.00
Syracuse*	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Terre Haute, Ind.	15.00	15.00	6.00	16.00
Texarkana, Ark.	20.00	25.50	20.00	34.00
Toledo, Ohio	19.50	19.50	10.50	18.00
Troy, N. Y.*	28.20	28.20	19.20	24.50
Utica, N. Y.*	26.70	26.70	17.70	23.00
Vicksburg, Miss.	20.00	21.00	18.00	27.50
Washington, D. C.	25.70	25.70	16.70	22.00
Wheeling, W. Va.	22.50	22.50	13.50	18.50

Rates from Kansas City and Omaha apply when inbound tonnage is surrendered at these points.

Lake and rail points marked with * take a rate two cents less than above quoted rates during lake and rail season.

Have You Thought About the Granulating Milling System?

If SEVEN of the Largest and MOST PROGRESSIVE MILLING CONCERNS in the WORLD have bought, installed and paid for nearly FOUR HUNDRED of these GRANULATING MACHINES in less than FOUR YEARS, what does it signify?

One Leading Mill that has had a number of Machines in use (including several No. 8 Bran Finishers and large size Middlings Finishers, as well as No. 4 Special Middlings Mills) about a year ago, reflowed their mill, using Granulating Machines (about Twenty in all) after EACH and EVERY Smooth Roll reduction —thus increasing their capacity over 20% with the same rolls, bolters and same power; also improving the granulation and quality of the flour.

What does this MEAN to You—MILL OWNER?

What does it MEAN to YOU—HEAD MILLER, if you are the means of bringing this about and at the same time wonderfully improve the flour? Does it not mean much more than Profit—Gain—to you?

And whom can the MILL OWNER (if he is not a practical miller) look to for these important improvements if they are not asked for or suggested by the HEAD MILLER?

Thanks for an answer to this.

Thos. McFeely Co.

232-4 Bourse Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa

E. A. Pynch Co., Minneapolis, Minn., N. W. Agents.

Wheat on the Farms
Roads are Impassable
Flour Orders Delayed

Plant of Concordia Milling Co., Concordia, Kans., Built by

There are many mills which need more **wheat storage** to carry over the periods when wheat supplies dry up because there is no chance for farmers to deliver wheat. Same condition applies to car shortages.

Concrete re-inforced storage tanks will solve this problem for you.

WHY NOT WRITE TO

Otto J. Lehrack Const. Co.

4024 Prospect Ave.,

Kansas City, Mo.

New Wheat Flour

Must be properly aged, whitened and conditioned by the *Alsop Electrical Process* in order to meet the requirements of discriminating housewives and bakers.

If you have not installed the Process, it would be greatly to your interest to do so at once, thereby placing yourself in position to compete with other progressive Millers who cater to trade demanding pure white flour.

Write us for particulars.

ALSOP PROCESS COMPANY

ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

Illinois

Chicago, Ill., May 23, 1914.

Wheat values during the week advanced quite materially, and as a result flour prices showed a corresponding advance, and especially was this true of standard patents and good strong first clears. Both of these grades are 10 cents higher than they were a week ago, and top grades of clear are being held exceedingly firm, as there is a pronounced scarcity of first clears and demand is becoming greater every day. Inquiries to mills in the Northwest and Southwest invariably bring back the reply that they have but very little, if any, to offer, and all offerings being made are for prompt or immediate shipment. There is hardly a mill to be found putting out offers for deferred shipment.

Southwestern cut straight and 95 per cent flour continues to be abundantly offered at practically the same values as last week.

Soft wheat flours are selling only in moderate volume, as the large pie, pastry and cracker manufacturers apparently anticipated their needs earlier in the year and have sufficient flour booked to carry them for some little time to come.

Flour men are watching with considerable interest the reports being received from Central Illinois and portions of Missouri. These have a tendency to indicate that conditions surrounding the growing crop are not as ideal as formerly, as it is claimed the chinch bug and the Hessian fly have invaded the wheat fields and are doing considerable damage. The Chicago flour trade generally, however, do not place much credence in what the newspapers and other channels of news put out, and look with suspicion on these reports in the belief that the May situation is cornered and that these "crop-killer" reports are being given out for a purpose.

The rye market continues in a very demoralized condition, with values unchanged, in fact in a great many instances buyers are almost able to name their own prices.

Chicago Market Prices.

Spring Wheat Flour—Special brands (basis wood), $5.30 per bbl.; standard patents (basis jute), $4.30@4.50; straight, $3.90@4.10; first clears, $3.40@3.70; second clears, $2.60@2.80.

Kansas Hard Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $4@4.20; straight, $3.80@4; fancy clears, $3.30@3.60; standard clears, $3.05@3.30.

Soft Winter Wheat Flour (jute)—Patent, $4.10@4.20; straight, $3.90@4; fancy clears, $3.30@3.50; low grade, $3.15@3.35; Michigan 10c higher; patent, $4.20@4.35; straight, $4.05@4.15.

Mill Feed (100-lb. sacks)—Spring wheat bran, $24@24.25; standard middlings, $24@24.25; red dog, $27.50@28.

Rye Flour (in jute)—White, $2.75@3.05; dark, $2.30@2.60.

Coast Flour—Patent. $4.55@4.70; straight, $4.30@4.50.

White corn meal is quoted at $1.60@1.65 in 100-lb. cotton sacks in carlots delivered, and yellow corn meal, $1.55.

Chicago Notes.

Edward M. Higgins, formerly vice president of the Armour Grain Co., departed a few days ago for his summerhome in Wales.

The illness of Kate S. Holmes, the government's special examiner in the antitrust suit against the Quaker Oats Co. has caused a postponement in the case from Thursday until Saturday morning, at which time Morgan L. Davies, special assistant to District Attorney Wilkerson will call the employes of the Continental and Commercial National Bank, as well as the former employes of Joy Morton, who was president of the Great Western Cereal Co., to give their testimony relative to the merger of the Great Western Cereal Co., and the Quaker Oats Co.

Bids received by the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts of the Navy Department, for furnishing 2,480,000 pounds of wheat flour at various stations, were opened in Washington, D. C., on Tuesday, May 19. Below is a list of the bidders and the prices they named per 100 lbs. delivered Brooklyn. The prices to other points were at the usual freight differential: J. H. Horan, Philadelphia, Pa....246.2
The New Century Co., Chicago, Ill. .....233.
Raymond-Hadley Corporation, New York City.....240.
Sparks Milling Co., Alton, Ill....234.6
G. W. Von Boskerck & Son, New York City .....247.
Washburn-Crosby Co., New York City .....235.

William Vance, a well-known Chicago Board of Trade member, has returned to the city from a six months' Southern trip.

The Chicago Flour Men's Club held the regular banquet and meeting at the Great Northern Hotel on Wednesday evening, May 20. Arrangements for the annual picnic and outing were placed in the hands of the committee. The outing will be held the last week in June. The next regular meeting will be held in September. The entertainment feature of the evening was a lecture by Mr. William Bruce Leffingwell, who is connected with the Union Pacific Railroad. His talk was illustrated by stereopticon views showing various agricultural methods in the West, particularly in connection with the raising of wheat. The lecture was delightfully given and very interesting and instructive.

United States April Exports.

Clearances of wheat from the United States during April totaled 2,065,000 bus. Flour exports were 874,546 bbls. The total is equal to 7,001,318 bus., against 10,800,230 bus. a year ago. Clearances of wheat for the 10 months since July, 1913, aggregate 78,140,748 bus., while the total flour exports so far this crop year have been 9,980,096 bbls. The total is equal to 123,051,216 bus., compared with 122,267,708 bus. a year ago. The proportion of flour in the exports this year, compared with the exports in the preceding 10 months, was about the same, although several importing European countries took less flour than in the preceding year. However, this was offset by increases in the imports of other countries.

Total exports of corn from the United States during April were 680,335 bus., compared with 5,555,178 bus. a year ago. Foreign requirements of corn were about the same as a year ago, and the decrease in the supply from this country was furnished by Argentine and European surplus countries.

A farmers' elevator will be erected at Hoving, N. D.

Leading Grain Dealers of St. Louis.

Morton & Co.
Grain - Hay - Seeds
COMMISSION ONLY
Merchants Exchange Bldg.
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

WHEAT FEEDS GRAIN FLOUR
ANNAN, BURG & CO.
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DEALERS
A.B.C.
ESTABLISHED 1880
ST. LOUIS MISSOURI.
MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL GRAIN DEALERS ASSOCIATION

Toberman, Mackey & Co.
GRAIN AND HAY
"Fastest Growing Commission House in America."
St. Louis Kansas City

Ballard - Messmore Grain Company
General Commission Merchants
Grain, Hay and Seeds
520 Chamber of Commerce
St. Louis
Member St. Louis Merchants Exchange and Chicago Board of Trade.

St. Louis, the Market Center

Scene in Cash Grain Department of
St. Louis Merchants Exchange

The Consignment House
of St. Louis.
PICKER & BEARDSLEY
Commission Company
Grain, Hay and Grass Seed
Making no Track Bids, Your Consignments do not Conflict with our purchase.

ED. F. CATLIN
408 Merchants Ex. St. Louis, Mo
I Make a Specialty of Milling Wheat, Always Ready to Submit Type Samples.

W. C. GOFFE, G. S. CARKENER, G. C. MARTEN, Jr.
GOFFE & CARKENER CO.
ST. LOUIS, MO.
Grain and Hay Receivers

Marshall Hall, Pres.
E. L. Waggoner, V-Pres.
W. L. Green
Commission Co.
Hi-Grade Milling Wheat
Kiln Dried Corn
Feeding Cereals.

Alfalfa Department

Kansas City, Mo., May 25, 1914.

Business in new crop alfalfa meal now holds the center of attraction in the alfalfa products market. Offers from country mills are numerous and range from $17 to $18 for choice meal in 100 lb. sacks delivered Kansas City the last half of May or the first half of June. Southern Oklahoma mills are offering new meal at $14.50 per ton for choice f. o. b. mill, but the freight rate brings that price up to $18. Several Kansas City dealers are offering choice new crop meal for June shipment at $17 per ton, Kansas City basis, and are securing quite a few acceptences at this price. Most sales have been made to nearby points. Central states alfalfa feed mixers have also made quite a few purchases in Kansas City and from Kansas mills, mostly on a basis of $17 for choice new crop hay in sacks, Missouri river points.

Millers in Kansas do not anticipate any lower price than $17 for choice, and there is a feeling among some dealers that this price will no doubt be the bottom of the market for some time at least. It is figured in the trade that corn will have a sentimental effect on alfalfa meal during the entire summer, and the strength in that grain has been decidedly favorable thus far.

Old meal for prompt shipment is held at $20 per ton for No. 1, but the supply in Kansas City is very light, and offerings from the country have fallen off altogether. Here and there some old meal is being sold on a basis of $19 for No. 1, new crop prices having a bearish effect. Principal supply of new crop meal at the beginning of the shipping season will be Kansas and Oklahoma. Nebraska is not offering any yet to any material extent, at least Kansas City dealers have not heard from Nebraska mills.

The first new crop meal is expected on this market the last week of this month, but it may not arrive before June 1. Kansas will no doubt send the first car, as a number of Kansas alfalfa mills started grinding on May 25.

Mixed alfalfa feeds met a fair demand during the past week. Sales were mostly in single cars and went to estblished trade. Southeastern states are still taking in good volume, but the business to nearby Southeastern states continues to fall off. Prices were mostly steady during the past week, the higher prices of corn being offset by the lower meal quotations. Mixed feed dealers are watching the corn market carefully, as corn price will affect the mixed feed market to a large extent during the summer. With the crop acreage in the Southwest somewhat smaller than a year ago, and conditions thus far not exceedingly good for an early start, mixed feed dealers are expecting a good trade during the summer.

Kansas City Market Prices.

Range of prices of sales on the Kansas City market during the past week was as follows:

Alfalfa Meal—Choice new crop meal, $17@17.50; No. 1 old, $19.50@20; No. 2, $16@17.50.

Alfalfa Molasses Feed—No. 1, $20@20.50; No. 2, $19.50; standard, $18.50.

Alfalfa Grain Molasses Feeds—$21; No. 2, $20.50; standard, $19.50. alfalfa grain, dry mixed, $28@30.25.

Alfalfa Hay—Fancy, $17.50; choice, $16@17; No. 1, $14.50@15.50; No. 2, $8.50@12; No. 3, $5.50@8; standard, $12.50@14.

New Orleans, La., May 23, 1914.

Though alfalfa hay and meal dealers were still awaiting the advent of the new crop and consequent lower prices, there was considerable inquiry from local dealers for feed for stock. This was occasioned by the news from Washington that Senator Broussard was about to get the United States Bureau of Animal Industry to withdraw its opposition to the importation of cattle here from Mexico and Central America for immediate slaughter. Local stocks of hay were replenished somewhat last week from Oklahoma, which offered some cheap hay of the new crop. Meal deliveries were at a standstill, awaiting the new crop. Old crop hay and meal is being offered at low figures by local dealers who are overstocked, or by railroads who got caught with under-grade stock sent on consignment. Prices on this market were practically unchanged from the previous week and are quite irregular. Hay is selling from $19 to $22 per ton, according to quality, and meal from $20 to $25, same conditions. Mixed feeds range from $15 to $28 per ton, the lowest grades being made with substitutes for alfalfa.

St. Louis, Mo., May 25, 1914.

There was practically no change in the alfalfa meal market last week. The demand was about equal to that of the preceding week, but was scattered, and if bulked would have been nothing to enthuse over. The new crop of the Southwest still is a restraining influence on values, and dealers see nothing in the outlook to favorably influence sentiment locally, or in the outside market, and any demand of orders would be reflected in increased prices. Holders are not inclined to press offers of this grade, as the present supplies are in direct contrast to a year ago, when several important market interests had large stocks on hand unsold when the new crop started. The supplies now are really lighter than the trade's demands, and may cause some mills to hold back new meal, unless the price is fairly satisfactory. Alfalfa mixed feeds reflect perfect pasturage conditions in the Southwest, and orders have been small, at nominally unchanged quotations. The cotton states are fair bookers of molasses alfalfa, with no preference in grades. Quote brown alfalfa meal at $17.65@18; green, $20.50; alfalfa molasses meal with grain at $25@27.50, and without grain, $21@21.50.

Nashville, Tenn., May 25, 1914.

Dealers report some new alfalfa being marketed, and claim that if the forecasts regarding the condition of the crop are correct prices will show a decline. At present Western alfalfa is being quoted around $18, while new alfalfa hay can be bought from $16 to $18. The demand is improving, dealers claim, and stocks are rather light.

Dealers are quoting f. o. b. Nashville to points in the Southeast as follows: Dry alfalfa and molasses stock feed, $32 to $34; alfalfa meal, $30.

Cincinnati, O., May 23, 1914.

There is not much life to alfalfa products. Little local demand was noted during the week. The only business being done is that with the Southern markets. The South is taking hold in carlots, while the trade here is buying for immediate use only. Quotations are: Grain mixed alfalfa feed, $27@27.50; mixed feed, $27.50@28; molasses feed, $28.50@29.

Chicago, Ill., May 23, 1914.

Sales of alfalfa products during the week were not at all satisfactory, though the business done was about the same in volume as is usual in this market at this season of the year. Alfalfa feed, molasses and grain mixed was offered at $24 per ton in 100-lb. sacks in carlots delivered, and alfalfa feed, molasses mixed, at $21 per ton. Choice pea green alfalfa hay was quoted at $20 per ton in carload lots f. o. b. Chicago, and inferior grades, quality governing quotation, as low as $15 per ton.

ALFALFA LEAVES.

Many deals have been made in new alfalfa hay, and the movement from Southern Oklahoma fields to Southern states has been heavy. The first car received at Kansas City last week graded No. 1, and sold at $14.50 per ton. It was of fair quality and good for new crop hay. The second car, however, was in heated condition, and was nearly unsalable.

The two alfalfa mills belonging to the Kansas Consolidated Milling Co., at Cottonwood Falls and Saffordville, Kans., were sold at public auction last week to Dr. F. T. Axtell, of Newton. Dr. Axtell operates several other alfalfa mills in the state and there is some likelihood that he will remodel the two mills and place them in operation soon. The large crop of alfalfa hay in Kansas and the good prospects for a successful year in the alfalfa milling industry are factors which might induce Dr. Axtell to re-open the mills. There is a report that he plans to dismantle the plants and sell the machinery.

When to sow alfalfa is a question, but authorities say that when the ground is warm after April 1 to late spring is the best time. The ground should be plowed the previous fall. The seedbed should be prepared thoroughly. The depth of sowing varies in different sections and is absolutely dependent upon condition of the soil, which means not only pulverization, but warmth. For hay crop, sow 20 to 25 lbs. of seed to the acre. For a seed crop, sow 15 lbs. A more even stand is to be had by drilling the seed and then harrowing lightly across the drill rows. A clean field requires less seed than one that is weedy. Inoculation is important in some sections. To inoculate soil for alfalfa, take 300 lbs. of soil from an established alfalfa field, or a sweet clover field for each acre to be planted to alfalfa on new ground. Thow the earth broadcast or drill it in. The incoluated soil scattered broadcast should be harrowed in. Exposure to sunlight kills the bacteria. Sometimes it is not necessary to incoulate, but that cannot be determined except by planting alfalfa. The safer way is to incoulate.

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E. J. WOOLWORTH, Kearney, Neb.

The Wheels of the Old Reliable Alfalfa Mill Turn On

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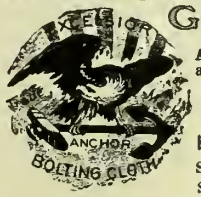

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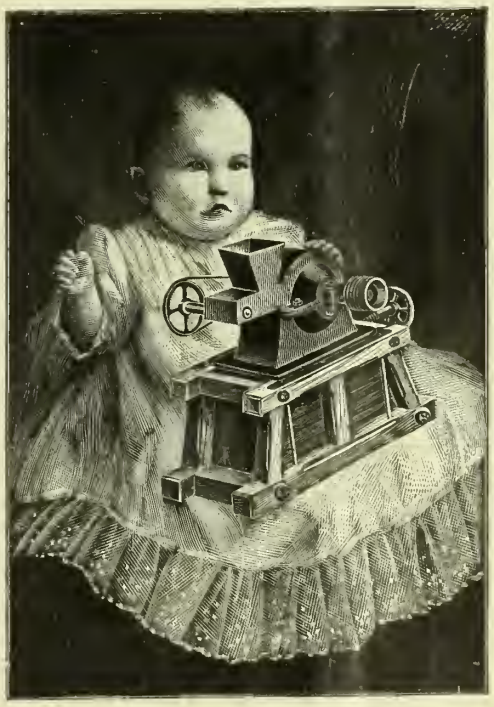

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The Williams Infant Grinder Will Make You Money

whether the crops are good or bad; whether the margin on your milling output is right or wrong; whether your milling yield is high or low.

The Williams Infant is a Large Machine

built good and strong and with tremendous capacity for grinding everything that comes along, extremely fine or coarse. It will reduce any kind of whole grain, screenings, bran, hulls, alfalfa hay, coal, charcoal, etc., etc., etc.

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KANSAS MILL AT A SACRIFICE. A well-equipped 100-barrel Nordyke & Marmon mill located in best wheat section of Kansas. Non-resident owner will sacrifice. Address R. W. Kelly, Box 1375, Denver, Colo.

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WANTED—A position as head miller in a hard or soft wheat mill, by a competent miller. 200 to 500-bbl. capacity, Kansas or Nebraska preferred. Best of references. Address, Miller, 3535 Woodland Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

WANTED—Position as head miller in mill of 100 to 500 bbls. capacity. Am married, 28 years of age, have had 12 years' experience in hard wheat mills. Prefer Kansas or Nebraska, but will go anywhere for good position. References furnished. Address D. B. Libbee, Dawson, Neb.

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WANTED—Position as head miller by young man 29 years of age, in mill from 100 to 500 bbls. capacity. Am thoroughly up-to-date in modern milling and capable of obtaining best results in quality and yield. A-1 recommendations as to character and ability from both past and present employers. Address Box 171, Clyde, Kan.

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WANTED—Flour salesman for soft wheat mill. One who understands milling, making flour and selling it and can keep mill in good repair. Mahan Milling and Elevator Co., Centertown, Mo. Box 15.

WANTED—A competent manager for a flour milling, grain and coal business established with $50,000 investment. Applicant must invest $20,000 in the business and be able to hold down job. Address Milling and Grain News, Box 219, St. Louis, Mo.

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WANTED—As a partner, a man who has had experience as a miller or as a salesman who can invest $2,000 to buy grain to operate Kansas mill. Have a nice little plant. Address Box 231, care Milling and Grain News, St. Louis, Mo.

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with a complete description, place it in the MID-WEST Mill & Elev. Bulletin, absolutely FREE. These lists reach prospective buyers thru-out the west. Write for List Blank.

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¶ For Thirty-eight Years the "Plymouth" Millers have shipped mixed car loads

There are few millers as well located to supply the products of wheat, corn, rye, oats and buckwheat. We buy our grain direct from farmers. By making a specialty of mixed cars we give unexcelled service as well as high quality goods.

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Volume Twenty-three | TUESDAY, MAY 26, 1914 | Number Twenty-six

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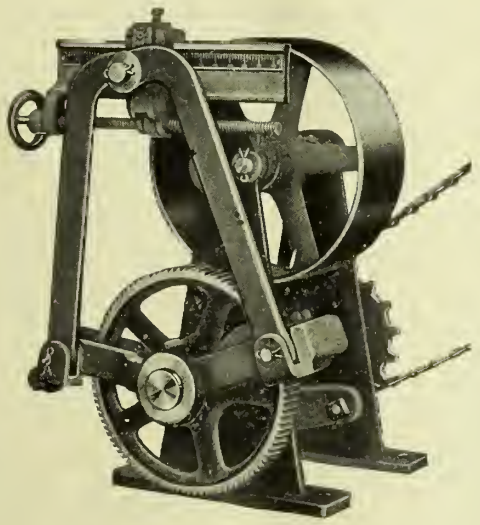

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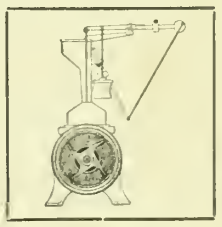

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HIS ANSWER WILL
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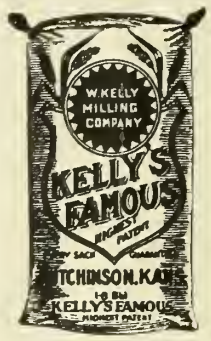

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Wins its way through its superior purity and strength.
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Our Flour was never better.
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Established Reputation for Flour of Character and Quality Service.
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Oklahoma Wheat is Strong
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Bakes Right
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1,500 BARRELS DAILY.
Turkey Wheat Flour of the Very Finest Quality
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TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU
CANADIAN MILL & ELEVATOR CO.
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DAILY CAPACITY EIGHT HUNDRED BARRELS

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THE LYONS MILLING CO.
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We buy the pick of the wheat at our elevators.
Flour of Quality and Uniformity
Write for samples and prices.
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Flour That Will Build Your Trade

Meybest
Made from Turkey Hard Winter Wheat.
Buyers, Write Us.
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GOLDEN PATENT FLOUR
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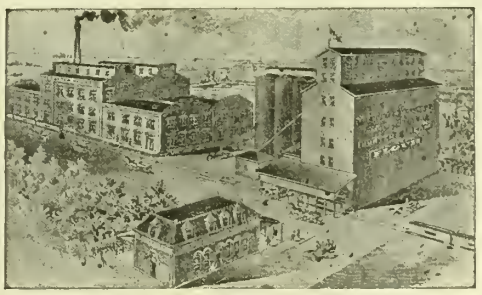

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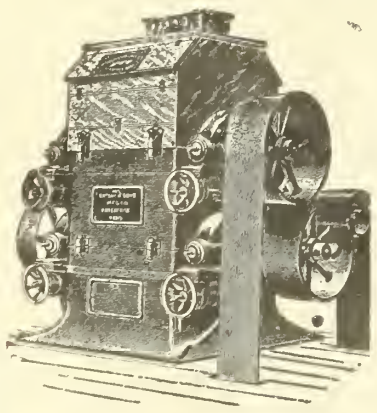

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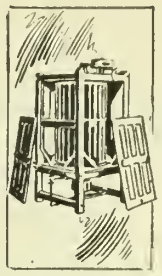

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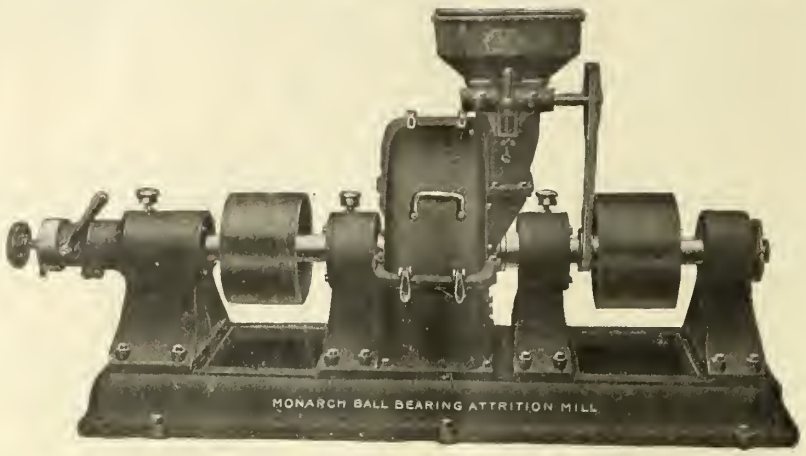

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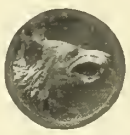

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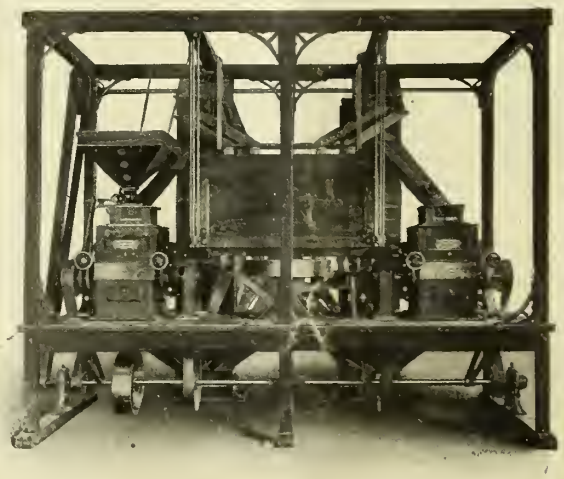

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